CENSUS OF INDIA, 1911

VOLUME XVII

CENTRAL INDIA AGENCY

REPORT AND TABLES

BY

Major C. E. LUARD, M.A. (Oxon.), I.A. Superintendent of Census Operations



CALCUTTA SUPERINTENDENT GOVERNMENT PRINTING, INDIA 1913

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CALCUTTA SUPERINTENDENT GOVERNMENT PRINTING, INDIA 1913

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INTRODUCTION.

There have been in all four Censuses of the population of Central India, the first being that of 1881.

17th February 26th February First 1881. Second 1891. Third 1st March 1901. 10th March 1911. Fourth

The actual date of each Census is given in the inset.

All four enumerations have been syn-Past and Present chronous with those taken in British India. Consusce.

In the first two, however, a modified form of the schedule was adopted, while in the last two the British India schedule was used. The night of the 10th March was selected for the final census on the present occasion from the fact that the moon's light would be sufficient for the enumerators to carry out their work, at the same time allowing a margin of time for the check by Supervisors and other Inspecting Officers. Moreover, on this date there were no marriages, important religious festivals or large fairs to disturb the population. The dates of some small fairs (chiefly in the Bhil country) were altered so as to avoid this day. All States agreed to this date being fixed.

2. The present census was taken on lines similar to those of 1901. Arrangement for method adopted for the taking of the census and the compilation of the results are mainly those embodied in the Imperial Census Code, Parts I and II, of which a short account will be found in the Administrative Volume. The more noticeable features connected with the operations are briefly as under.

As soon as it was decided that a decennial census should be taken, the preparation of the Village Registers and the collection of information regarding persons available as Supervisors and Enumerators was commenced. The model form received from the Census Commissioner for India was modified to suit local convenience and was issued to all concerned with translations in the local vernaculars.

3. The census office was opened on the 1st of April 1910 after which Ccde of Census Procedure. detailed instructions for the taking of the census were issued. These were embodied in the form of a Code to facilitate each stage of the operations. The instructions were based generally on those of the Imperial Code adopted for British India, with such alterations as were required to suit local conditions. A Manual of Instructions for Supervisors and Charge Superintendents was also compiled and issued in advance. All these were translated into the local vernaculars. These instructions were further supplemented by the issue of Circulars on points which, practice proved, were not sufficiently explained in the Code or Manual.* A Specimen Enumeration Book with typical entries was also issued for instruction to each enumerator who carried it about with him.

4. Early in March 1910 all the States were requested to appoint their Appointment of Census Officers, and place them in direct correspondence with the During Census Officers, own Census Officers and place them in direct correspondence with the Provincial Superintendent of Census. For each group of small States and guaranteed holdings in the Political Charges a common Census Officer was appointed working under the supervision of the Political Officers. The Census Officers in the States were either Revenue Officers or Officers with previous experience ; the Charge Superintendents were Pargana or Tahsil Officers; the Supervisors, subordinate revenue or police officers, head clerks in offices and school masters; the Enumerators, the village Patwaris, school masters, clerks, senior students and the like.

5. On their appointment the Census Officers started the formation of Census Divisions. the necessary census divisions of Charges, Circles and Blocks. Villages and towns were first divided into one or more Blocks, each containing ordinarily not more than 40 to 50 houses, and placed in charge of an official called the Enumerator; a group of Blocks, ordinarily 10 to 15, into a' Circle, the official in charge being designated Supervisor; and a number of Circles into a Charge, the official responsible being known as the Charge Superintendent. In most cases the Charge corresponded to a revenue unit, viz., a Tahsil, a Pargana, a Thana, a Tappa, etc. In the case of large States Charges were often sub-divided into two or more. A Town usually formed a separate Charge being sub-divided where necessary for efficiency. Small States and Guaranteed Holdings

^{*} NOTE.-Instructions regarding the entry of castes, tribes or races in column 8, the entry of dialects in column 13 and with respect to the census in areas affected by plague were the only Circulars required.

were made into independent Charges, irrespective of the number of houses they contained, and the local Kamdars were appointed Charge Superintendents.

On Railways, each section of a line passing through the Agency constituted a Charge, an officer of the line such as an Assistant Engineer, a Traffic Superintendent, or Loco Superintendent, being appointed Charge Supcrintendents. Traffic Inspectors were appointed Supervisors for groups of minor stations and Station Masters of important stations for their own premises, the Station Masters of small stations and clerks of others being appointed Enumerators. Each Railway Company appointed its own Chief Census Officer for the line passing through Central India, who was responsible to the Provincial Superintendent of Census.

Important Municipalities such as Lashkar, Indore, Ujjain and Bhopal were formed into Special Charges under the Chief Municipal Officer of the place.

British Cantonments and Civil Stations were treated as Charges on the above lines.

Honse numbering.

6. The next step taken was the numbering of houses. The definition of a House adopted in 1901 was altered to make it more precise and illustrated by diagrams :---

- (i) Any structure other than a dwelling house, such as tent, pavilion, temple, *sarai*, etc., or a site, camping ground, *ghat*, etc., to which a separate number has been affixed.
- (*ii*) The dwelling place of one or more families with their dependants and resident servants having an independent entrance, whether that entrance be from a road, gallery, baleony, corridor, courtyard or otherwise.

Each such house was given a separate number. The numbering ran in a consecutive series for each village, a division of a town, cantonment, civil station, or railway station premises, etc., to avoid the mistake of double numbering the same premises and to guide the Enumerator. When all the houses had been numbered a statement showing the number of houses was prepared and an indent for the requisite number of census forms made.

The work of house numbering was started in villages after 15th October 1911, and completed by 15th November.

7. A Conference of all Census Officers was held early in May 1910. Each Census Officer was asked to bring two supervisors and three or four Enumerators to receive practical training in the work of enumerating and compiling Circle and Charge Summaries. A part of the Indore Residency was made into a typical Charge, houses were numbered, census divisions were formed and those present were taken round by the Head Clerk and made to fill up blank schedule forms printed for the purpose. The entries made were earefully scrutinised by the Provincial Superintendent of Census.

This opportunity was also utilised to read through the provisional issue of the Census Code, the Manual of Instructions for Charge Superintendents and Supervisors and Instructions to Enumerators on the cover of the Enumeration book in the presence of all the Census Officers, both in English and the Vernaculars, and all doubtful points raised were satisfactorily settled. The Census Officers and others present were asked to criticise freely from their practical experience and knowledge of the locality they came from. After receiving this training the Census Officials returned to their States and opened local classes at convenient centres. The Chief Census Officers imparted instruction to the Charge Superintendents and selected Supervisors, on the above lines, these in their turn opened training schools in their own Charges making the Enumerators fill up schedule forms. The instructions thus filtered down from the Chief Census Officers to the Enumerators. Too great stress cannot be laid on the early institution of such classes which are worth reams of printed instructions.

The Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway very kindly furnished free passes in order to enable the Provincial Superintendent of Census to depute an official to give the necessary instruction to their employés. In other cases the Head Clerk while on tour gave detailed instructions and checked the entries made by the railway enumerators.

Instructions, Schools, Conference. 8. A Census Calendar was prepared and printed and copies circulated, consus Calendar. showing the dates on which the different stages of the operations had to be begun and completed, up to the 17th March 1911. Political Officers and Inspecting Officers in each State were also supplied with these calendars and specially requested to check operations during the course of their ordinary tours.

9. The census divisions being thus marked out, the machinery put in Preliminary Enuworking order and house numbering checked with the Block and House meration. Lists, the Preliminary Census was started on 15th January in villages and on the 15th February in towns. This consisted of the writing up by the Enumerator in the enumeration schedule for each numbered house all the necessary particulars regarding each person ordinarily resident in the house. The information then recorded in the 14 out of the 16 columns (3-16) was, Name, Religion (in the case of Christians the religious sect also), Sex, Civil Condition, Age, Caste, Tribe or Race, Principal occupation, Subsidiary occupation, Actual occupation of the person on whom dependent, Birth-place (Province or State and district), Dialect spoken in the household, Literate or illiterate, Knowledge of English and certain Infirmities. The Preliminary record in village areas was tinished by February 15th and in towns by March 1st, 1911.

The interval between these dates and the census date was utilised by Supervisors and Charge Superintendents in checking and correcting the entries.

Independent efforts were also made to check the completion of the different operations and examine the entries of the enumerators. Inspecting Officers and touring officers were kind enough to spare time and trouble in examining the work, thus keeping the District Census Officers on the alert.

10. After the completion of the Preliminary Enumeration the village Netice to the Public. and town dwellers were warned by printed notice and by proclamation to Public. The remain in their houses on the night of the 10th March 1911 until the enumerator came, to give all particulars asked for, and to mention all persons who were enumerated before but had left or died since and supply particulars for all new comers and newly born children. This notice in the Bhil tract and forest areas was given by the headman of the village, where the final census was earried out before dark or the next morning.

11. To allow all officials who could be spared to assist in the Final Enu-Closing of Public meration and accelerate the compilation of the Provisional Totals all public offices, schools, etc., were either closed from the 9th to 11th March 1911 or such officials as were actually engaged in the carrying out of the census were allowed leave.

12. Special arrangements were made for the enumeration of fairs, camp-special Arrangeing grounds, road *chaukis*, railway travellers, hospitals and dispensaries, and ments. jails and lock-ups. Special men were appointed to deal with fairs and camping *Fairs*, *Camping* grounds; roadside *chaukis* were included in the villages within whose bound-*Grounds*, etc. aries they were situated. Hospitals and jails were enumerated by their own officials.

As the Bhaguria fair in the Bhil tract, always attended by large numbers *Bhaguria Fair*. of Bhils and Bhilalas, was likely to interfere with the progress of the Final Enumeration, the State officials in that tract had the fair held a week in advance.

All travellers by road and by rail were provided with Travellers' *Travellers' Tiekets*. Tickets showing that they had been enumerated, to avoid double counting.

13. In the Final Enumeration or the Census Proper each Enumerator The Census. went round his Block after sunset on March 10th with the Enumeration Book in his hand and a pen and ink, checking and correcting the entries made in the Preliminary Enumeration as compared with the actual facts existing on the census night, by striking out the entries for persons who had left or died and recording information in the different columns of the Schedule for all new comers or newly born children. It was commenced at 7 P.M. and completed at midnight excepting in certain jungle areas. Practically all the hilly and jungle tracts in the Agency lying between 21° 15′ and 23° 15′ N. L. and 74° 5′ and 75° 15′ E.L. and all parts of Rewah south of the Kaimur range were treated as non-synchronous areas. The former, which comprises the Bhil country in the Bhopawar Agency, the States of Jhabua, Barwani, Ali-Rajpur, Jobat, the Petty Estates round them and the Petlawad and Sendhwa Parganas of Indore State, were enumerated by daylight on the 10th March or on the morning of 11th March. The huts of the Bhils and Gonds being seattered over large mountainous and forest areas coupled with the danger of wild beasts made it impossible for the Enumerator to go about at night.

To secure reasonable expedition and minimise the troubles of the Enumerator two guns were ordered to be fired where this was possible, the first as a warning to the public to be in their houses and to officials to stop traffie on roads and the other to indicate the commencement of the Final Counting. 14. The towns of Lashkar, Lashkar-Brigade, Morar, Gwalior, Indorc, Sanawad, Bhopal and Dhar were affected with Sanawad, Bhopal and Dhar were affected with

Recount.

Provisional To

	T.F. T.II		IOWINS OF LIAS	Sai
	Name.		Date.	pla Th
	Lashkar Lashkar-Brigade	•	Sth July 1911. do.	ins In
otals.	Morar Gwalior . Indore .	•	do. do. 20th July 1911.	
	Sanawad . Bhopal .	•	do. 10th July 1911.	the me
	Dhar		2nd July 1911.	vie

gue at the time of the Final Enumeration. ese places were re-counted as shown in the set. The result is shown on the fly-leaf of perial Table IV.

15. After completing the Final Census on e night of the 10th March 1911 the Enu-erators and Supervisors met at centres preiously selected on the morning of 11th March

prepared the abstracts at the end of the Enumeration Book showing the number of Occupied Houses and the total number of Persons, Males and Females in their Blocks. These abstracts were checked by others and then posted up by the Supervisor for his Circle Summary. The Circle Summaries were in their turn similarly tested and combined into a Charge Summary after which the totals were wired or sent by post or special messenger with all possible despatch to the Chief Census Officer concerned. These Officers on receipt of Summaries for all Charges made up their totals for the State as a whole and communicated them by telegram direct to the Census Commissioner for India and to the Provincial Superintendent of Census at Indore.

The Provisional Totals in the different areas were in most States in Central India collected by special messengers, on horse-back or camels who carried the totals to the Charge Superintendents by whom the figures were either telegraphed to the Census Officer or again despatched by similar special arrangements. In the wild tracts of Bhopal the totals were carried from the Supervisors' headquarters by messengers who were given guards to accompany them at night as a precaution against dangers. In the jungle tracts of Rewah particular care was necessary in traversing the passes in the hills, and the heavily wooded tracts where wild animals are numerous. In these districts special runners were posted at short distances who travelled by night attended by guides with burning torches, and an escort of six or eight men to protect them and show them the ill-defined paths. This action of the Rewah Darbar resulted in complete success, their totals being the third to arrive. In none of the previous censuses had it been possible for the Rewah Darbar to send the Provisional Totals in time for publication, while the difference was only 1 per 10,000 between their Final and Provisional Totals.

The first totals were received from the Baoni State on the 11th March, the last from Gwalior State on the 15th. Special arrangements were made in the headquarter office for combining and wiring the Provisional Totals for each Political Charge and the Agency as a whole to the Census Commissioner for India. The first of these for Baghelkhand was wired on the 13th and the last for Gwalior Residency on the 16th March 1911. The total population for the Agency as a whole, according to these Provisional Totals, numbered 9,365,165 of whom 4,804,914 were males and 4,560,251 females.

It should be remarked that the taking of the Census up to the submission of the Provisional Totals was carried out in the Gwalior State by Mr. J. W. D. Johnstone, C.I.E., who received instructions from the Census Commissioner direct. I am much indebted to him for the assistance he rendered me.

16. After going through various processes of sorting and tabulating the Final Totals were obtained, which gave 9,369,067 persons, consisting of 4,807,711 males and 4,561,356 females. This final figure showed an increase of 3,902

Final Totals.

persons, being a difference of only 0.04 per cent. which speaks well for general efficiency of the Census arrangements. The Census Commissioner to whom final figures for individual States were from time to time communicated wrote as follows :-

"The extreme accuracy of the Provisional Totals sent up from the States reflects the greatest credit on all concerned."

17. A Special Census was taken of persons employed in industries in which Special Industrial Schedule. the workers in factories did not number less than 20 persons. This was taken simultaneously with the census of the general population on March 10th in order to collect correct information regarding recent developments. The form of this Special Schedule, received from the Census Commissioner, was printed locally in English and Vernacular with instructions for filling it up at the back, and distributed on the 5th March 1911 to the owners, agents and managers of mines, factories, works, mills, etc., through departmental heads and collected on the morning of the 16th March to obviate all danger of confusion with the ordinary schedules. The result of these enquiries are embodied in Table XV-E. Under the orders of the Census Commissioner a Register of all mines, factories, mills, etc., was compiled before the issue of the schedules and checked with the return of factorics received periodically in the Central India Agency Office and sent to the Director General of Commercial Intelligence, Calcutta.

18. Simultaneously with the general eensus, information regarding the Special forms for number of Europeans, Anglo-Indians and Indians employed on Railways, and Telegraph and in the Post, Telegraph and Irrigation Departments, also on a special form, was Irrigation Departments. collected through their Departmental Officers. The results were compiled and submitted to the Census Commissioner.

19. In a preliminary circular the obligations of all public servants and Regulations. loyal subjects to assist in the taking of the census was made known and published in local State gazettes or otherwise. No necessity arose for a regular Census Act. All concerned cordially helped in the operations. The demeanour of the people throughout was excellent. Even the most backward and wild sections of the population, such as Bhils, Bhilalas, Gonds, and Kols, etc., have now become familiar with the object for which the census is being taken and have no dread of its resulting in enhanced taxation or a call for fighting men, as was the impression on previous occasions. These tribes not only gladly replied to whatever was asked of them but cordially co-operated with the census staff by remaining at home when the Final Enumeration was being made, and where night counting was possible kept a light burning till the Enumerator's arrival at their huts.

20. For good services rendered in the taking of the census all census Certificates of Merit or Sanada. officials were granted Certificates of Merit or Sanads. The Enumerators and Supervisors received these from the Chief Census Officers of the area in which they worked; the Charge Superintendents and Census Officers of smaller States from the Provincial Superintendent of Census in Central India under the direction of the Local Government, while the Chief Census Officers of the large States, and others whose work was specially commendable, received these Sanads with the signature of the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India.

Those of the unpaid Enumerators and Supervisors and certain selected permanent employés who showed unusual zeal and energy in the work were afterwards employed in the central office at Indore.

21. Some difficulty in obtaining accommodation for the Tabulation Office Accommodation. had been anticipated. It was, however, successfully overcome.

Besides the Opium Godown, the old police lines, now dismantled, and the Jaora bungalow just outside the compound, the Kothis of Rai Bahadur Kesri Singh on the main road, the Ratlam and Dewas Junior Branch Kothis and the Residency School building were, through the kindness of those with whom permission to use them rested, made available for the accommodation of the Abstraction Office Staff. The Rajgarh State made its own arrangements by placing its clerks in the Rajgarh house opposite the Ratlam Kothi. No rent was demanded for the use of these buildings except the Jaora bungalow. Before the clerks could be located in them these houses had to be provided with latrines and thoroughly repaired for which some expenditure was incurred.

and

INTRODUCTIÓN.

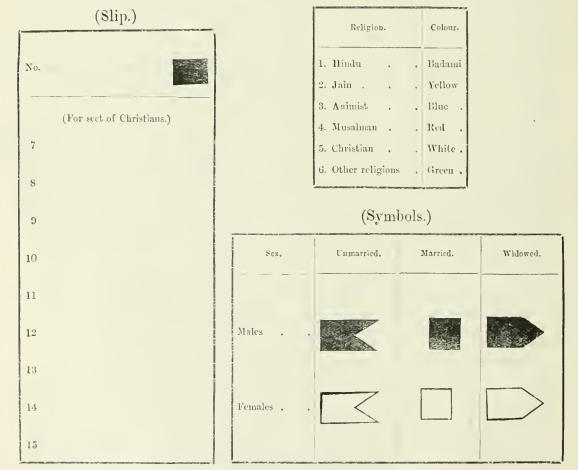
Preparation of Final Totals.

22. After the Provisional Totals were despatched the Enumeration Books for all the States, the Military and Civil areas under the British Government and the Railway Sections were carefully packed by Charges and other units and sent with Summaries for the subsequent purposes of Abstraction, Tabulation and Compilation to the Central India Census Office at Indore. On arrival the books were checked with the Circle, Charge and State Summaries in the presence of the Head Clerk and entered in the record register which was opened for each State and other independent areas, so as to enable them to be issued for abstraction, systematically. A certain number of record clerks was entertained one month in advance of the Final Census for the purpose.

23. The Code of Instructions for copying on slips the particulars of each person enumerated, for sorting the written up slips and tabulating and compiling the results was issued by the Census Commissioner for India. This was followed in all the processes and no need arose for compiling one locally. A few supplementary instructions were issued now and then by the Provincial Superintendent and the Head Clerk in the course of their daily rounds of inspection. Immense advantage was derived from there being only one Central Office as all correspondence was avoided and uniformity ensured.

24. The system of abstracting entries from the schedule form which was worked in 1901 was followed on the present occasion with this exception that instead of two slips only one was written up for each person giving all particulars. The size of the slips was somewhat smaller (2 inches by $4\frac{1}{2}$) and the numbers of the columns of the schedule from which the information was to be recorded were printed in English and Vernacular on one side only. Religion was indicated by the colour, while Sex and Civil Condition were indicated by symbols printed on the slip.

Five colours were used to denote the five main religions and green was used to indicate other religions. The symbols were printed in the right hand top corner of the slip. These together with the slip used are shown below :—



The other religions were Arya, Brahmo, Sikh, Parsi and Jew for which Rubber Stamps were prepared with the name of the religion and impressed on the blank space at the top of the slip.

Slip System.

Codo of Abstraetion. Sorting, Tabulating. and Compilation.

vi

25. Before actually issuing the Enumeration Books for the work of Checking of copying on to the slips, all the entries in the schedules were carefully examined Entries. by a special staff of examiners and all obvious errors or omissions were rectified and supplied. Very little correction was needed except unfortunately in Gwalior State where the schedules for many districts showed gross carelessness and indifference to orders, necessitating the employment of a large special staff to correct and check the books.

26. Before the actual work was started an experimental abstraction and slip Copying, tabulation office, on a small scale, had been opened at Indore, in November 1910, to give training to a certain number of persons and see what practical difficulties were met with. Those trained in their turn imparted instruction to others.

The regular Abstraction Office was actually opened on the 22nd March 1911, this process being completed on 20th May. The number of copyists employed in the first week was 422 and the average number of slips copied daily by a copyist was 244. When the office was in full swing the number of copyists was \$98 (not counting the Checkers and Supervisors) and the daily outturn of each copyist totalled 424 slips. The clerks deputed from Dewas J.B., Rajgarh and Ratlam wrote up the greatest number, averaging over 1,000 at this stage.

The slips for Infirmities were written up separately as were also those for the abstraction of entries from the Industrial Schedules.

27. The staff of the office of the Provincial Superintendent, and the The Staff. establishment for abstracting and tabulating the census schedules for the British Pargana of Manpur, Cantonments and Railways, and compiling the Imperial Tables for the Agency was paid for by Government. For the work of the States all States of any size supplied their own men. The Datia, Panna and Ajaigarh States sent their Census Officers also to conduct the operations. The Gwalior, Indore, Bhopal and Rewah States supplied Special Officers to control their establishments; these officers remained in charge from start to finish and assisted in compiling the report and tables for their States.

28. No sorting was required for Tables I-VI, which were compiled by the sorting. Supervisors from Register A, maintained during the slip copying period, but only from Table VII onwards.

The sorting of the slips was begun on 22nd May 1911 and finished on 31st August, the number of sorters reaching a maximum of 574 when this process was in full swing. The unit of sorting was a small estate, group of minor holdings or a Pargana of a large State. All the railway stations and British areas were treated as independent units. The figures for the former were incorporated in the States in which they were situated.

29. The work of tabulating the results was carried on simultaneously with Tabulation and the sorting. As soon as a unit was sorted, the result was entered in a sorter's ticket. All such tickets were combined by districts for the big States, and for whole States in the case of smaller units. As soon as a State was completed these were combined in their turn for each Political Charge by special compilers appointed and paid for by Government for the compilation of the Central India Imperial Tables. These were sent to the Census Commissioner in manuscript and simultaneously to the Press. The first Imperial Tables sent to the Census Commissioner were Tables XVII and XVIII on the 25th August 1911. Tables I-VI were next sent on the 7th September 1911. The task of adjusting Table II for 1901 and 1891 was very ardnous. Alterations had taken place in every State of any size and also in the Political Charges and these alterations had, in a very large number of cases, been effected by the transfer of groups of villages or isolated villages necessitating a re-adjustment through the village list. Fresh changes, moreover, took place after the census was taken, indeed after sorting was completed. By 9th October 1912 the last of the Tables-Table XVI-was despatched to the Census Commissioner for India. All these Tables were examined in the Census Commissioner's office and no mistakes were found. All the Obligatory and Optional Tables prescribed were compiled.

30. Besides the regular Tables which actually numbered 23, three Provincial Imperial Tables. Tables were also compiled giving leading Census statistics for all States and Estates and British Areas.

INTRODUCTION.

viii

The units for compilation were 51, all States of any size forming independent units.

31. A complete alteration has been made on this occasion in the form of the Report.

1901 all Tables were compiled by Political Charges, a procedure In which entailed much waste of time and unnecessary expense. The Political Charge is not an administrative unit, but merely an artificial and constantly varying unit, created for the convenience of political control. In no case does a charge comprise only one State, while large States are often split up between several Political Charges. It is, therefore, clear that statistics given by Charges are of little or no real value and to give a whole series of costly Tables based on this arrangement is waste of money. On the submission of this view to the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General he decided that only the first six Tables which might *possibly* be of use, should be given by Charges. Imperial Tables I-VI are accordingly given by Political Charges, while the remaining Tables have been given for the Central Indial Agency as a whole. This has reduced the amount of printed matter by over 200 pages. On the other hand statistics by States, which were most inadequately dealt with in 1901, are very fully treated in the Imperial Volume.

The bulk of the Table Volume having been reduced to the minimum by this arrangement, it was decided to print the Report and Statistics in one Volume to make the book of some size.

The writing up of the Report was commenced when compilation work was well advanced. The first Chapter was sent in manuscript to the Census Commissioner for India on the 6th April 1912. Each Chapter on completion was sent to the Census Commissioner for his information and to the Superintendent Government Printing at Calentta simultaneously.

Besides the Imperial Report all the Principal States and a few Minor

If the Principal States and a few Minor States (29 in all) shown in the margin received separate Reports containing —

- (i) A brief report dealing with all essential points such as variations since 1901, etc., and necessary Subsidiary or Inset Tables.
- (ii) Tabular matter, adjusted to the size of the States, smaller States getting only the more important Tables. 'The headings of all Tables were given bi-lingually,

in English and Hindi or Urdu, but only English figures were used.

- (iii) A Village List for the State giving the total number of occupied houses and of persons, males and females, by religions.
- (iv) Where possible Maps were given.
- (v) Guaranteed Villages, in accordance with the orders, were shown both in the accounts for the States to which they belong as also in the two Provincial Tables in the Imperial Volume where each estate appears as a complete unit.

These State Reports were compiled by the Provincial Census Superintendent except that for Gwalior which was written by Mr. H. M. Bull, Inspector General of Education for that State.

32. As accounts are not yet finally made up, only approximate figures can be given for the cost. The figures given below may, however, be taken as correct for all practical purposes :—

							COSI OF CEN	sus.		
	Year.						Departmental Accounts.	Tressury Accounts.	COST PER Departmental.	HEAD. Tieasury.
Imperial Slates Imperial States	1901 1901 1911 1911		••••••	• • •	•		Rs. 77,683 116,377 65,357 87,500	Rs. 37,232	Pies.	Pies.
			То	TAL 1	9 0 1	•	193,060		4.3	
			To	TAL 1	911		152,857	37,232	3.0	0.8

The Report.

Cost.

33. It would be impossible to specify by name all the persons who have Acknowledgments. co-operated in the different stages of the operations. The Census Officers, who worked immediately under me, have, without exception, done most extraordinarily well and my warmest thanks are due to each and all of them for the zeal and energy with which they carried out the troublesome duties of A list of these gentlemen is given below :the Enumeration.

- Mr. J. W. D. Johnstone, C.I.E., (Gwalior).
 Mr. K. G. Reshimwale, (Indore).
 Munshi Saiyad Kudrat Ali, (Bhopal). 29. Rai Sahib Babu Kedarnath, (Korwai, etc.). 30. Pandit Ramlal, (Jobat). 4. Lal Beni Bahadur Singh, (Rewah). 31. Munshi Nanne Khan, (M. S. Baghel- Lala Ujagar Chand, (Orehha).
 Pandit Ram Ratan Tiwari, (Datia).
 Mr. K. G. Nadkar, (Dhar). khand) Babu Balkrishna Kapur, (M. S. Gwalior).
 Rai Sahib Munshi Kashi Parshad, (M. S. S. Mr. M. N. Phadnis, (Dewas S. B). Bundelkhand). 9. Mr. V. R. Deo, (Dewas J. B.). 34. Munshi Enayat Husen, (M. S. Bho-10. Munshi Habib Hassan, (Samthar). pawar). 11. Mirza Muhammad Said, B.A., (Jaora). 35. Jamadar Mohan Singh, (Malwa Minor 12. Mr. Dorabji F. Vakil, B.A. (Ratlam). holdings). Lala Sital Parshad, (Panna).
 Pandit Ram Datta, (Charkhari). 36. Panda Shankar Lal, (M. H. Bhopal). 37. Baba Mulsingh, Sadar Kanungo, (Man-15. Bakshi Thakur Parshad, (Ajaigarh). pur Pargana). 16. Munshi Debi Parshad, (Bijawar). 38. The Assistant Agent to the Governor-17. Munshi Muhammad Said. (Baoni). 18. Munshi Sohan Lal, (Chhatarpur). General, (Indore Residency) 39. The Cantonment Magistrate, (Mhow). 19. Mr. Naulakha Lal Singh, (Sitamau). (Nimach). 40. ,, ,, ٠ر 20. Mr. Kothari Hari Singh, (Sailana). 41. (Nowgong). ,, " Officer Commanding (at Agar). 21. Pandit Jisukhram, (Rajgarh). 42. Munshi Parmanand, (Narsinghgarh).
 Munshi Bala Parshad, (Nagod). (at Guna). 4322 Superintendent and 44. Magistrate, (Schore). 24. Lala Gur Dayal, (Maihar).
 25. Pandit B. Damodar Rao, (Jhabua).
 - Census Officers in Charge of C. I. Sections of E. I. R., B. N. R., 45.
- I wish, however, to offer my particular thanks to Lal Beni Bahadur Singh, Census Commissioner for Rewah State, and his Assistant Pandit Bhawani Datta Joshi, B.A., Head Master of the Venkat High School at Satna. The enormous advance shown by the work of this State in the present census is entirely due to the exceptional pains taken by these officers to make all the arrangements as perfect as possible. To Pandits Purushottam Joshi of Old Indore and Shastri Damodar Tryambak Joshi of Ujjain I am obliged for information on sex at birth and eastes.

I must not omit to mention my obligations to the Chiefs and the Residents, Political Agents and other Officials of the Political Department whose ready help was always at my disposal, without which indeed I should have often found my duties very difficult to earry out.

The Headquarter staff worked admirably, and I cannot too highly praise the industry, care and energy shown by my Head Clerk Pandit Shridhar Rao in the arduous task of controlling the large Abstraction Office as well as the ordinary correspondence work and the extra responsibilities which my transfer to other duties latterly threw upon him.

In November 1911 I was transferred to other duties and the Census work had to be completed as a *paraergon*. This has not, however, materially delayed the work as the Press has never been left idle.

I would express my thanks to the Superintendent, Government Printing, India, Calcutta, for the excellent proofs sent me and the rapid way in which the work has been done.

Finally to the Census Commissioner for India my warm thanks are due for his ready help in all my difficulties.

C. E. LUARD, Major,

January 1913.

Superintendent of Census.

- 26. Mr. Meherjibhoy Hormasji, (Barwani).
- 27. Pandit R. G. Phadnis, (Ali-Rajpur).
- 28. Babu Ram Parshad, (Khilehipur).

- G. I. P. R., and B. B. & C. I. R.

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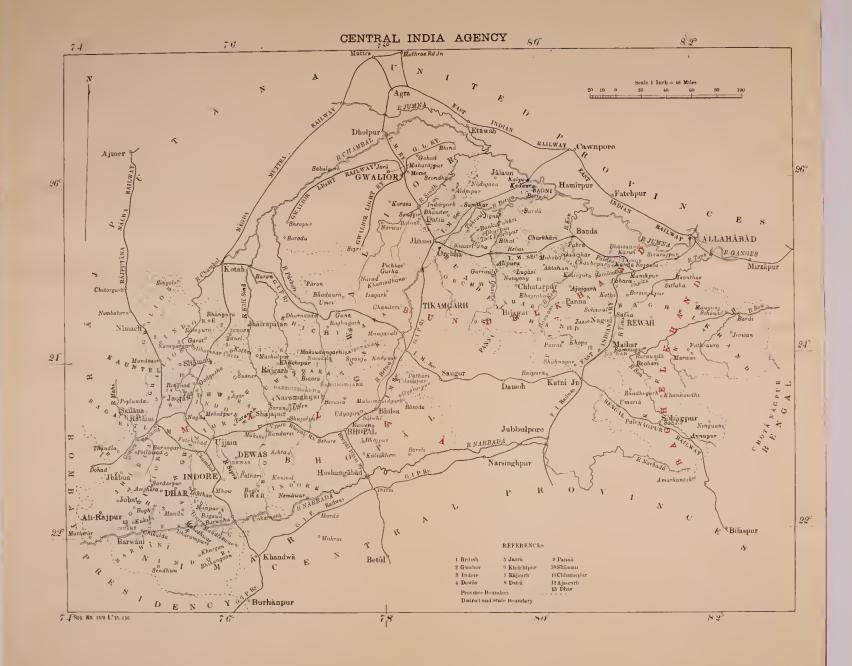
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CHAPTER I.

Distribution of the Population.

I.-General Description of Central India Agency.

THE tract known as the Central India Agency is composed of a number of Area, Native States and Estates under the general political control of the Agent to the Boundary. Governor General in Central India whose head-quarters are at Indore. The tract, which lies between $21^{\circ} - 22'$ and $26^{\circ} - 52'$ N. and $74^{\circ} - 0'$ and $83^{\circ} - 0'$ E. has an area of 77,367 square miles, and a population of just over nine millions. This area may be compared to the combined areas of Belgium (11,373), Denmark (14,844), Holland (12,582), Greece (24,977) and Switzerland (15,469).

On the north and north-east, the Agency is bounded by the Chambal river which separates it from the United Provinces and the Rajputana Agency; on the east and along its southern boundary lie the Central Provinces, beyond the Vindhya and Satpura Ranges; the south-western boundary is formed by the Khandesh, Rewa-Kantha, and Panch-Mahal Districts of the Bombay Presidency, while various States of Rajputana enclose it on the west.

2. The a	irea	dealt	W1t
Area in 1901 .		78,7	72
Deduct-Tonk (Ra			a 0
portions) .	. 1,4	39
Ψ		77,33	33
Add-Island trac Central Ind			34
OCBUILT TR	*******		
		77,3	67

th in 1901 was 78,772 square miles. The transfer variations in area of certain isolated Rajputana portions, then under since 1901. the political control of this Agency, to Rajputana and the inclusion of island tracts of Central India lying outside its borders, excluded in the last Census, have altered the area to that shown in the inset table.

3. The greatest difficulty still arises in adjusting internal areas. Various Difficulty in transfers have taken place between the Political Charges, but the lack of areas. surveys, the tendency of Darbars to exaggerate their possessions and the fact that surveys made for revenue purposes commonly omit waste and forest areas and the lands of feudatories and are, therefore, incomplete, makes adjustment very unsatisfactory.

While the political control of the Agency lies with the Government of India working through its political officers, the actual administrative units are the States and Estates comprised in the Agency, numbering in all about 130 from Gwalior with 25,000 square miles in area, equal to that of Greece, to tiny holdings of one or two villages. The political relations existing between the different States and between individual States and the Government of India are very diverse.

Natural Divisions.

4. Natural divisions are required to bring out the effects of locality on the figures. The Natural Divisions adopted on this occasion are the same as those of 1901—the Plateau, Low-lying and Hilly.

The Plateau tract includes the Malwa Plateau, the highland tract stretching from the great wall of the Vindhyas to about Narwar or from 22°-34' to 25°-39' north latitude, a land of open rolling plains dotted with low flat-topped hills of basaltic formation. On the east it touches Bundelkhand and on the west Rajputana; possessing soil of great fertility, produced by the disintegration of the basalt, with a moderate rainfall of 30 inches per annum. It grows all the ordinary crops without irrigation and has long been famous for its poppy and the opium obtained from it. The inhabitants belong to the regular cultivating classes. Its climate is unusually temperate and equable, due to its elevation above sea level which averages 1,600 feet and rises in places to over 2,000. The Low-lying tract embraces northern Gwalior and stretches across into Bundelkhand and Baghelkhand up to the Kaimur Range. It differs from the Plateau in being only some 700 feet above sea level, possessing a climate more subject to extremes, and a rainfall of 45 inches per annum; the soil is good, but its fertility is not so great as that of the Plateau. The country is generally flatter and in parts is typical of an alluvial spread.

The Hilly tract, as its name implies, lies along the ranges of the Vindhyas and Satpuras and their offshoots. Here agriculture is little practised, the inhabitants being mostly members of the wild tribes and the country largely covered with forestand cut up by numerous ravines. These Natural Divisions, while they adequately express the general lie of the land, are necessarily drawn on broad lines and the figures for each Division are, therefore, in part affected by the overlapping of tracts; where this is noticeable attention will be drawn to it.

II.-Area, Population and Density.

5. Statistics of area and population are given in Imperial Table I for the Agency and for the Political Charges or units of political control, and in Provincial Table I for the principal administrative units, the States. As already noted in the Introduction, figures for Political Charges are not given after Table VI.

Proportional figures will be found in the Subsidiary Tables at the end of this Chapter.

Localit	у.	Area.	Population.	Density by squard mile.
Central	India	77,367	9,357,000	121
Flatean		30,813	3,683,000	120
Low-lying		21,118	3,311,000	157
Hilly		25,436	2,363,000	93

The inset table shows the density of the population.

In no case is the pressure at all severe, the Low-lying Natural Division showing only 157 persons per square mile. 6. The inset diagram illustrates the relative area and population of the

Relation of Area and Population.

						5				I	0				1	5				10	20				2	5				3	0				3	5			6	40)
PLATEAU	0 +	¢ ¢	•	۰. ۹	•	00	۰ •	∽ •	•	•	•	۰ •	• •	•	¢ +	•	• •	•	•	¢ #	\$ •	00	•	¢ +	•	•	ہ •	* •	¢ ♦	•	•	¢	0.0	•	4 •	•	0.0	•	•	9	
LOWLVING	•	¢ •	•	•	۰ •	•	\$	•	•	0 +	•	•	۰ •	•	0,0	•	•	•	•	•	0	•	•	•	•	•	• •	•	•	•	•	+	•	*	+	+					
HILLY	0	\$ \$	•	•	•	•	•	0 0	•	•	0 +	•	•		¢ \$	0	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	0	\$	•	•	•	+	•	0	•							
				-							1				-		-															-			-					_	

o Area per cent." Population percent.

Agency has the been divided. Each white and black diamond represents one per cent. of the total area and population, respectively.

three Natural Divisions into which

The Plateau has the largest area and population; the Hilly tract stands next in area but with less population, the Low-lying has least area but most population.

An examination of the density in contiguous portions of the Agency and of British India shows in most cases how much greater the pressure in British India is. In a small isolated tract of Indore, Alampur, which lies far from the rest of the State the density rises to 426 per square mile, due to its peculiar position. Similarly a high density, 353 per square mile, is met with in the isolated tract of Gangapur in Gwalior which lies in Rajputana far from its parent State.

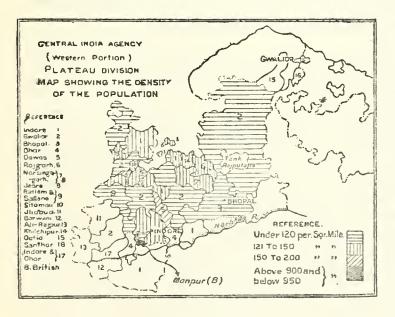
In no cases, save those of Alampur and Gangapur, does the density ordinarily rise to even 250 per square mile, including towns. The Huzur Tahsil of Rewah

Central India Agency	0 10 200 300 400 500
Plateou	Second distance in the second second
Lowlying .	
Hilly	The second se
Gwaliar Residency	
Indore Residency	
Baghelkhand Agency	
Bhopal Agency	
Bhapawar Agency.	
Bundelkhand Agency	
Malwa Agency	
Gwoliar Gird	and the set of the set
Agra (Br.)	and the cost and the subscription of the second second state and the second second second second second second
Tonworghor	
Etowah (Br.)	
Bhind	The second
Jolaun (Br.)	The second s
Charkhari	
Saugar (Br.)	
Hamirpur (Br.)	A LOUIS AND CONTRACTORS AND A LOUIS
Banda (Br.)	10
Jhansi (Br.)	Read and the second s
Orchha	And a second s
Jhansi (Br.)	Bacterior restriction and
Potia	NUMBER OF STREET
Jhonsi (Br.)	PERSONAL CONTRACTOR
Huzur Tahsil	CONTRACTOR CONTRACTOR CONTRACTOR
Allahabad (Br.)	
Bardi	
Mirzopur (Br.)	No. or a construction of the second sec
Nimar	Remeating to
British Nimor	
Nemawar	
Hoshangabad (Br)	and the second se

Diagram showing the density of population in the Agency a few states

alone, with the town of Rewah, has a density of 282 persons to the square mile.

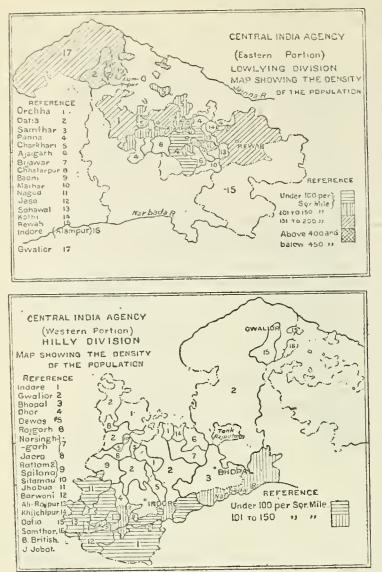
7. The highest density in the three Natural Divisions is in the Low-Natural Divisions. lying tract with 157 persons to the square mile or if the urban area is excluded 104, the Plateau coming next with 120. The highest ratio on the Plateau is 144 in the Mehidpur Zila of the Indore State, including the towns of Tarana and Mehidpur, with 130 for the rural area only. The Mandasor Zila in Gwalior comes next with 127 or for the rural area 112.



It is clear that this tract with its high class soils could easily support a larger population. Comparison is not, however, possible with any contiguous British area, though Saugor may be taken as approximating to the same conditions.

The Low-lying tract has, as mentioned above, a density of 157 to the square mile, or excluding the urban area 104. There is little doubt, however, that many parts of this tract could even now bear a far greater population,

if irrigation was systematically introduced. Hamirpur, Banda, Etawah and Agra, with which the northern part of this tract is interlaced, have a much higher density as the diagram above shows.



The Hilly tract while it shows the lowest density gives a higher figure than the truth, as the more fertile parts unavoidably included under this head raise the average.

The table below shows the density in purely jungle tracts :---

Jungle tract.	Area.	Popula- tion.	Density per square mile.
Ali Rajpur 🛛 .	836	72,454	59
Jhabua	1,336	111,292	83
Kathiwara .	71	3,837	54
	ļ	1	1

Such variations in density as occur in Central India are mainly due to natural and administrative condi-Irrigation has tions. not yet been intro-duced anywhere on such a scale as to modify ordinary climatic conditions, though several large projects are being carried out in Gwalior.

III.-Town and Village.

8. For Census purposes a "Town" was held to include all municipalities and cantonments, every place with a population of 5,000 and over, and such other places of less than 5,000 inhabitants as might be considered to have distinct urban characteristics.

A "City" is a town with one lakh or more of inhabitants. No city exists in the Agency, although Lashkar, Indore, Bhopal and Ratlam have been treated as cities for local purposes.

The statistics regarding Towns and Villages will be found in Imperial Tables III, IV and V and in Subsidiary Tables III, IV, and V at the end of this Chapter. Of the total population of the Ågency only 8 persons in every 100 live in towns while 92 inbabit villages. This accentuates the agricultural nature of the tract and if the places with genuine urban characteristics are subtracted, the population shows 98 persons in every hundred living in villages.

9. There are in all 77 towns of which 57 fulfil the numerical qualifications. Among the towns are 7 which qualified in 1901, but do not do so on this occasion, while 13 have been selected on account of their urban characteristics or local importance. The total number of towns is less by 3 than it was in 1901, owing to the exclusion of Chhabra, Pirawa, and Sironj which have passed to Rajputana with the Tonk Districts, and the omission of Karahia, Tal-Mandawal, Mungaoli, Sunel, Gautampura, Manasa and Nadigaon.

Seven new towns have been added-Sipri, Morena, Sanawad, Raisen, Maharajpur, Rajnagar and Nagod. Mhow, Nimach and Nowgong are British cantonments. Agar, Guna and Sehore are Military stations, the last being also the headquarters of a Political Charge. The Agent to the Governor

Towns.

General's camp (commonly known as the "Indore Residency") is the headquarters of the local administration and of the Resident at Indore.

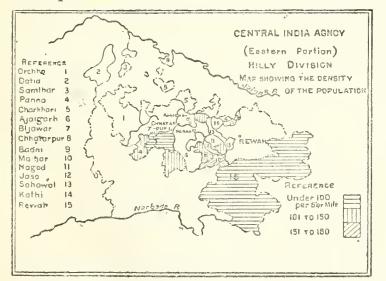
Many of these places have municipalities, so called, but they are in fact merely town committees.

Plague has dislocated the urban figures especially in the larger towns. The table below shows the variation due to this cause :--

	Town.				1911.	1901.	Decrease per cent.
Lashkar .		0	•		46,900	59,000	- 47
Indore	٠	٠	٠		44,900	S6,000	4.8
Bhopal	•	•	٠		56,000	77,000	27
Mhow Cantonmer	nt.		•		29,800	36,000	17
Ratlam	٠	•			27,900	36,300	23
Jaora					18,000	23,800	24
Mandasor .			٠		16,700	20,900	20
Gwalior					14,600	16,800	13
Morar			٠		13,500	19,100	29
Nimach	v	٠	٠		12,300	15,300	20
Lashkar (Brigade) .	•			9,200	13,400	31
Indore Residency					9,100	11,100	18
Dhar				•	7,400	17,700	58
Sanawad			٠	•	3,500	7,500	55

This has reduced the maximum figure from three towns to one town, viz., Bhopal, in the "over 50,000" class, whereas in 1901 all the first three towns in the list fell in this category. The towns between 5,000 and 10,000 have risen by two, between 10,000 and 20,000 fallen by three and between 20,000 and 50,000 by one.

Of the urban population again 35 per cent. live in towns of over 20,000 and 36 per cent. in towns of 5,000 to 10,000, the average population of a town being 10,200 persons.



That the Agency is almost entirely agricultural is shown by the fact that only 8 persons in every 100 live in towns, while it should also be borne in mind that decided characteristics urban are really lacking, except in the four largest towns, the rest are only semi-urban, the last twenty indeed being little more than over-grown villages.

Industries are in their infancy, while administrative conditions are not generally favourable and until they develop there is little likelihood of any

real increase in the genuine urban population. Of the Natural Divisions the Plateau stands first with 5 per cent. more dwelling in towns and mainly in towns of over 20,000 population. Expansion, it will be seen, is met with only in State capitals, and in a few favoured spots, such as Biaora and Sanawad, the last a rapidly growing town temporarily affected by plague, where peculiar conditions have made them commercial centres on trade routes. In early days towns were either political capitals, military posts or religious centres. Such settlements naturally decline under modern conditions, unless fresh life is given to them, and such life can come from one source only, the increase of industrial and commercial activity. In the Agency, little development has taken place in this direction owing mainly to political and administrative conditions. Hence, towns of importance in former days, such as Bhilsa, Chanderi, Gohad, Gwalior, Narwar, Ujjain, and others are falling behind in the race. Ujjain, a trading centre of some importance, even in Buddhist days, has lost ground, under modern conditions in spite of its position as a junction on three lines of Railway and its claims as a sacred city. Mandasor is declining and the approaching abolition of the opium trade will probably hit it still more severely in the near future ; Gwalior has been killed by its modern neighbour Lashkar ; Sehore, as is always the case, has lost its position owing to the foundation of the neighbouring British civil station of the same name.

Subsidiary Table V shows that there has been a fall of 18 per cent. in the urban population dealt with on the same basis as 1901. The big towns, owing to plague, show a serious diminution, while a large rise has taken place in small towns.

Plague has, however, vitiated figures so that no accurate idea of the variation can be obtained. If the population of 1901 is taken in the case of plague-stricken towns the result gives 960,000 inhabitants, which shows that the population is stationary.

10. The Census village corresponds to revenue village, a village with attendant hamlets being considered as a single unit.

The difficulty in obtaining correct lists of villages is almost inconceivable until the task is attempted. Departmental lists and maps invariably disagree in names and numbers, and these are often both at variance with the actual settlements to be found on the spot. It is hoped that the present lists (except in Gwalior) are now perfect. The larger the State the greater the difficulty. The Central India village, outside jungle tracts, is a compact collection of houses. In the centre come those of the better classes, the landlord's residence often being conspicuous in the centre of all; on the outskirts are the huts of cultivators and beyond at a little distance the low castes. In the jungle tracts it is far otherwise. The Bhil avoids his neighbour and a village in such cases will often cover several miles, although the population is insignificant; one such village stretches for close on seven miles along the line of a high road. The average area of a village in the Plateau and Low-lying tracts is 2·1 square miles while the average population amounts to 260. On the Plateau it is 226, on the Low-lying 319 and in the Hilly tract 249. If, however, a really Hilly tract is taken, the average population is only 83.

Villages of 500 to 1,000 (2,890) and "under 500" (29,000) predominate, the fall being very sudden, from 2,800 with a population of 500--1,000 to only 900 with over 1,000. Of the total population 92 in every hundred live in villages, while over 50 persons out of every hundred live in villages of under 500 people.

In the Low-lying tract large villages are more common, but even here out of 93 persons in every hundred, who live in villages, 40 live in villages of under 500 population. In the Hilly tract 97 persons in every hundred live in villages, while 60 in every hundred live in villages of under 500 souls.

\mathbf{If}	a	strictly	Hilly	tract	section	IS	tak
							37.0

Hilly	tracts		Number per cent. in villages of							
			500-5,000	Under 500						
Ali Rajeur			 28	72						
Jhabua .		•	12	58						

taken, the numbers show the prevalence of small villages still more strongly.

The average distance of villages apart is $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles; in the Plateau it is 1.4, in the Low-lying tract 1.5 and in the Hilly tract 1.6 miles.

The Village.

11. The question "What is a house?" is always a difficult one to answer. The definition given in 1901 was not found by Census Officers sufficiently precise for their assistants, and on this occasion the following definition was, therefore, given and illustrated by diagrams.

A house for Census purposes is defined as follows :---

- (i) Any structure other than a dwelling house, such as tent, pavilion, temple, serai, etc., or a site, camping ground, ghat, etc., to which a separate number has been affixed.
- (*ii*) The dwelling place of one or more families with their dependents and resident servants having an independent entrance, whether that entrance be from a road, gallery, balcony, corridor, courtyard, or otherwise.

It will be seen, however, that no material difference from the results of 1901 has arisen in the figures in Subsidiary Table VII. The house in Central India, except in the larger towns, is almost invariably a separate entity which can be easily distinguished, occasionally several lie in one courtyard but even this is not usual.

Houses vary in their appearance with the materials of which they are constructed and these again vary with the locality. Along the ranges, where limestone and sandstone abound, the houses are constructed and roofed with stone as in Gwalior and Bhopal where even small huts are largely made of this material. In Gwalior and some other places the better houses are in such cases decorated with fine pierced stone work screens. Where stone is not found brick is used in the better class of house, carved wooden balconies, doorframes and windows being common, as at Ujjain and Indore.

Houses of more than one storey are not often met with except in towns, though the more important villages, which are the residences of the local Thakurs, occasionally have one or two-storeyed houses. A courtyard is often enclosed by prolonging the outer walls of the house and is used for the cattle to herd in.

For the rest small huts with frames of bamboo or the commoner kinds of tree either roofed with sunbaked tiles, grass or mud or regularly thatched form the homes of the agricultural population. In the jungle tract wattle or *chhappar* huts are the only habitations. In Ali-Rajpur and the south-west corner of the Agency the Bhil huts are usually built on piles, the cattle herding below while the inhabitants live above them.

	9 mile in 1911.		FE OTAL	PERC AC TO CT AB AE	ETIV- LE	d area which			Р	ERCE	NTA	9 E O	FGB	055	CUL	LIAT	ſEÐ.	AREA	UNI	DEB.	
Natural Division.	Meau density per square mile	Cultivable.	Net cultivated.	Net cultivated.	Double cropped.	Percentage of cultivated is irrigated.	Normal rain fall.	Rico.	Wheat.	Gram.	Jowar,	Bājra.	Maize.	Kodou.	Other food-grains and pulses.	Oilseeds.	Sugar-eane.	Poppy.	Cotton.	Tobacoo.	Miscellaneous.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	202
Central India	121	40.63	24.65	52.85	2.62	5.87	32	4.71	11.25	11-39	17-33	0.55	3.37	1.0	13.62	2.77	90.0	48.0	4°71	0.02	28.65

SUBSIDIARY TABLE I.-Density, Water Supply and Crops.

								UNITS W	ITH A POPULATIC	ON PER SQUARE A	ILE OF	
Political Ch	arge an	nd Natu	ral Div	ision.			-	. UNDEB	150.	150 ~300.		
								Атеа.	Population 000's omitted.	Area.	Population 000's ouitted.	
		1						2	3	-5	5	
Central India	•			•	•			77.367	9,357			
1 Gwalior Residency		•	•	•	•	•	•	24,384	3,091 33 0	•••	***	
2. Indore Residency	٠	4				٠	•	9,004 11.7	$979 \\ 10.5$			
3. Baghelkhand Agency	٠	•	•	٠	٠	٠	•	14,706 19·0	1,773 <i>19:0</i>			
4. Bhopal Agency	•	•	٠	•	•	•	•	9,154 11·8	1,051 <i>11·3</i>	***	***	
5. Bhopawar Agency	•	•	4	۰	•	٠	e.	7,274 $9\cdot3$	698 7.5	***	***	
6. Bundelkhand Agency	٠	٠	•	٠	٠	•	•	10,118 <i>13</i> ·0	1,375 14.5	345	•••	
7. Malwa Agency .	•	•	•	•	٠	•	•	2,727 3.6	$\frac{390}{4.2}$		***	
Natu	ral 1	Divis	ions	•								
Plateau	•	•	•	٥	•		•	30,813 39.8	3,683 <i>39:3</i>		•••	
Low-lying Tract .	•	•	•	•	•	٠	•	•••	•••	21,118 27.3	3,311 $35\cdot 4$	
Hilly Tract	٠	٠	٠	٠	•	٠	•	$\begin{array}{c} 25,\!436\\ 32^{\cdot}9\end{array}$	2,363 $25\cdot3$			

SUBSIDIARY TABLE II.-Distribution of the Population classified according to Density.

Nois.--The figures below the absolute ones represent the proportion per cent. which the area and population of each density group bear to the total area. SUBSIDIARY TABLE III.-Distribution of the Population between Towns and Villages.

	AVEBAGE P PE		N DMBER F BESIDI		POPULA	EB PES M TION RESI TH A POPU	DING IN '	LOWNS	NUMBER PER MILLE OF RUEAL Population besiding in Villages with a population of			
Political Charge and Natural Division.	Town.	Village. Towns.		Villages.	20,000 and over.	10,000 to 20,000.	5,000 to 10,000.	Under 5,000.	5,000 and over.	2,000 to 5,000.	500 to 2,000.	Under 500.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Central India	10,209	260	84	916	345	198	356	101	1	65	376	558
1. Gwalior Residency 2. Indore Residency	9,921 12,583	$273 \\ 245$	90 141	910 859	310 540	245	$\frac{347}{435}$	$\frac{98}{25}$	2	$62 \\ 69$	401 318	5?5 613
3. Baghelkhand Agency .	8,571	267	34	966	438		338	224	• • •	35	407	558
4. Bhopal Agency 5. Bhopawar Agency	10,124 7,000	$205 \\ 211$	106 30	894 970	505 		$322 \\ 1,000$	173	•••	37 93	288 226	675 681
6. Bundelkhand Agency	8,984 13,122	339 237	72 202	928 798	 355	546 423	332 167	122 55	•••	$ 115 \\ 84 $	479 307	406 609
Natural Divisions,												
Plateau.	11,199	226	124	876	432	159	332	77	2	61	294	643
Low-lying Tract Hilly Tract	10,240 6,767	319 249	74 34	926 966	298	201 132	$277 \\ 725$	134 143		79 54	487 343	$434 \\ 603$

SUBSIDIARY TABLE IV.-Number per mille of the Total Population and of each Main Religion who live in Towns.

	Political Charge and Natural Division.						NUMBEE PEB MILLE WHO LIVE IN TOWNS.									
Political Charge and Nati	aral Div	rision.			Total Population.	Hindn.	Musalman,	Animist.	Jain.	Christian.	Othe rs.					
1					2	3	4	5	6	7	8					
Central India .	•		7		84	66	402	7	240	822	807					
 Gwalier Residency . Indore Residency . Baghelkhand Agency . Bhopal Agency . Bhopawar Agency . Bundelkhand Agency . Malwa Agency . Natural Dia 	•	•	•	6	$90\\141\\34\\106\\30\\72\\202$	$71\\111\\28\\71\\38\\61\\152$	$\begin{array}{c} 391 \\ 435 \\ 262 \\ 460 \\ 155 \\ 389 \\ 586 \end{array}$	11 27 1 .4 16 11	213 345 350 221 55 75 574	928 935 528 964 153 800 861	892 807 297 839 333 761 953					
Plateau . Low-lying Tract . Hilly Tract .	•	• e c	• •	•	$\begin{array}{c} 125\\74\\34\end{array}$	$91\\61\\32$	468 414 177	16 11 4	331 1.09 85	909 787 114	899 713 222					

SUBSIDIARY TABLES.

		vns in each	to total Urban a per mille.	females per	THE FO	SE PER C PULATION S AS CLASS IOUS CEN	N OF SED		LENT. IN URBAN FOPULATION CLASS FROM 1881-1011.
CLASS OF TOWN.		Number of towns class in 1911.	Propertion to population 1	Number of for 1,000 males.	1901 to 1911.	1891 to 1901.	1881 to 1891.	(π) 1n fowns as classed in 1581.	(b) In the total of each class in 1911 as compared with the corresponding total in 1881.
1		0 2	3	-4	5	6	7	8	9
	Total	22	1,000	904	-181	-3%	+9.3	-16.8	-11.6
I. 100,000 and over				. da	* * •	-14.3			. . .
II. 50,000—1 00,000		1	71	935	-41.4	+68	+17.6	- 32.3	74-4
111. 20,000-50,000 .		6	274	852	-14.7	+5.1	+5.1	-9.1	4 0.1
IV. 10,000-20,000		11	198	913	-19.1	-7.7	+5.0	-17.7	÷91
V. 5,000 -10,000 .		39	356	920	0.2	-9.2	+7.1	— ð*4	+32.7
VI. Under 5,000 .	• •	20	101	935	-2•1	± 3.0			•••

SUBSIDIARY TABLE V.-Towns classified by Population.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE VI.-City.

	Curr				Population	Number of	Number of	Proportion of	PERCENTAGE OF VARIATION.						
	CITY.				in 1911.	persons per square mile.	females to 1,000 males.	foreign born per mille.	1901-1911.	1801-1001.	1881-1891.	Тотаь 1881—1911.			
	1				2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9			
Bhopal .		٠			56,204	7.114	935	224	-27.0	+9.2	+27.0	+1.4			
Lashkar .	•		•	•	46,952	11,738	937	50	-47.3	-143	+18.5	-46.7			
Indore .	•			•	44,947	8,171	813	296	-18.3	. +4.2	± 10.1	-40.4			
Ratlam .	•	•	•	•	27,957	23,298	960	147	-23.0	+21.8	-40	-10.0			

SUBSIDIARY TABLE VIL-Persons per House and Houses per Square Mile.

			AVEBAC	GE NUMBER 01	PERSONS PER	Horse.	Average Number of Houses per Square Mile.					
Political Charge and Natural I	J1 V 1S10	D.	1911.	1901.	1891.	1881.	1911.	1901.	1891.	1861.		
1			2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		
Central India.	٥		, j	ž	ĩ		26	21	25	***		
1. Gwalior Residency			õ	5	6		27	23	24			
2. Indore Residency .		-	t	5	5		26	20	24			
3. Baghelkhand Agency		•	5	õ	5	•••	25	21	23	•••		
4. Bhopal Agency			4	5	ō	0 + x	26	19	27	•••		
5. Bhopawar Agency	•	-	5	5	5	a # 4	20	15	20			
6. Bundelkhand Agency	•		5	5	5		30	24	27			
7. Malwa Ageney 🛛 .		•	+	4	5		34	30	34	244		
<mark>Nat</mark> ural Divisio	ns.											
Plateau · ·	•		4.	õ			28	22	• • -			
Low-lying Tract	٠		5	6		•••	32	23	· • •			
Hilly Tract	•	•	5 -	õ			19	15	••			

с

CHAPTER II.

Movement of Population.

Introductory.

12. The results dealt with in this Chapter are administratively of great importance. In Central India, however, the absence of vital statistics of any reliability whatsoever deprives the discussion of much of its value.

Having dealt with the condition of the population on March 10th, 1911, the variations since 1881 have now to be considered.

It would be interesting to form some idea of the condition of the territories now comprised in the Agency in early days, but materials are scanty and vague and, at the best, the following sketch is little more than guess work.

The earliest days of which any definite record exists are those of the Buddhist period. In the early books of the followers of this faith describing conditions about B. C. 700-600 various petty kingdoms are noticed showing the existence of regular settlements, while great trade routes are mentioned as passing through this region. One led from Paithan via Maheshwar, Ujjain and Bhilsa eastwards to Shravasti, while another appears to have passed in the direction of Ashta, Schore, and Bhilsa to Bharhut in Nagod State. This, at any rate, shows that there was movement across the country, and to enable such movement to be possible there must have been settlements of some kind at intervals. Heavy forests, wild animals and wilder men are mentioned. Later comes the account of the adventurous Chinaman, Hiuen Tsiang (A. D. 630-45), who visited Malwa and describes the country as noted for its fertility, with a soil specially suited to crops of winter wheat; the inhabitants are, he adds, docile, virtuous, and of remarkable intelligence; their educated people being noted for their great learning. Vague as this is it points to a certain settled standard of civilisation. But a more certain indication of the suitability of the tract for settlement and of its being, for those days, populous, is the attraction it had for the invader. From the time of Asoka (B.C. 250) to the days of Baber (A.D. 1527) Malwa in particular was always the promised land to the invader. From the 9th to the 12th century it was cut up into numerous Rajput kingdoms of which the most famous was that of the Malwa Paramaras. The large number of buildings of this period of which remains are still standing testifies to a population of some size and of general distribution. In Mughal days Malwa was one of the most important provinces of the Empire with an income of 5,900,000 Dams or R1,470,500. Its fertility and elimate were famous and it was the great centre of a famous weaving industry of fine cloths and muslins, an industry that still languishes at Chanderi. All this points to a well populated tract. At the same time the Mughal Emperors were able to hunt lions and elephants within its limits showing that heavy forests still covered large areas.

A very rough estimate for Malwa based on the area as returned by Abul Fazl points to a population of 643,208 persons for 8,040,104 bighas or a density of 81.9 per square mile.

In the east of the Agency the country was less inviting, more rugged with less fertile soil and heavier forests. Although there are references to this region they are much briefer and point to far less developed conditions. A striking instance of this is Baghelkhand which was known to the Mughals as Bhatghora, their knowledge of the tract ending with this piece of information, Abul Fazl having nothing further to say about it.

On the fall of the Mughal Empire anarchy followed and from 1717 for one hundred years Maratha and Pindari worked their will on the western section of the Agency until almost every village was deserted and the peasants had either been killed or had fled. The few of stouter heart who remained did but little cultivation and jungle soon hid many districts previously covered with corn and poppy. The accounts of the campaign of 1818-19 carried out by Lord Hastings, show how great the devastation was, how many tracts had become overgrown with jungle, how many villages lay without inhabitants. The population in these days can have been little more than one-third of what it was in Mughal days. Recovery was rapid and, as soon as peace was restored, the old inhabitants and their descendants returned to occupy their old haunts. From 1820 onwards seasons alone have been responsible for general changes, though here and there political conditions have temporarily affected the population of individual States.

13. The first Census was taken in 1881. In this enumeration as in that of Variation since 1891 the information collected was not complete. In 1901 and on the present occasion the Census has followed that of British India in all details.

The total population on the present occasion amounts to 9,357,000, an increase of 859,000 since 1901 and of 95,000 since 1881; between 1891 and 1901 there was a fall of 1,600,000.

As, however, variations may be due to (a) the inclusion of new areas, (b) greater accuracy of enumeration, or (c) a real increase, it is necessary to consider these factors. In Subsidiary Table I the areas have been adjusted so as to be comparative.

As regards variation due to increased accuracy, it is certain that the figures for the two earlier enumerations suffered from lack of experience and the system followed, but as between 1901 and 1911, although there are indications of local variations that are probably in part accounted for by this cause, they are not such as to materially affect the figures of the Agency as a whole; this source of variation may, therefore, be eliminated in considering the figures of the last two Censuses which are alone strictly comparable.

There remains the last cause-actual increase; this will be now considered.

The Census of 1901 followed on the heels of a very severe famine which 1901 to 1911. seriously affected the west of the Agency, and especially the Hilly tract causing

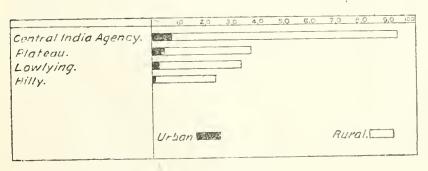
heavy mortality among the old and the young—among those, that is, at the two extremes of life. The absence of any vital statistics makes actual check impossible, but it may be assumed that an abnormally high birth rate and a low death rate resulted from these conditions. So far as is possible this question has been dealt with in Chapter V on Age.

The decade has been characterised by several severe but localised visitations of plague for which the returns give an approximate figure of 40,000 deaths. On these returns no great reliance can, however, be placed, and the true figure is probably considerably higher. The effects of plague are not, however, so far-reaching as those of famine, and except here and there have been mainly confined to urban areas.

Some local distress was caused by had seasons but it amounted only to scarcity of a more or less severe type, no general famine appeared and agricultural conditions were on the whole good.

There have been no artificial stimulants to increase the population such as extensive irrigation projects, industrial developments or the like. In all Central India there are only 144 factories, mines, etc., employing 16,000 people. 14. It remains Examination of

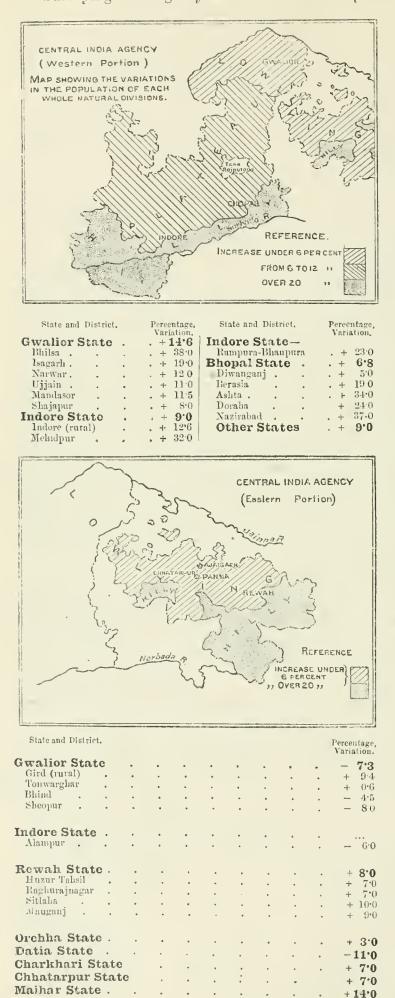
Diagram showing the total urban and rural population of the Central India Agency in the different natural divisions



artificial units will not be further considered.

to examine the Results. results in detail so far as is feasible without vital statistics. It may be remarked at the outset that figures for Agencies will be found in the Subsidiary Tables. These b e ing purely

c 2



Surveying the Agency as a whole the first point that appears is that the

increase is practically restricted to the west of the tract and the hills, the Plateau showing a rise of 11 per cent. and Hilly tract of 24 per cent. From the remarks made above this is what would be expected from the rebound after the losses caused by the famine of 1900.

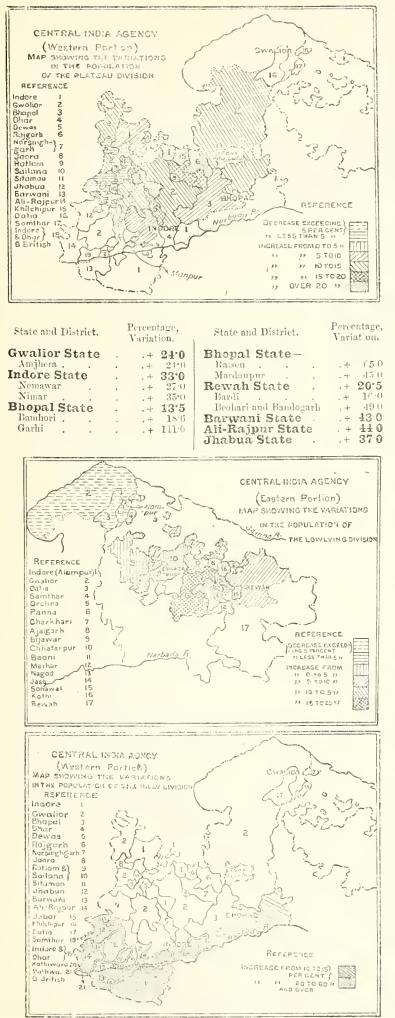
Examining figures for the principal units on the Plateau in detail, the increase between 1901-11 is as given in the inset.

It is difficult to aecount always for the variation in contiguous districts. Thus, the contiguous districts of Ujjain and Mehidpur show a difference of 21 per cent., Bhilsa and Isagarh of 19, Diwanganj and Berasia, bordering on Bhilsa, show a much smaller rise, but the larger rise in the Gwalior district is, no doubt, due to the fact that the eastern part of Bhilsa is in reality hilly as the neighbouring hilly districts of Bhopal, Garhi, and Raisen also show a very large increase. Part of the increase may be due to better enumeration, but the actual loss in the Bhopal State in the famine of 1899-1900 was nearly 40 per cent., and the increase must be practically wholly due to the rebound.

The natural population of this tract approximates to 3,593,000.

Turning next to the Low-lying tract, the local variations are given in the inset.

It is noticeable that there is a decrease in the Gwalior districts and Alampur of Indore and in the contiguous States



of Datia and Samthar. On the other hand in the more eastern portion of this Natural Division there is an average rise of 8 per cent. This is to be aecounted for partly by the leanness of the years 1907 to 1909 which affected Datia, Samthar and the surrounding country.

The Hilly tract figures examined in detail show that the rise has been everywhere considerable, especially along the actual ranges where there is little land not genuinely Hilly, as in Beohari, Barwani and Ali-Rajpur. The high figures for Garhi and Raisen are not easy to explain.

15. The natural popu- Natural Populalation of each Natural tion. Division is given in the inset, that is to say, the actual population and those born in the tract but enumerated outside less immigrants. It will be seen that the Plateau and Hilly areas gain by immigration while the Low-lying tract loses. It is not possible to distinguish immigration of a temporary or permanent character, and there is thus a slight error which is unavoidable.

Summary.

16. The inferences to be deduced from the figures here discussed are that the population has recovered rapidly from the effects of the great famine of 18.)9-1900. The large rise in the Plateau and Hilly tracts with the small increase in the Low-lving area clearly demonstrate this. Has the population reached its normal? The figure is still 7.7 per cent. below that of

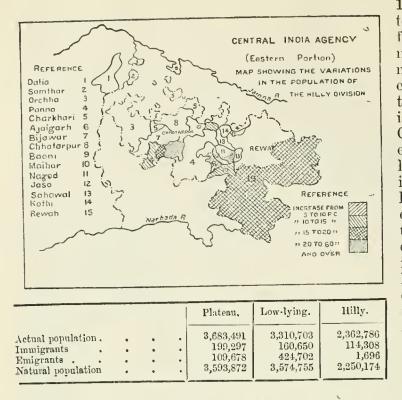
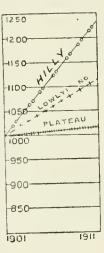


Diagram showing the variation since 1901 per 1000 of the population in each natural division.



1891, and it is difficult to say whether that difference is genuine or mainly due to defective methods at the earlier enumeration. One thing is clear and that is that the fertile soil of Central India eould easily support a much larger population; will it ever do so? The historical events of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries by dividing the Agency up into innumerable small holdings have introduced a state of affairs which militates very seriously against any eonsiderable rise in Excluding numbers. natural calamities, which after all are only temporary their in effect, political conditions are in Central India the real bar to a general expansion of population. the Administration, therefore, and the circumstances which affect its efficiency are far more potent factors in determining conditions of population in this area than rainfall or other conditions. natural Administration has advaneed with extraordinary rapidity of late years and save possibly,

in a few eases, unlikely to be of great importance, any serious set-back in this direction is improbable. But with improved administration has come increased cost. To all but the largest States this is clearly becoming a matter for very serious consideration. As their big neighbours raise the standard of administration they raise the cost, and the small State, with every good intention, is not only left behind but may eventually be prevented from maintaining the standard. The big States raise salaries, introduce graded services and grant pensions thus absorbing all the best material. Meanwhile the small State is obliged to raise its expenditure—revenue officers, magistrates, police and military all demanding higher pay—while it does not receive adequate return in the shape of good officials. Capital for the development of cultivation and the fostering of industry is not fortheoming, and it is difficult to see how in time to come a retrograde motion is to be avoided.

Even in the cases of the big States, who have capital at their disposal, development is arrested by vexatious dues and taxes incident to a stringent border system, and until this can be modified neither cultivator nor trader will ever be able to do his best.

All this will tend to prevent an expansion of the population over large tracts and any considerable rise under existing conditions seem, therefore, to be impossible.

		-			TAGE OF VAL E(+) DECE		NET VAL	RIATION.	MEAN DENSITY PER BQUARE MILE.				
Political Charge and Natural	Divis	sion.		1901-1911.	1801-1901.	1891-1891.	1891-1911.	1851-1911.	1911.	1901.	1891.	1881.	
1				2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
Central India	٩		•	+ 10.1	-16.2	+9.4	-7.7	+1.0	121	+ 110	131	120	
1. Gwalior Residency	• .			+4.7	-12.6		-8.2		127	121	138		
2. Indore Residency				+16.3	-20.6		-7.7		109	93	118		
3. Baghelkhand Agency				+14.1	-13.0		-0.8		121	106	122	•••	
4. Bhopal Agency .		•	•	+13.4	-27.9		-18.2		115	101	140		
5. Bhopawar Agency		•		+27.3	-23.1		-2.1		96	75	98	* * *	
6. Bundelkhand Agency				+5.1	-10.3		-5.6		136	129	144		
7. Malwa Agency .	•	•	•	+6.2	-19.6	+ + +	-14.4		143	134	167		
Natural Divisi	ons	l.											
Plateau	•		•	+10.7		- 6.8			120	108			
Low-lying Tract				+1.2					157	154	. * *		
llilly Tract .	٠	•		+23.8		0.00		(a ^	93	75			

SUBSIDIARY TABLE L-Variation in relation to Density since 1881.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE II.-Variation in Natural Population.

		the local data and the second	1.4		Contraction of the local division of the loc			
	POPULATIO	N IN 1911.				Variation per cent (1901-		
Actual Population.	Immigrants.	Emigrants.	Natural Population.	Actual Population,	1mmigrants.	Emigrants.	Natr ral Population.	1911) in patural population, Increase (+) Decrease (-)
2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
9,356,980	474,255	536,076	9,418,801	8,628,781	672,263	453,660	8,410,178	+ 12·0
3,683,491	199,297	109,678	3,593,872	•••	•••		•••	
3,310,703	160,650	424,702	3,574,755	0.0.1			1 1 1	
2,362,786	114,308	1,696	2,250,174		•••	•••		
	Population. 2 9,356,980 3,683,491 3,310,703	Actus] Population. Immigrants. 2 3 9,356,980 474,255 3,683,491 199,297 3,310,703 160,650	Population. Immigrants. Dangtants. 2 3 4 9,356,980 474,255 536,076 3,683,491 199,297 109,678 3,310,703 160,650 424,702	Actus } Population. ImmIgrants. Emigrants. Natural Population. 2 3 4 5 9,356,980 474,255 536,076 9,418,801 3,683,491 199,297 109,678 3,593,872 3,310,703 160,650 424,702 3,574,755	Actus ! Population. Immigrants. Emigrants. Natural Population. Actual Population. 2 3 4 5 6 9,356,980 474,255 536,076 9,418,801 8,628,781 3,683,491 199,297 109,678 3,503,872 3,310,703 160,650 424,702 3,574,755	Actus 1 Population. Immigrants. Emigrants. Natural Population. Actual Population. Immigrants. 2 3 4 5 6 7 9,356,980 474,255 536,076 9,418,801 8,628,781 672,263 3,683,491 199,297 109,678 3,593,872 3,310,703 160,650 424,702 3,574,755	Actus 1 Population. Immigrants. Emigrants. Natural Population. Actual Population. Immigrants. Emigrants. 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9,356,980 474,255 536,076 9,418,801 8,628,781 672,263 453,660 3,683,491 199,297 109,678 3,593,872 3,310,703 160,650 424,702 3,574,755	Actual Population. Immigrants. Emigrants. Natural Population. Actual Population. Immigrants. Emigrants. Natural Population. 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 9,356,980 474,255 536,076 9,418,801 8,628,781 672,263 453,660 8,410,178 3,683,491 199,297 109,678 3,593,872 3,310,703 160,650 424,702 3,574,755

SUBSIDIARY TABLE IV.—Variation by Natural Division classified according to Density. (a) Actual Variation. (b) Proportional Variation.

		VARIATION IN Division with A PER SQUARE COMMENCEMENT	MILE AT			VARIATION IN NATURAL DIVISION WITH A POPULA- TION PER SQUABE MILE AT COMMENCEMENT OF DECADE			
Natural Division.	Decade,	Under 150.	150-300	Natural Division.	Decade.	Under 150.	150-300.		
1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4		
Central India 🐋	1901-1911	+859,175		Central India .	1901-1911	+ 10.1	0 0 0		
Plateau .	1901-1911	+355,658		Plateau	1901-1911	+10.7			
Low-lying Tract	1901-1911	+50,433	-613	Low-lying Tract	1901-1911	+4.3	-0 03		
Hilly Tract	1901-1911	+453,697	9 H QI	Hilly Tract .	1901-1911	+ 23.8			

CHAPTER III.

Migration.

17. The Table dealt with in this Chapter is Table XI recording the birthplaces of those enumerated. At the end of the Chapter are certain Subsidiary Tables dealing with the subject.

Migration, it may be remarked, is usually divided into five classes.

I. Casual.-Movements between adjacent tracts and villages is ordinarily of this kind. It is chiefly due to the custom of seeking a wife in another village and females preponderate among the migrants. In the Agency this is much the commonest class.

II. Temporary .-- Caused by pilgrimages, fairs such as that of Khajaraho in Chhatarpur and temporary employment on works. In the former case females are apt to be in excess, but on works men preponderate.

III. Periodic.-Due to migration for harvest work at stated seasons. Men ordinarily preponderate in this case. It is not a common form in Central India. IV. Semi-permanent.—This form is not common in the Agency. It is

caused by men living in one place, where they earn their livelihood, while their families live elsewhere. In former days this was a common form in Maratha States, where the large following of Dakshni officials kept up a close touch with their homes south of the Narbada. Now, however, these families have to a very great extent become localised.

V. Permanent.-This is caused by overerowding or attraction to other districts. This is only met with in Central India as the result of the latter cause in places where better administration attracts cultivators from one State to another or bad administration has driven the people away.

18. The last Census following on the heels of a severe famine found a sadly diminished population. Since then, while there have been local lean years leading in some parts to distress, no famine has attacked the Agency sufficient to cause any marked exodus, nor has any severe distress outside caused a great flow inwards.

Trade, while it has on the whole progressed, has not made any gigantic strides. Harvesting was over before the Census took place and no influx occurred on this account.

Disease in the form of plague has been the most disturbing factor, but while it causes temporary movement it does not have any permanent effect, and its influence was in this instance mainly felt in big towns.

No large public works have been opened sufficient to very materially affect results.

Improved means of communication and administrative improvements have to some extent affected movement between States.

The only large fair held during the Census was that of Khajaraho in Chhatarpur held from 27th February to 20th March. Special arrangements were made, as in 1901, for dealing with this concentration of people. Large numbers came from the United Provinces to attend the fair.

19. It may be remarked before proceeding to discuss results that the Census makes no real distinction between the various kinds of migrations, and except for the partial indication afforded by the relative proportions of the sexes it is not possible to distinguish them.

Of the 9,356,980 persons enumerated in the Agency, over 8,880,000 were born within its limits, leaving only 5 per cent. born ontside, of whom 3.4 were born in the contiguous districts.

20. The figures for those born beyond India may be briefly dismissed as Foreign Countries. they are of no particular interest. Of the 3,864 persons so born, 3,283 were born in Europe, 3,171 being chiefly officials in civil and military employ; 355 were born in other Asiatic countries, of whom 178 were Afghans, for the most part in military employ.

21. The total number of immigrants from India into the Agency was 470,000 in 1911 as compared with 668,000 in 1901, emigrants amounting to **536,000** as compared with 454,000.

The larger number of immigrants in 1901 was due to the influx of famine-stricken, especially from the United Provinces, Rajputana and Bombay. The increase of 82,000 among emigrants on this occasion occurs in Rajputana,

onditions affect-ing Migration. Conditions

Central India and

Migration.

Movement in India.

IMMIGRATION.

the Central Provinces and Bombay. This movement was temporary and caused by the exodus on account of plague from towns on the Plateau.

22.	The greatest	number of	immigrants come 1	from this I	rovince	amount- United Provinces.	

		Emre	GRATION TROM	THE UNITED	PROVINCES.							
Dist	riet.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Chiefly to							
Agra . Allahabad Banda . Hamiepur Jhansi . Others .		9,800 8,200 21,300 32,000 36,600 61,100	3,900 4,500 7,500 12,000 9,900 30,200 68,000	5,900 3,700 13,800 20,000 26,700 30,900	Gwalior, Rewah, Baghelkhand and Bundelkhand, Bundelkhand, Gwalior and Bundelkhand,							

ing to 36 per cent. of the total immigrants, while the Agency sends 37 per cent. of its emigrants to it. The intermingling of the boundaries of several of the districts with those of the States is responsible for this; throughout females are in excess, the movement being almost wholly due to The greater part of the

the custom of seeking a wife in a distant village. The greater part of the movement takes place in the Low-lying Natural Division in which tract this intermingling of territories mainly occurs, Jhansi alone sending any considerable number to the Plateau Division, chiefly to Gwalior territory.

The disparity between males and females is greatest in the movement to the Low-lying tract, which agrees with the view that marriage is the cause.

23. Rajputana followed the United Provinces in importance sending Rajputana 149,000 or 32 per cent., it receiving in return 101,000 from the Agency.

				EMIGRATION FROM RAJPUTANA.										
S	tate,		ļ	Total.	Males.	Females.	Chiefly to							
Jaipur			•	26,000	14,000	12,000	Gwalior Indore,	and						
Jhalawa	1"	•		$8_{s}8^{()}()$	3,760	5,100	Indore Malwa	and						
Kotah	•	٠	•	16,200	6,800	9,100	Gwalior Indore.	and						
lonk		•	•	16,000	7,000	9,000	Gwalior.							
)thers	•		•	77,000	35,500	41,500								
	To	TAL		141.0.00	67,000	77,000								

Women are here also in excess except in the case of Jaipur and is due to marriage transactions between Rajputs and Marwaris. A considerable increase of emigrants to Rajputana has taken place. This is explained by the fall in immigrants as compared with 1901. Most of these people had

entered Malwa in 1900 in hopes of relief from famine. They later on returned home. A certain number, no doubt, were also recent refugees from plaguestricken localities in Malwa.

24. The Central Provinces send S0,000 persons to the Agency and receive The Central Provinces and Berars,

Most of the movement is from border districts. The immigrants pass

			EMIGRATION FROM CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERARS.											
1	listrict		Total.	Males.	females.	Chiefly to								
Hoshang	gabad		18,500	6,700		Bhopal and								
lubbulp.	u re		15,500	5,400	10,100	Indore. Rewah, Maihar and Panna,								
Saugor	•		15,600	6,200	9,400	Gwalier Bhopal and Panna,								
Nimar			4,800	1,400	3,400	Indore.								
Others			25,600	11 500	14,100									
	Тот	AL	80,000	a 1,2 00	48,800									

mainly into the Hilly tracts of Bundelkhand and Baghelkhand while Saugor sends a considerable number into Gwalior, Bhopal and Panna. Femaies are here also in excess.

25. Of the remain-other Provinces ing Provinces Bombay and States. sends 54,000 and receives 19,000. Here also most of the move-

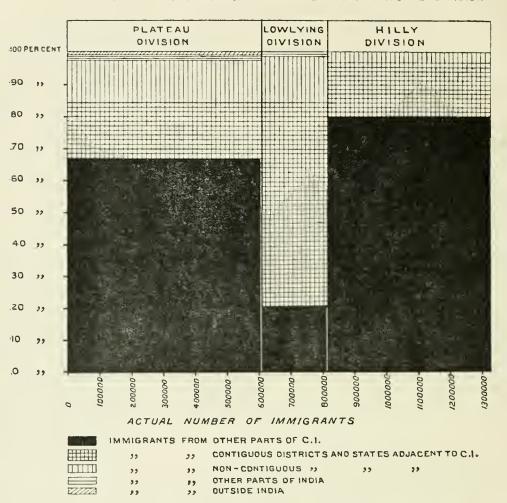
ment is between the neighbouring districts of Khandesh and the Panch Mahals, those concerned being mainly Bhils and kindred tribes. Females are in excess only in the Hilly tract where the Bhils move to and fro in search of wives.

26. An analysis of the internal movement between the three Natural Internal Divisions proves that 66 per cent. of the immigrants were persons born in the Movements. Agency who passed to and fro, while 24 per cent. came from just over the borders.

Subsidiary Table IV shows that in the Plateau out of every 100 persons born within its limits 94 still resided there while 5 in every 100 were born within the Hilly tract which adjoins it; in the Low-lying area out of every 100

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of the home-born 86 were still within the tract, while 7 were enumerated in the contiguous Hilly tract; in the Hilly tract out of every 100 born within its limits 92 were enumerated locally and 8 in the Plateau area. This shows that movement is more common in the Low-lying area than it is in the other two



SHOWING THE PROPORTION OF IMMIGRANTS IN EACH NATURAL DIVISION

DIAGRAM

Natural Divisions. An examination of the figures for the States shows that this movement depends almost wholly on the nature of the borders. When there is much intermingling of boundaries movement appears greater and where areas are compact it is less. Thus Bhopal, Rewah, Orchha and Jhabua show a homeborn percentage of over 90, Datia, Panna and Chhatarpur of over 80, while in

Per	centag	e of	home-b	orn.		
Northern Gw	ralio)r				89
Gwalior Gird						- 91
Bhind .						- 89
Touwarghar						- 90
Sheopur						- 89
Narwar						- 87
Malwa Distri	icts				.	77
Ujjain .			1			77
Mandasor						69
Shajapur					.	S5
Amjhera					.	-76

		Е	MIGRATI	ON				
	To	Mainly from						
Bengal			2,700	Gwalior . 1,600 Rewah . 500				
Assam			7,000	{ Rewah . 5,000 { Bhopal . 1,700				
Bihar and	Orissa		3,600	Gwalior 1,300 Rewah 900				
Pnnjab			3,000	(Bundelkhand 700 Gwalior , 2,600				

the case of Charkhari and the Malwa States of Indore, Dhar, Ratlam, etc., the percentage of home-born falls to 70 and The Gwalior district figures also below. illustrate this. In Northern Gwalior, which is a large compact area with well defined borders, the percentage of homeborn is higher than in the Malwa districts where the Zilas are not defined by well marked boundaries and State areas are much intermingled. Emigration to a distance takes place very little. Out of 536,000 emigrants only 20,900 or 39 in every 1,000 persons went to non-contiguous areas. The most important figures are given in the inset. To Assam and Bihar and Orissa men go to work in the tea gardens. They belong mainly the agricultural classes and come to principally from districts of Rewah, Bhopal and Gwalior. Those who go to the Punjab are chiefly members of the families of men employed in the Settlement Department and State forces.

The immigrants from the Punjab are mainly soldiers and show an excess of males. The 3,600 emigrants are from Gwalior, Indore, Bhopal and Bundelkhand.

Of the immigrants from Baroda 73 per cent. go to the Maratha States of Gwalior (315), and Indore (1,339), here they are largely men employed by the State Public Works Department, Dhar (69) and the two Dewas States (99) with which it has political relations. The curions figures are those of Barwani (268). The reason for the unusually large number in this case is due to Kolis and Bhils who have migrated to Barwani in search of employment; most of them were working as labourers and some as cultivators.

Bengal takes 2,700 and sends 1.000. The movement is mainly with Gwalior, Rewah, Indore and Bundelkhand, where there are Bengali communities who keep up connection with their Province.

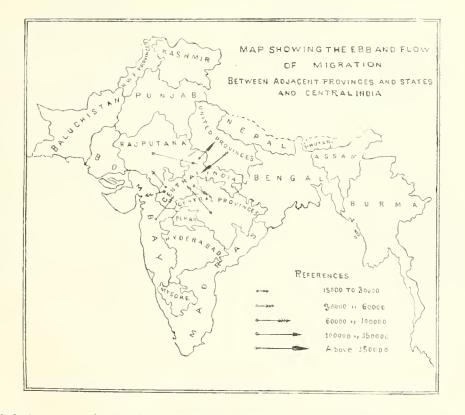
Of the 2,000 sent by Hyderabad 936 are employed in the British army and are found in the Cantonments of Nimach and Mhow, the rest being in Gwalior and Indore where they number 219 and 258, Bhopal and Rewah also returning 185 and 131.

The other figures are unimportant.

Summary.

27. The results here discussed disclose the actual state of affairs on 10th March 1911, which depends on the local conditions then prevailing—a loss as between immigrants and emigrants of 65,000 persons is recorded as compared with a gain, in 1901, of 215,000. This was expected as the number of immigrants in 1901 was swelled by the famine-stricken from Rajputana and United Provinces who came into the Ageney, especially into Malwa, hoping for relief. Added to this, a certain exodus was caused on this occasion by plague. The loss is, therefore, not a genuine fall in the indigenous population.

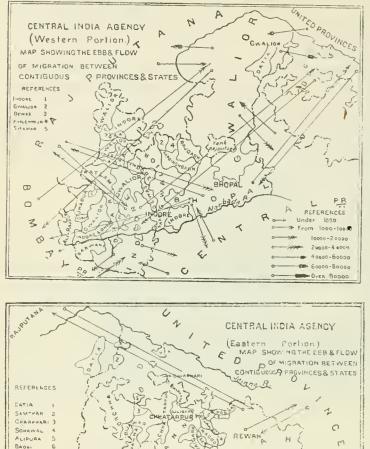
As elsewhere in India the salient features of the migratory movements are the smallness of the number which moves and the limited area within which the movement takes place. The map in the inset gives the ebb and flow between



the chief States and contiguous tracts outside the Agency. Of every 1,000 persons in Central India 949 were born within its borders while 34 were born in contiguous areas. Migration, therefore, in the true sense of the term, does not exist, the movements responsible for these figures being due mainly to marriage customs among Hindus which usually require a man to seek a wife outside the village in which he resides, and also necessitate the return of the bride to her parents' house for the first confinement. The extent of this movement as has been duly noted depends very largely on the nature of the border line. In Bundelkhand where the British India districts are intermingled

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with the States and the boundaries are purely political, there is much freer intercourse between those living in British India and the States while in Malwa and Northern Gwalior where the boundaries are better defined, the movement is less. The main causes of fluctuation are alterations in the mutual conditions



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CENTRAL INDIA ASENCY of State I movemen considera particular State, the controlous provinces states the popular controlous provinces states conter the controlous provinces states flow of the popular controlous provinces states conter the controlous provinces states again more that character conditions

of the community which in an agricultural tract like Central India depends on the seasons This fact is very clearly brought out by the figures on this oecasion. A serious epidemic such as plague, though also a disturbing factor, is only temporary while its effects are not so far-reaching. Except for certain communities, such as that of the Marwari merchants, those who leave their homes on account of plague seldom move far, and though, owing to the interlacing of State boundaries, such movement may cause a considerable fall in some particular district 01 State, the diminution in the population of the Agency as a whole is insignificant on this account. No large works or special industrial attractions exist to induce a immigrants. of Another force which militates against movement of more than a temporary character are the peculiar of conditions Central India already referred to

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with its intermingled territories and fiscal restrictions, the subjects of one State not ordinarily caring to migrate into another even if there are no serious administrative objections, owing to the strong feeling that often exists against the settlement of intruders from another State. In addition to this the density is nowhere such as to necessitate migration internally owing to the overpressure; indeed ample room exists for more cultivators and there is a great demand for labour, but so far attempts by States to import cultivators have had but little success throughout the Agency.

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SUBSIDIARY TABLES.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE I.- Immigration. (Actual figures.)

		BORN IN (000'S OMITTED).																
NATURAL DIVISION WEERE KNOMERATED.		ıral Divis	sion.	di-	ntiguos triet in ral Ind	1		ier pa of rad In		part-	ntiguoi s or oti inces,	her		outign (fotl nces, (her	Oatsi	le Ind	ia.
	Total.	Males.	Femsles.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Male.	Pemales.	Total.	Males.	Females.
1	9	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	11	15	16	17	18	19
Central India	8,882	4,586	4,296							321	131	190	149	80	69	4	3	1
Plateau	3,073	1,597	1,476				411	203	208	101	4.9	55	93	52	41	3	3	
Low-lying tract .	3,110	1,638	1,472				-10	13	22	125	-12	86	31	15	16	1	1	
Hilly tract	1,822	917	905				427	214	203	` S9	40	-19	25	13	12		***	

SUBSIDIARY TABLE H.-Emigration. (Actual figures.)

	4					E	NUMERA	TED I	N (000	o's oun	red).							
NATURAL DIVISION OF BIRTE.	Nat	ural Divi	sion.	dis	tignor trict u ral Ind	1		er part of al Ind		parts	ntignons s of oth anges, e	er		ontign of oth nces, e	er	Outsi	- de Iud	lia.
	Total.	Males.	Females.	T'otai.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Penales.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Tetal.	Males.	Pemales.	Total.	Males.	Females.
I	2	3	4	5	6	7	S	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Central India .	8,882	4,586	4,296			4 * 5				515	218	297	20	12	8			
Plateau	3,073	1,597	1.476				201	100	101	101	-46	58	5	- 3	2		ч е	
Low-lying tract	3,110	1,638	1.472				510	250	260	-109	172	237	15	9	6			
Hilly tract	1,822	917	£05		•		167	85	82	2	1	1		1 ***		• • •	87	

SUBSIDIARY TABLE III.-Proportional Migration to and from each Natural Division.

	NUM	BER PER I	IILLE OF	ACTUAL F	OPULATIO	N OF	NUMBER	OF FEMA AMO	LES TO 100 NGST	MALES	
Natural Division.]	MMIGBANTS.			[MIGRANTS		Таліа	RANTS	EMIGRANTS		
	Total.	From contiguous district.	From other places.	Total	To contiguous district.	To other places.	From contiguous district.	From other places.	To contignons district.	To other places.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	5	Э	10	11	
Central India	51	34	17	57	55	2	144	86	136	65	
Plateau	166	28	138	84	28	56	111	97	128	101	
Low-lying tract	61	39	22	282	123	159	204	115	138	103	
Hilly tract	229	38	191	71	1	70	122	99	228	-96	

SUBSIDIARY TABLE IV.-Migration between Natural Division (actual figures) compared with 1901.

Natural District in shirt large			NUMDER ENUMEBATED (000'S OMITTED) IN NATURAL Division						
Natnral Division in which born.		1	Plateau.	Low-lying tract.	Hilly tract.				
1			2	3	4				
Plateau	$\int 1911$.		3,073	31	170				
	(1901 .	•	• •••		***				
Low-lying tract	$\int 1911$.	•	253	3,110	257				
	(1901 .	•			•••				
Hilly tract	$\int 1011$.	•	158	9	1,822.				
	L 1901 .			•••					
	TOTAL		3,481	2,150	2,249				

Note .- Natural Division figures for 1901 are not available.

CHAPTER III.-MIGRATION.

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SUBSIDIARY TABLE V.-Migration between Central India and other parts of India.

		rants to Centra			nts from Centr	al India.	Excess(+) or deficiency () of Immigration ove Emigration.		
Province or State.	1911.	1901.	;Variation.	1911.	1901,	Variation.	1911.	1901.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Total .	470,391	668 525	-198,134	536.076	453,660	+ 82,416	- 65 695	+214,865	
	464,979	661,120	-196,141	533,709	448,426	+ 85,283	-68,730	+212,694	
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh	168,735	319,694	150,959	195,815	2		- 27,080		
Po. States	39 5	465	- 70	127	} 199,319	- 3,377	+ 268	+ 120,840	
Central Provinces and Berar .	80,057	2 00000	1 12 002	179,479	7 140 010	1 10 0 12	- 99,423	01.040	
Do. States	4	66,978	+ 13,083	19,081	} 148,618	+ 49,942	- 19,077	- 81,640	
Bombay Presidency including Aden.	47,165	70,119	22,954	15,133) 11,528	+ 7,716	+ 32,032	+ \$3,865	
Do. States	6,916	5,274	+ 1,672	4,111	11,528	+ 1,110	+ 2,835	+ 05,800	
Ajmer-Merwara	5,226	1,266	+ 3,960	2,046	2		+ 3,180		
Rajputana States	144,401	173,336	- 28,935	99,329	\$ 56,471	+ 44,904	+ 45,072	+ 118,131	
Punjab	7,559		-0,010	3.127			+ 4,732		
Do. States	423	14.664	- 5.819	503	3,692		- 50		
North-West Frontier Province .	563	5		91	5 0,012	+ 29	+ 472	+ 10,972	
Assam	8			7,102	۔ ۲		- 7,094		
Do. States			1 	2			- 2		
Bihar and Orissa	1,047	ľ		3,058			- 2,011		
Do. States	68			530			- 162		
Bengal	1,004	5,039	- 2,912	2,659	23,117	- 9,264	- 1,655	- 18,078	
Do. States				14			- 14	·	
Eastern Bengal		Ī		464			- 464		
Do. States		j		24			- 24		
Madras	1,033)		5 03)		+ 530		
Do. States	2	} 1,026	+ 9	1	\$ 479	+ 25	1 +	+ 547	
Baluchistan	20		+ 20	133		+ 133	- 113		
Do. States	10		+ 10				+10	***	
Burma	13		+ 13	221	218	+ 3	- 208 -	- 218	
Andamans and Nicobars		•••		156		+ 156	- 156	•••	
British India, unspecified		3,259	- 3,259		4,984	- 4,934		- 1,725	
Native States	5,220	7,087	- 1,867	2,100	5,234	- 3,134	+ 3,120 -	1,853	
Baroda	2,482	4.452	- 1,970	1,413	819	+ • 594	+ 1,069	- 3,633	
Hyderabad	2,177	2,627	- 450	5 6 5	4,347	- 3,782 -	+ 1,612 -	- 1,720	
Музого	491		+ 491	85	39	+ 46 -	+ 406 -	- 39	
Kashmir and Jammu .	70	8	$+ 62^{\circ}$	35	29	+ 6 +	- 35 -	- 21	
Sikkim				2		+ 2 -	- 2		
Foreign Settlements	192	318	- 126			+	+ 192 +	318	
Portuguese Settlement	177	318 -	- 111			4	+ 177 +	318	
French Settlement	15		+ 15			+	⊢ 15		
Foreign British Colonies	• • •			267	•••	+ 267 -	- 267		
Fiji	•••	••		259	•••	+ 259 –		••	
Uganda			***	5	•••	+ 5'-	- 5		
Ceylon		•••		1		+ 1 -	- 1		
Federated Malay States				2		+ 2 -	- 2		

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CHAPTER IV.

Religion.

Introductory.

		Nnmb	er in
Religion.		1911.	1901.
Total Hindus Musalmans Jains Animists Christians	*	9,357,000 8,263,000 511,000 88,000 483,000 9,000	6,S68,000 515,000 112,000 992,000
Others	*	3,000	3,000

28. The results dealt with in this Chapter are collected in the Tables VI, XVII and XVIII and in the Subsidiary Tables at the end of the text.

> The record of sects in 1901 furnished only a wilderness of names and the inquiry was, therefore, not repeated on this occasion.

The enormous predominance of Hindus in Central India is clearly shown here, the next most important community forming only $\frac{1}{18}$ of the total population.

The general distribution by religions in the last two enumerations is given in the inset.

The most noticeable points in these figures are that Hindus have risen by 20 per cent. while Animists have fallen by 51 per cent. This is mainly due to more accurate recording of religions in all parts but especially in the Gwalior

Increase in Jungle tract in gene-ral population and Jungle tribes :

			Increase	per cent.	
Locality.			General popnla- tion.	Jungle tribes.	
Central India- Jhabua Barwani Ali Rajpur	•	•	$\begin{array}{c} 37\\ 43\\ 44 \end{array}$	$72 \\ 55 \\ 69$	
British Distri Panch Mahals Rewa Kantha Khandesh	ets	5 	$\begin{array}{c} 24\\ 39\\ 13 \end{array}$	39 70 26	

and Rewah States. In 1901, owing to the want of schools of instruction for enumerators all classes met with in jungle tracts, and in the Baghelkhand Political Charge in particular, were indiscriminately returned as Animists. The other causes influencing results are actual increase or decrease, migration and conversion. In the Bhopawar Agency and in the Indore State districts along the line of the Vindhyas and Satpuras the Bhils, who suffered severely in the famine of 1899-1900, have recovered and a rise averaging 30 per cent. has taken place in the population of this area. A similar rise is met with in Khandesh and other neighbouring districts of British India.

While the effects of migration are negligible in the Ageney as a whole, Hinduism on the other hand continues the steady process of gathering the jungle tribes within her pale. During the actual consus a somewhat unfortunate tendency to return as many persons as possible as Hindus was caused by the manifesto issued by the All-India Moslem League. This manifesto dealt with the raising of the submerged classes of India, but gave rise to the idea that all such persons would be converted to Muhammadanism.

The Musalman population has fallen 0.8 per cent., an unimportant variation. Jains have fallen by 21 per cent. In each of these cases, but especially in the latter, the fact that many of the largest towns were half empty owing to plague is the main cause of the fall.

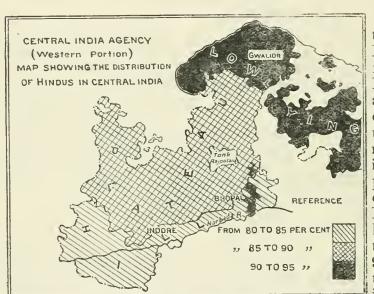
(hrist	ian po	pulati	on in	
÷	tate.			1911.	1901.
Dhar . Jhabua . Ali Rajpur Jobat .	•	•	•	$71 \\ 110 \\ 187 \\ 8$	$58 \\ 76 \\ 15 \\ 0$
Barwani	•			12	9

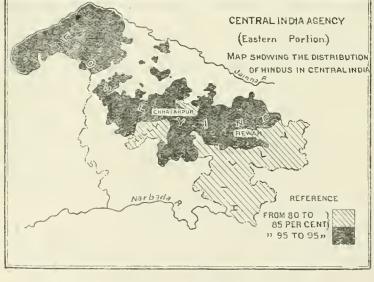
Christians show a rise of 15 per cent. which includes a rise of over 34 per cent. in the Bundelkhand and of 160 per cent. in the Bhopawar Agency. This rise in the Bundelkhand Agency is among the Christians in the Nowgong Cantonment and is fortuitous. In the Bhopawar Agency and the Hilly tract it is due to the great rise in the number of Christians among the Bhils due to conversions by the Roman Catholie and the Presbyterian Missions.

The urban and rural figures show that Jains, Musalmans and Christians are mainly

town dwellers, the Jains being traders and the Musalmans either in military service or the police, or shopkeepers. The Christians are almost all Europeans or Anglo-Indians. The country is thus peopled almost wholly by Hindus, even Animists forming only 5 per cent.

Hindus.





29. Of the total population nearly 90 per cent.are Hindus. They predominate, as is natural. in the Plateau and Low-lying areas with their highly cultivated tracts. Tn urban areas their superiority is diminished by an increase of the Musalman population, a ratio more emphasised inthe Plateau than in the Lowlying area, the ratio in the latter case rising to 96 per cent., and falling to 80 per cent. only, even in the Hilly tracts, where the Animistic classes are met with.

Of the political charges, Gwalior Residency has the largest population of Hindus. Malwa, now a very small charge, stands last, the existence of the Jaora State raising the proportion of Musalmans. while Ratlam town as the principal Jain centre in Central India causes a predominance of this religion. Save in the Hilly tract the distribution is identical, 38 per cent. throughout the Agency.

Definition of Hiadu.

30. The Census Commissioner pointed out that the Census return for Hindus was considered misleading by certain authorities inasmuch as many were included under this term who were not strict Hindus. Careful inquiries were made from the larger States which elicited practically the unanimous opinion that every person calling himself a Hindn who did not profess some definite faith other than Hinduism in its widest sense was a flindu. The Census Commissioner also proposed certain tests which he considered might prove useful in differentiating Hindus and Non-Hindus, *viz.* :--

i. Do members of the caste or tribe worship the great Hindu deities ?

ii. Are they allowed to enter Hindu temples or make offerings at the shrine? iii. Will good Brahmans act as their priests*? iv. Will degraded Brahmans do so? In that case are they recognised

iv. Will degraded Brahmans do so? In that case are they recognised as Brahmans by persons outside the caste or are they Brahmans only in name?

v. Will clean castes take water from them?

vi. Do they cause pollution (a) by touch, (b) by proximity?

These tests were rejected entirely as being capable of distinguishing castes and social grades but assisting in no way whatsoever towards the differentiation of Hindus and Non-Hindus. Thus the application of tests 2, 5 and 6 would exclude all unclean castes (*ati-shudra*) while 1, 3, and 4 would exclude practically all *shudras*.

It was held that the worship of minor deities only by the members of any caste or tribe in no way debars them from being Hindus, even when such worship is frankly animistic. Such persons are considered as being still uneducated and ignorant and uninstructed in the best forms of devotion, but are none the less Hindus and as soon as knowledge is imparted to them will turn to the more orthodox deities, their local gods being relegated to a less important position but still being recognised as deities with local power whom the most orthodox Hindu would admit had claims to consideration. Permission to enter a shrine is governed rather by local custom than ordinance. Thus the Mahars worship Vithoba in the temple at Pandharpur, but are not allowed to approach nearer than a certain flight of steps to their god ; at Dattatreya's temple at Wadi near Kolhapur no Panch Gaud Brahman is allowed to enter although the Panch Dravids may do so freely, yet both are admittedly Brahmans of good class. In southern India in particular, Brahmans are debarred from entering many parts of temples. Generally speaking Dhobis, Kalars, Balais, Kumhars, Mochis, Kanjars, Kolis and others are excluded from temples owing to the nature of their occupations and their mode of living. But in Gujarat certain Kumhars, held elsewhere as unclean, are considered clean, while in parts of Bundelkhand Khangars, Balais, Baris and Chhipis (tailors) are admitted to temples, although no high caste man will accept water from their hands. The employment of Brahmans is also only a test of status as is also the acceptance of water. These customs often vary locally. Thus in Central India Audich Brahmans living beyond the southern border within Khandesh will not accept water from any but Brahmans, but as soon as they cross over into the Agency they will dine with other Audich families and will accept water drawn by Kachhis and Ahirs. Brahmans of the same class in Malwa and Nimar differ in that the former refuse to accept water drawn by Kahars while the latter drink it, a local distinction. Till quite lately Audich and Malwi Brahmans would not accept kachchi from each other, now they have commenced to dine together freely.

Pollution by proximity merely is not known in Central India, and that by touch is only a caste matter.

Many of the great saints of India have been of the unclean castes as for instance Rohidas and Sajjan Kasai who were Chamars and Chaukamela a Mahar.

Dhobis, Mochis, Chamars, Balais, etc., who follow Hindu rites and customs have an undisputed claim to be considered Hindus and the extension of the claim to lower and less sophisticated classes is not illogical.

Even those professing reformed or connected faiths are held to come within the pale of Hinduism such as Sikhs, Jains, Brahmos, Aryas, Dhamis, etc., who have creeds based more or less on Hindu scriptures, and who follow rites and customs modified from those observed by the orthodox.

Definition under these circumstances is scarcely possible and there is, moreover, a distinct general *Indian* idea attaching to the term Hindu. The nearest definition for a Hindu derivable from these views would perhaps be "Every native of India whose ancestors have always been recognised as Hindus, and who does not profess a faith deliberately antipathetic to doctrines based, to however small a degree, on Hindu sentiment and who follows rites and customs derived from or tinged by orthodox Brahmanical practices."

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^{*} Exception was taken to the use of terms good and degraded.

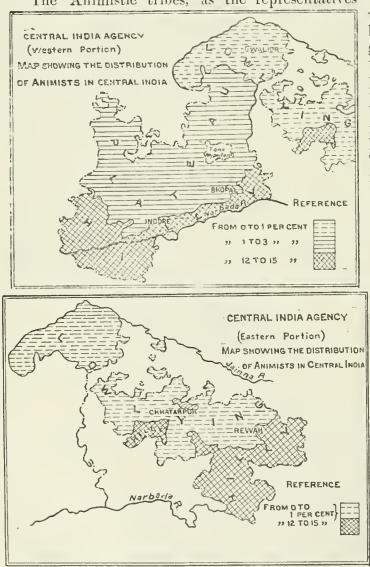
The idea of India is essential as it is most deliberately stated that no non-Indian,* however strict in adhering to the minutest Hindu rites and observances, can ever become a Hindu.

One or two Darbars sent short lists of those who might possibly not be deemed Hindus including most of the unclean castes and jungle tribes, but even in these cases they were diffident regarding the classification.

Animists.

31. The Animist class, so called for want of a better name, included all persons who, when asked to state their religion, replied that they were not Hindus, Musalmans, etc. and belonged in fact to none of the recognised forms of faith. All Animists are members of jungle tribes such as the Bhil. Not a very exact or happy term, the name Animist serves to denote a person who believes in the existence and omnipresence of spirit bodies or souls, of whom the most powerful are considered divine beings with powers for good and evil in this world. These spirits are untrammeled in their movements and at will enter into and abide temporarily or permanently in some object living or lifeless which then becomes an object of awe and worship. It is clear that Animism has not only played an important part in all faiths but may also be detected more or less concealed in the most advanced religions of to-day.

To obtain a really correct return of so nebulous a form of belief is no easy matter, and necessarily much must be left, in spite of careful instructions, to the idiosyncracy of the enumerator. It becomes indeed for census purposes a mere negation of connection with any recognised faith, the enumerator in all such cases entering the Tribal name in the 4th column in place of that of a religion. The Animistic tribes, as the representatives of an early civilisation



which was forced to retreat before the streams of immigrants from the north and take refuge in the wildest parts of the tract, are met with mainly along the Vindhya and Satpura ranges and include Bhils. Patlias, Gonds, etc. They are, therefore, most numerous in the Bhopawar Political Charge and the Hilly tract Natural Division.

Indeed the greater number live in the States of Jkabua, Ali Rajpur and Barwani which possess 39 per cent. of the total Animistic population of Central India.

Better enumeration has caused a very striking fall of over 50 per cent. in the number of Animists, of which most occurs in the Baghelkhand Political Charge,

To a certain extent the ever increasing tendency of the jungle tribes to enrol themselves as Hindus is also responsible for this fall.

* Mrs. Beasant was instanced.

It is unnecessary to deal at length with this well known process. Regular settlements are becoming the order of the day, schools increase yearly in number and roads and railways are opening out the forest tracts, thus raising the standard of eivilisation, making the members of the jungle tribes realise the semi-outcaste position they hold and rendering them more prone to enter the Hindu fold; ten years hence the figures should fall still further, while it will be interesting to note how far the further extension of Hinduism into this field will tend to restrict the success of missionaries. The number of Indian Christians drawn from this class has increased by 140 per cent. but their number is not yet sufficient to make any material difference.

On the other hand better enumeration has raised the numbers in the Bhopal Agency where in 1901 the enumeration in the south of that State was indifferent. Another cause of the rise is a genuine increase of the jungle population averaging 30 per cent. in the country south of the Vindhyas, an increase shared by the British Districts just over the border. The famine of 1899-1900 hit the inhabitants of this region very hard and the figures in the 1901 census clearly proved its effect. A series of good years has resulted in the natural rebound. This cause is also partly responsible for the rise in the Bhopal State.

The numbers of the important jungle tribes returned as Hindus and Animists is given on the fly sheet to Table VI which shows that Bhils and Bhilalas alone return more Animists than Hindus and the difference in favour of Hindus is certain to increase every decade.

A general rise in the Hindu population has taken place.

The greatest increase is shown in the Baghelkhand Political Charge and in the Hilly tract. Migration plays so small a part in Central India as a whole that its effects may be neglected.

32. The variation between Hindus and Animists in the Census of 1901 and variation among 1911 is so remarkable as to require special mention. In 1901 no schools of Hindus and Ani-mists. instruction were held until very late when it was impossible to train the enumerators fully. The result was that the rule regarding the record of a man's religion was often disregarded, especially in Rewah where all those living in the hilly districts were returned indiscriminately as "Animists."

The inset shows the percentage of variation for the largest states as

	VARI.	VARIATION PER CENT AMONG HINDUS AND ANIMISTS.												
	Gwa	LIOR.	1 x do	DRE.	Вно	PAL,	REWAH.							
	State.	Hilly,	State.	Hilly.	State.	Hilly.	State.	Billy.						
Hindus Animists	+14 -73	+ 51 16	+ 30 53	+ 60 - 70	+ 20 36	+ 35 - 71	+46 100							

a whole and for the Hilly tract, in the case of these two religions. In Gwalior the greatest fall in the Animistic figures took place among the Saharias, Kirars and Minas met with in the hilly country in Northern Gwalior where a fall of 95

per cent. is recorded. In Indore the Nimar and Nemawar districts shew respectively a rise of 63 and 55 per cent. among Hindus and a fall of 51 and 80 per cent. among Animists, chiefly Bharuds, Pathias and Korkus, while the Mehidpur district shews a rise of 34 per cent. among Hindus and a fall of 77 per cent. in its Animistic population chiefly Bharnds and Korkus.

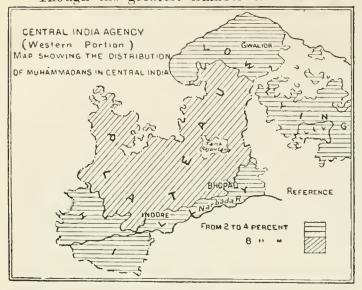
In Bhopal the variation is similar, chiefly among Gonds and Korkus.

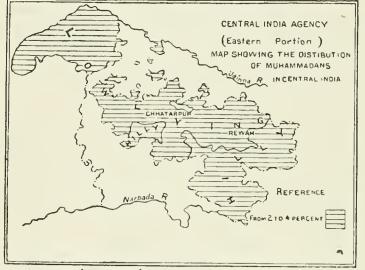
Turning to Rewah the source of the great fall in the Animistic population of the Agency is at once discovered. In 1901 Rewah returned 280,000 Animists mainly Gonds and Kols but on this occasion only 10! This variation is wholly due to a careful adherence to the rule by which every main religion was to be recorded exactly as a man stated it, irrespective of his easte or tribe. This caused a fall of about cent. per cent. among the Kols (170,000) and Gonds (153,000) who form the bulk of the jungle population.

Musalmans.

33. In 1901 Musalmans stood third in order of numerical importance but the reduction in the Animistic population already noted has brought them into the second place in spite of a fall of just under 1 per cent.

mists.





met with in the Gwahor Residency with its 28 towns; the effect of a single Muhammadan State is clearly shown in the figures for the Bhopal Political Charge where the Musahmans number only 68,000 less than in Gwahor Residency, even making allowances for an exodus on account of plague.

The urban population elaims most of them as they form only 3 per cent. of the rural inhabitants. Their predominance on the Plateau is due primarily to historical conditions prevailing in former days, many families dating from the time of the Mughal rule, a few even from before that period and others from the days of the Pindari hordes; to the greater number of towns in this tract; and to the large Musalman State of Bhopal.

The slight fall recorded, less than 1 per cent., is due mainly to the deserted condition of the most important urban

centres owing to plague. The rise noticeable in the Hilly tract is reported from the Bhopal Agency and was due to the families which had left the city (where a fall of 8,000 was recorded) on account of plague and were living in the districts.

The Indore Residency and Bhopawar Political Charge show a slight increase. But the variations are small and detailed examination reveals no special causes.

An examination of the district figures for the four chief States shows that a fall of 3 per cent. took place in Gwalior chiefly in the city and surrounding districts where a decrease of 18 per cent. was recorded, balanced somewhat by a rise of 15 per cent. in the Amjhera district. This apparently large increase is merely due to the addition of a few families to the usually small Musalman population in this area owing to plague in Dhar town and the presence of settlement officials. The actual increase is only 782.

In Indore a rise of 3 per cent. is mainly due to the increase in the Nimar and Nemawar districts of 25 per cent. attributable to the same causes.

Plague was responsible for a fall of 2 per cent. in Bhopal.

Rewah records a rise of 2 per cent. caused by the very large increase in Bandhogarh, due to the railway population containing members of this class.

Jains.

34. Forming about 1 per cent. of the population of the Ageney, the Jains are town-dwellers contributing less than 1 per cent. to the rural area. Drawn chiefly from the Marwari trader class they are mainly met with in western Central India, nearly 40 per cent. more inhabiting the Plateau than the Lowlying area. The 42 per cent. in the Gwalior Political Charge are found chiefly in those districts of this Charge which lie topographically in Malwa.

Though the greatest number of Musalmans is met with in the Gwalior

The fall of 21 per cent. is due mainly to the exodus from large towns caused by plague. The Marwari is ever the first to move out into the land of his origin or elsewhere on the advent of this epidemic. Another cause is the absence of a record of seet by which in 1901 a number of Jains who called themselves Hindus were added to the Jain total during compilation. Instructions, however, were much better carried out on this occasion although there was undoubtedly an increased tendency, amounting in some localities almost to insistence, that the Jain is merely, like the Vaishnava or Shaivite, a sectarian division of the great Hindu faith, and this is in spite of the somewhat importunate asseverations and demands for distinction made by a certain Jain Sabha.

The political charges show no variation of any importance.

The district figures for the four principal States show a large fall of 29 per cent. in Gwalior, mainly in the city and surrounding districts where it amounts to 36 per cent. and in the Plateau districts of 28 per cent. Plague was responsible for this.

Indore shows a fall of 24 per cent. due to the same cause, the deficiency rising to 47 per cent. in the Indore district including the city. The Nemawar and Alampur districts each show a rise of about 40 per cent. but the large percentage rise is actually represented by an addition of only a few individuals of this faith.

Bhopal owes its fall of 20 per cent. to plague, the Western district showing a decrease of 30 per cent.

Rewah alone shows an increase. This amounts to 14 per cent. in the State as a whole but in the Beohari and Bandhogarh districts rises to 70 per cent. and in the Sohagpur to 96 per cent. owing to the opening of new bazars.

Christians.

35. The Christian community is mainly European and Anglo-Indian. Separation of the figures for those two classes is never complete, as many in the latter class return themselves in the former. The Europeans are chiefly officers and soldiers in the cantonments and military stations, civil officials of Government and a few missionaries. The Anglo-Indian section is composed of officials on the railways and clerks in the offices of various departments of the Government and State administrations. The number of Christians in the service of the Native States is comparatively unimportant.

The total number of Christians has risen by 15 per cent. in the last decade. Examination of the figures shows that the changes as regards political charges are insignificant except in the Bhopawar Agency, where a rise of 160 per cent. has taken place and in the Bundelkhand Charge where a rise of 34 per cent. has occurred.

The rise in Bundelkhand is artificial being due to the presence of more British troops in the Nowgong cantonment. In the Bhopawar Agency it is due to the increase among Indian Christians, Roman Catholies showing an increase of 30 per cent. and Presbyterians of 57 per cent., these accretions being due to the Roman Catholic Mission stations in Manpur and the Jhabua State and the Canadian Presbyterian Mission in Dhar and Ali-Rajpur.

This rise also accounts for the increase in the Hilly tract Natural Division in which most of the Bhopawar Political Charge lies.

Of the chief States Gwalior records a loss of 29 per cent. due to the transfer of the Christian colony from the Nimach *pargana* boundary into cantonment limits. Indore shows a rise of 119 per cent., 118 per cent., in the Indore district and 100 in Mehidpur and Rampura-Bhanpura. The increase in the first case is due to the opening of a new industrial settlement at itasalpura near Mhow and the latter to the fortuitous presence of two Christians where none were returned previously. The establishment of a district headquarters at Garoth and of a railway centre at Shamgarh has caused the rise in Rampura-Bhanpura.

A small rise of 10 per cent. is recorded by Bhopal State amounting to 100 per cent. in the jungle tracts balanced by a fall of 81 per cent. in the Western Nizamat, due to the exodus caused by plague in the city.

Rewah shows the enormous rise of 138 per cent., Sohagpur showing 96 per cent., due to railway employés.

Missions.

36. The Missions working now in Central India are the Canadian Presbyterian Mission with stations at Indore, opened in 1887, where a college, theological seminary, high schools, primary schools, industrial homes and a hospital are maintained. Mhow opened in 1877, schools; Nimach opened in 1885, a girls' orphanage, schools and hospital for women; Ratlam opened in 1886, with girls' orphanage, men's hospital and press; Ujjain opened in 1887, men's hospital; Dhar opened in 1895, women's hospital and schools; Amkhut (Ali-Rajpur) opened in 1897, industrial farm and school; Kharua (Panth-Piploda) opened in 1910, dispensary; Rasalpura (Mhow) opened in 1902 and scrarated from Mhow, in 1910, boys' school and work-shops; Barwaha (Indore) opened in 1911, dispensary. The Roman Catholics at Mariapur in Manpur Pargana, Thandla and Jhabua, the Friends Foreign (Quaker) Mission Association at Schore, and the Friends American Mission at Nowgong. Generally speaking although they do not restrict themselves to any class only the lower classes and jungle tribes are reached by the Missions. Indeed except the Canadian Presbyterian Mission, which works mainly among the Bhils and cognate tribes of the Vindhyas and Satpura ranges, conversion is very rarely effected in Central India although the educational and medical facilities offered by these Missions are freely accepted.

37. This is by far the most important Mission in Central India and working as it does chiefly among the jungle tribes its success in converting is far greater than that of other Missions. The famines of 1897 and 1900, moreover, assisted materially as a large number of orphans passed into the care of the Mission.

The number of Presbyterian Indians, who, it may be safely taken, are all connected with this Mission, is 1,277 in excess of the figures of 1901 - a rise of 123 per cent. The Mission books, however, returned nearly double that number as actually baptised. Some of these may have been absent at the census but no doubt a considerable number who had returned to live in villages were entered as Bhils, etc. The Mission also chains that many who shrink from the rite of baptism privately profess and follow the Christian religion.

Converts have usually been individuals but in a few cases whole families have joined.

The educational side is supported by a college at Indore teaching up to the M. A. Standard. High schools for boys, one high school at Indore (the only institution of the kind in Central India) for girls, and many other schools, industrial homes, and orphanages. Books and tracts are disseminated and an Anglo-Vernacular periodical is issued.

Numerous medical institutions are also maintained.

Catholic 38. The Roman Catholies have besides a convent at Mhow three regular Mission stations.

1. Mariapur, near Khurda-Khedi, in the Manpur British Pargana. A colony of 66 families, with 73 children (44 boys and 29 girls) is settled here. Ont of 114 children born between 1901 and 1911 there were 67 males and 47 females. This colony has been formed with famine orphans rescued in 1896-1897 (Guna-Bhopal) and 1899-1900 (Ajmer-Ujjain). Boys and girls were brought up, and trained by the Fathers and Nuns of the Mission and married, no account whatever being taken of the castes they respectively belonged to. They now form a community of their own being on good terms with their neighbours, the Gujars and Bhils. The land granted by Sir David Barr in 1898 measuring $387\frac{1}{2}$ acres, is divided between them. The Mission is responsible for the payment of Government taxes, but every cultivator has to pay his own share to On marriage they are given a house, a pair of bullocks and the the Mission. ordinary agricultural implements. Then they are left to themselves and have nothing to expect from the Mission except a certain supervision of their work, together with advice, praise or blame as the case may be, and the loan of a few rupees (*takkavi*) during the monsoon, to prevent them from falling into the hands of the village money-lenders-

Canadian Presbyterian Mission.

Roman Mission.

2. Thandla, in Jhabna State was started in 1896. Famine-stricken children (exclusively Bhils) were received in 1900 and 1902 and brought up in Christianity. Some are still in the orphanage. Up to date the result is 41 families settled on fields, on their own responsibility, in various villages near Thandla. They keep up sccial intercourse, just as they did before they joined the Mission, with their non-Christian relatives and other Bhils and so are gradually influencing them. There are 309 Christian Bhils in Thandla and nineteen surrounding villages. There are also a few Balai converts, 35 in numher, who socially associate with the non-Christians of their own caste but not with the Christian Bhils.

3. Jhabua has had since 1905 a dispensary and a school for Bhil boys. A few converts have been made.

39. The Friends Foreign Association began operations at Schore in 1890, Friends Mission. Foreign working only within the limits of the station and at the Leper Asylum.

In 1900 during the great famine the Mission worked in the States of Bhopal, Rajgarh, and Narsinghgarh and employed on one day in June as many as 11,000 persons in sinking wells, making roads, etc., while a poor house was opened. Loans of seed and cattle were made and pardanashin women were assisted. One lakh was spent in relieving distress. Evangelistic tours commenced ten years ago while since 1904 a mission station has been started in Bhopal City. Very few converts have been made. Schools, reading rooms and orphanages are maintained and medical aid is given.

40. The American Friends Mission (Quaker) at Nowgong works among American Friends In 15 years, however, only 75 conversions have taken place and all classes. several of the converts have returned to their original faith. Some 700 villages are worked in and schools are maintained while industrial training is also given.

41. It is thus clear that in Central India except among the Bhils and similar tribes little or no conversion work takes place, and it will be interesting to note what success is obtained in the next decade should no famine arise to swell the numbers by means of orphan children, as the opening up of the hilly tracts is eausing a rapid spread of Hinduism which must militate against the extension of Christian tenets.

Others.

42. Under this denomination come Aryas, Brahmo Samajists, Sikhs, Parsis

Religion.		Total.	Males.	Females.			
Arya	•	139	90	49			
Brahmo Samajists		9	6	3			
Sikh		1,384	953	431			
Parsis		1,330	689	641			
Jews		57	34	23			

case as Hindus, while no seet being recorded, it was not possible to rectify the return.

(lass	J		Total.	Males.	Females
Aryas Biahmos	•	•	•	$\frac{164}{67}$. 140 35	24 29

A return of these two classes for Indore City and the Indore Residency (Agent to the Governor General's Camp) as obtained from the heads of the two communities, is given in the inset.

and Jews, in all 2,919. Of this community the Sikhs are soldiers serving in British and State regiments, and the Parsis traders and clerks, mainly in cantonments. The number of Brahmos returned is too small, and that of the Arya-Samajists is below the truth, due to their returning themselves in almost every

43. Europeans are in the majority, but they are nearly equalled by Indian Race and Sect. Christians. It will be noticed, moreover, that owing to the preponderance of the soldier class in this division males far exceed females, while among Indian Christians the figures are nearly equal.

As remarked above the return for Anglo-Indians is certainly below the mark some having entered themselves as pure Europeans.

The Indian Christian community has largely increased. For this the famine of 1899-1900 is in part responsible. Large numbers of destitute children and infants, who have since become Christians, were taken in by Missions. The record of sect even in the Christian community is not so simple as might be expected. The return, however, shews only 249 persons who gave no sect and 473 "Protestants," and may be considered as fairly successful.

Mission.

The Missions on this occasion were requested to instruct their converts how to answer the enumerator and the return is certainly more accurate on that account though the Missions claim a much larger number. On the other hand possibly a few, but not many, have been omitted purposely, as it was reported that some landholders had issued orders that no Christians were to be returned from their villages. When information of such an order was received steps were at once taken to see that the entrics were correctly made.

Of the sects the Anglican communion stands first, owing chiefly to the European troops in cantonments, the same disproportion of males and females does not, however, appear as the Anglo-Indian and Indian Christian females raise the figures. Next in importance come the Roman Catholics with a considerable proportion of Indian communicants while the Presbyterians follow, most of the members of this sect being the pupils of the Canadian Presbyterian Mission.

Of the other sects none is of importance numerically, though the presence of Quaker Missions at Schore and Nowgong may be noted as responsible for the Quaker community.

		AGE OF EA PER RACE.	CH SECT	FERCENT			
Sect.	Euro- peans.	Anglo- Indians.	Indian Chris- tians.	Euro- peans.	Anglo- Indians.	lndian Chris- tians,	Total.
Auglican Roman Catholics . Presbyterian Other sects . TOTAL .	70 20 4 6 100	26 62 2 10 100	8 46 30 16 100	87 29 12 	4 11 1 	9 60 87 	100 100

The inset shows that Europeans are mostly of the Angliean community, Anglo-Indians and Indian Christians of the Roman Catholie. The Presbyterians draw most of their members from the

jungle communities among whom their Mission works.

Summary.

44. The general deductions to be made from the results discussed in this Chapter are that Hinduism by its steady absorption of the jungle tribes must continue to increase its numbers, and will do so even if a severe famine again causes a temporary set-back and throws the forest clans into the arms of the missionaries. It can scarcely be doubted that the census of 1921 will show very few, if any, Animists.

With the Musahaan population it is far otherwise. Any considerable rise in their numbers is improbable, and there are even signs that a decline may be expected in the next decade.

The Jain community should certainly increase as the States develop their commercial and industrial undertakings.

The most interesting point for consideration is the probable effect in Central India of modern tendencies on the great western faith. Any large increase in the indigenous Christian community seems impossible, the large rise in the figures on this occasion being due to the unusual facilities for conversion given by the famine of 1900. The opening up and general civilisation of the forest tracts which is yearly increasing must clear the way for the advance of Hinduism and so restrict the field from which converts are now chiefly made.

While on the one hand circumstances militate against the rapid extension of Christianity through the Agency as an active religion, the extension of civilisation will tend to facilitate the spread of its educating influence, already more apparent every year. Although the States of Central India are very conservative and are more slowly permeated than British India by the influence of western ideas and ideals yet the steady raising of the ethical plane due to this influence is sufficiently obvious.

If a comparison is made between the present day administration of almost any State in the Agency, certainly of any important State, and that of twenty or thirty years ago the advance is enormous. This is due mainly to the higher ethical standard reached and the consequent greater purity of administrative methods. The material advantages of this improvement soon manifest themselves and lead to a further advance along the same lines.

This moral influence is not of course due entirely to missionary enterprise but mainly to the general spread of education, a far more constant contact with Europeans and a much closer touch with the methods of practical administration followed in British India, than obtained-formerly. It is, moreover, not sectarian and is derived from the laymen of the younger generation and not from the priest. The change also so far from causing any general abandonment of the old faiths appears to be leading laymen to form a more intimate acquaintance with the foundations of their religions resulting in a careful search for the highest moral teaching which they contain.

So long as this path is followed the spread of Christian religious doctrine in the states is unlikely though the spread of its moral ideals will increase.

It will be interesting to see ten or twenty years hence how far these predictions have been fulfilled and their effect on the general prosperity of the States, the tone of the administration and the conditions of society.

F

		Actnal number	Propor	tion per 10,000	of the Popula	ation.	Variation	Net Vari- ation.		
Religion and locality.		in 1911.	1911	1901	1891	1881	1901-1911	1891-1901	1881-1891	1891-1911
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
HINDU.										
Central India		8,262,638	8,830	8,081	7,468	8,422	+ 20•3	- 9.3	-2*9	+ 5•9
Plateau Low-lying Tract . Hilly Tract	•	3,213,388 3,136,307 1,912 943	8,724 9,473 8,097	8,166 8,939 6,470		••••	+18.2 + 7.6 + 54.9	• = • • • •		
MUSALMAN.										
Central India		511,200	546	606	546	551	-0.8	-6.3	+ 8*3	+0.1
Plateau Low-lying Tract . Hilly Tract .		$\begin{array}{c} 297.238 \\ 121.077 \\ 92.885 \end{array}$	807 366 393	$909 \\ 412 \\ 411$		•••	-1.7 -9.9 +18.4	* * * * * *	***	rf.
ANIMIST.				1						
Central India		483,394	517	1,168	1,890	962	-51.3	-48•2	+ 115.0	- 45.8
Plateau Low-lying Tract Hilly Tract	• •	$\begin{array}{r} 110,312 \\ 30,857 \\ 342,225 \end{array}$	300 93 1,448	$684 \\ 563 \\ 3,045$		•••	-51.5 -83.2 -41.1	•••	• • • • • •	
JAIN.			I		1					
Central India		87,471	94	131	87	54	-21.6	+27.1	+76.2	+ 75.6
Plateau Low-lying Tract . Hilly Tract .	•	52,839 21,085 13,547	$\begin{array}{c} 143\\ 64\\ 57 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c c}214\\82\\71\end{array}$			-25.9 -21.1 -0.1	•••	***	***
CHRISTIAN.							l			
Central India		9,358	10	10	6	8	+15.3	+ 35•4	15·2	+ 32•5
Plateau Low-lying Tract . Hilly Tract .	•	7.368 1,137 853	$20 \\ 3 \\ 4$	$\begin{bmatrix} 20\\ 3\\ 2 \end{bmatrix}$	•••	• • •	+ 9.3 + 5.1 + 178.8	•••	• • • • • •	***
OTHERS.										
Central India		2,919	3	4	3	3	-3.0	+ 10.0	+ 10-2	+ 17•7
Plateau Low-lying Tract . Hilly Tract .	•	$2,346 \\ 240 \\ 333$	6 1 1	7 1 1	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	• • •	$- 0.9 \\ - 41.9 \\ + 46.1$	••••	•••• •••	•••

SUBSIDIARY TABLE I.-General Distribution of the Population by Religion.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE II.-Distribution by Political Charges and Natural Division of the Main Religion.

		NUMEER PER 10,000 OF THE POPULATION WILO ARE																						
Political Charge and Natural Division.		Hindu. Musalman.							Animist.			Jain.				Christian,				Others.				
	1911	1901	1891	1881	1911	1901	1891	1881	1911	1901	1801	1891	1911	1901	1891	1851	1911	1901	1891	1881	1911	1001	1891	1881
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
Central India	8,830	8,081	7,468	8,422	546	606	546	551	517	1,168	1,890	962	94	131	87	51	10	10	6	8	3	4	3	3
1. Gwalior Residency .	9,187	8,525			546	596			138	692		•••	121	180			5	5			3	2		
2. Indore Residency .	8,659	7,961			805	930			369	880			106	162			49	55			12	12		
8. Baghelkhand Agency	9,741	7,743			229	253			22	1,999		••	4	5			1	1						
4. Bhopal Agency .	8,415	7,697			958	1,093			559	1,113			61	87			3	3			4	7		
5. Bhopnwar Agency .	5,296	4,710			468	5-17		••	4,091	4,557			124	177			15	8			3	1		
6. Bandelkhand Agency	0,355	9,369			342	351			202	175			94	93			6	5			1	-4		
7. Malwa Agency	7,885	7,651			1,094	1,198	• •		726	7.10			280	386			12	13			\$	3	•••	•••
NATURAL DIVISIONS.																								
Plateau	8,724	8,163			807	909			300	651			143	214			20	20			6	7	***	
Low-lying Tract	9,473	8,939			360	412			03	563			61	82			3	3			1	1		
Hilly Tract	8,097	6,470			393	411	***		1,448	3,045		•••	57	71			-i	2			1	1	•••	

								-	Actual number of (Christians in	Variations per cent.
Political C	harge an	id Nati	n ral Di	ision.				ļ	1911.	1901.	1901—1911.
		1							2	3	4
Central	Indi	a		•			٠	• .	9,358	8,113	+15'3
1. Gwalior Residency									1,670	1,530	+9.2
2. Indore Residency .			٠						4,824	4,597	+4.9
3. Baghelkhand Agency					٠	٠		. [163	165	-1.5
4. Bhopal Agency .									331	319	+ 3.8
5. Bhopawar Agency	•							٠	1,084	417	+160.0
6. Bundelkhand Agency									812	608	+33.6
7. Malwa Agency .	٠	٠	٠	٠	٠		٠	•	474	477	- 0.6
NZ	ATU R.	AL I	DIVIS	IONS	3.						
Plateau	•								7,368	6,725	+ 9.6
Low-lying Tract .	٠								1,137	1,082	+5.1
Hilly Tract									853	306	+178.8

SUBSIDIARY TABLE III.—Christians. Number and Variation.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE IV.—Races and Sects of Christians (Actual Numbers).

Stet.	Euro	PEAN.	Anglo.	INDIAN.	l n	DIAN.	То	TAL.	Variation
ecct,	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	1911.	1901.	+ or
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Central India	3,716	866	296	269	2,158	2,053	9,358	8,113	+1,245
Anglican Communion .	2,682	514	77	70	118	202	3,663	2,815	+ 848
Armenian	2						2		+ 2
Baptist	32	1			27	15	75	16	+ 59
Greek	1		1	• • •			2	3	-1
Lutheran	1	***		1	***	•••	2		+ 2
Methodist	100				13	11	124	47	+77
Presbyterian	145	36	5	7	537	740	1,470	627	+843
Protestant	21	8	4	4	305	131	473	0.0	+473
Quaker	1	2	,		20	25	48	68	- 20
Roman Catholic	655	271	183	169	1,090	873	3,241	4,031	-790
Salvationists	2				***		2	0.6.5	+ 2
Sect not returned	67	34	26	18	48	56	249	496	-247
Indefinite Beliefs	7	***		4 0 0	***	•••	7	10	- 3

F 2

CHAPTER IV.-RELIGION.

					B.	ACES DISTRIBU	TED BY SECT.		SECTE DISTEIRUTED BY RACE.					
Sec	T.				European.	Anglo- Indian.	Indian.	Total.	Enropean.	Anglo- Indian,	Indian.	Total.		
L					2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		
Anglican Communio	n		•		698	260	76	392	873	40	87	1,000		
Armenian				•					1,000		•••	1,000		
Baptist					7		10	8	440		560	1,000		
Greek		•				• 2			500	500		1,00		
Lutherau	•	•		•	***	2			500	500		1,00		
Methodist .					22		6	13	806		194	1,00		
Presbyterian .					40	21	303	157	123	8	869	1,00		
Protestant .					6	14	104	51	61	17	922	1,00		
Quaker					1		10	5	63		937	1,00		
Roman Catholic		•		•	202	623	465	346	286	109	605	1,00		
Salvationists .									1,000		•••	1,00		
Sect not returned		٠		•	22	78	25	27	406	177	417	1,00		
Indefinite Beliefs					2			1	1,0 00			1,00		
		То	TAL		1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	489	61	450	1,00		

SUBSIDIARY TABLE V.—Distribution of Christians per Mille (a) Races by Sects and (b) Sects by Races.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE VI. - Religions of Urban and Rural Population.

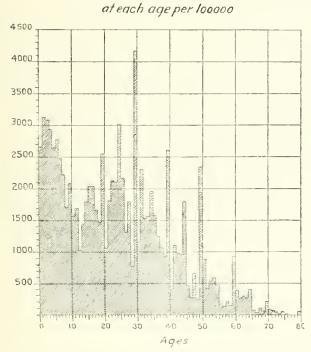
	NUM	BEE PEE 10,	000 of Uri	BAN POPUL	ATION WHO	ARE	NUMBER PER 10,000 OF BUEAL POPULATION WHO ARE						
NATERAL DIVISION.	Hindn.	Musalman.	Animist.	Jain,	Christian.	Others.	Hindu.	Musalman.	Animist,	Jain.	Christian.	Others.	
1	2	8	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
Central India.	6,946	2,614	46	266	98	30	9,003	357	560	77	2	1	
Plateau	6,360	3,027	40	381	146	46	9,060	491	336	110	2	1	
Low-lying Tract .	7,812	2,038	14	93	36	7	9,606	232	100	61	1		
Hilly Tract	7,636	2,021	179	143	12	9	8,113	335	1,494	54	3	1	

Age.

45. The Tables discussed in this Chapter are Table VII giving the distribution of the whole population by age, sex and religion, and Table XIV giving similar statistics for selected castes. The Subsidiary Tables are given at the end of the text.

46. Of all the data collected in the Census those of age are undoubtedly Inaccuracy. A progressive age table should, of course, show the highest the least reliable. figure for children under 1 year and a steady decrease from that point onwards. Knowledge of age is uncertain while other factors tend to cause a concealment of the truth. Even in Europe with its more general spread of education, the proportion of those who have but a vague idea of the year of their birth is very

Diagram showing the actual number of males returned



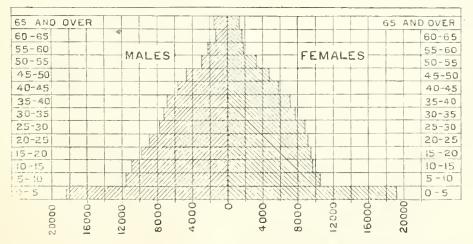
large. In India this ignorance is far more general. The tendency to "lump" on round figures is, therefore, very great, and this is accentuated by the daily use of many common expressions of a collective class, such as, das-pandra : ten or fifteen, tis-chālīs: thirty or forty. Among females there is also a deliberate tendency to understate the age of girls unmarried who are nearing or have reached the age of puberty. The diagram given shows the actual number of males at each age as shown in Subsidiary Table I.

From this it would appear that colloquial expressions have more influence than even multiples of ten

and five in causing lumping. Here the effect of $d \circ tin$ baras ka hoga, das bārah baras ka, solāh satra baras ka, bīs pachīs baras ka and chālis pachās baras ka, is clearly shown. The figures are also similar.

A smoothed table of ages arrived at by the approximate method

Diagram showing the distribution of corrected age periods of 100000 persons of each sex



known as "Bloxam's" is appended and the diagram above illustrates the result of the correction. Another custom which increases the difficulty of

accurate record is the use of the current year in stating the age, by which a man of 29 is called 30. In the case of children the enumerator was instructed to record all under 1 year as "infant," but children who have remained at the breast long after this age are apt to be still returned as "bachha." The use of arhai and derh for $2\frac{1}{2}$ and $1\frac{1}{2}$ is not sufficiently common among the uneducated to ensure that children of over one or two years who are still suckling will be correctly entered.

Those who are in the prime of life understate ages and those who are over 50 exaggerate them.

Admittedly these figures would be of no use were it not that the sources of error may be considered constant and the figures at different enumerations, therefore, comparable.

Vital statistics of any value whatsoever there are none in the Agency, from which a check could be applied.

Before proceeding to discuss the results it should be remarked that figures for migration may be discarded as their influence on the figures for the whole Agency is negligible.

Detailed Examinatlon.

47. The male figures only will be discussed as being more reliable.

In comparing the figures with those of 1901 it is to be borne in mind that that enumeration followed close on the great famine of 1899-1900. Famine affects a population in an unequal way. It increases the death roll of the very young and the very old, while passing over those in the prime of life. The figures at the end of a famine thus show a smaller proportion of old people and children. The consequent increase in the next few years is very rapid. When, however, those who were born just before the famine and survived its effects reach the reproducing age, the birth-rate falls as they are proportionately few in number. In time normal conditions are restored.

The children of 5-10 show in 1901 a fall of 3 per cent. as compared with 1891, while those of this period in 1911 show a rise of 1 per cent.

The boys of 10-15 in 1911 were the children born just after the famine, and they show a fall of 3 per cent., while those at 15-20 have declined 2 per cent. The Natural Division figures in Subsidiary Table II bring out this fact more strongly. Here the two famine-affected tracts, the Plateau and the Hilly, show respectively the large increase of 6 and 4 per cent. at 0-5, and the Hilly a rise of 2 per cent. at 5-10 also. At 10-15 the decline amounts to 3 and 4 per cent. The Low-lying tract, which did not suffer in that famine, shows no such violent variations in the early years, but a fall of 2 per cent. at 20-40 corresponds with the severe famine in that area in 1897. The female figures which are generally less reliable show, however, much the same variations.

Mean Age.

Religion and Age.

48. The mean age, as given here, is based on the rough method of calcu-

lation described in the last Census Report for India. This is necessarily the mean age of those living at the Census and does not refer to duration or expectation of life. It is thus affected by the death and birth-rate of the decade which can-

The figures point to a fall of nearly one year in the mean age for the Agency, which may be accounted for by the large increase which has taken place this decade. There is little to choose between the Natural Divisions, but

the Hilly tract shows the lowest figure

not unfortunately be ascertained.

		1911.	1901.
- - -	•	$ \begin{array}{r} 29.2 \\ 30.7 \\ 31.7 \\ 27.0 \end{array} $	$30\ 0$ 31.0 32.0 $27\ 9$
 		1	
•	•	29 4 29 6 28·3	$30.0 \\ 30.0 \\ 29.0$

as it did in 1901. The religions show the same relative mean ages as at the last Census though all have fallen.

49. The male figures for the different religions show that at early ages the Animists stand easily first, being followed by Hindus, Musalmans and Jains. At the 5-10 period Animists are 2 per cent. above Hindus who come next, a difference which agrees with that shown by the caste figures for Bhils and Bhilalas in Subsidiary Table IV.

between the

At later ages the Jains come to the front, showing the highest figures at all periods from 40-50 to 70 and over.

The jungle tribes stand last as regards longevity, thus balancing their more rapid birth-rate.

The female figures show similar differences, but being less reliable may be passed over without discussion.

Locality, apparently, has an effect on the figures. Hindus on the Plateau and on the Hilly tract show 2 per cent. more children under 5 than in the Low-lying area, but at 60 and over the Low-lying tract shows 1 per cent. more. Jains also show the highest figures at 0-5 in the Hills, and most old people in the Low-lying area. Musalmans show least children and fewest old people in the Low-lying tract.

The remarks previously made on the effects of famine in the Natural Divisions should be borne in mind, however, as regards these local variations.

50. To discuss these figures in great detail is not necessary and only caste and Age. males need be considered. Of the three conventional groups of Brahmans, Rajputs and Traders, it will be seen that Brahmans show at 40 and over 233 living to 221 among Rajputs and 220 among Traders. Musalman sections of the community show 237. Among individual castes, Bhadauria Rajputs (S6) stand first, being followed by Dhangars (104), Bhils (144), and Bhilalas (155). The reverse is observed as regards children. In the groups themselves among Brahmans the Sanadhyas (289) show most persons over 40, Shrigaud (253) following; among Rajputs Gahalot (277) and Ponwar (252) come first; while Agarwal (236) and Oswal (232) stand first among Traders.

51. Subsidiary Table V gives the proportion of children under 10 to 100 Feandarty. married females of 15-40 and VI the variation since 1901. The number of children at 0-10 has.risen by 36 per cent., due to the increased fecundity which followed on the famine of 1900, the number of children under 10 to every 100 married women of 15-40 has risen by 21 per cent. It will be seen that in the number of children the Hilly tract stands first, the Plateau last and this may possibly be in part due to the later age of marriage among the jungle tribes which causes greater prolificness in spite of poorer material conditions. As regards the proportion of elderly people the Low-lying tract stands first, while the two other tracts differ little, but their females live longer than their males, while in the Low-lying tract the reverse is the fact. There is little to choose in regard to married females aged 15-40, but the Low-lying tract shows fewest married at this age.

	Reli	gion.			Proportion of ch per 10	ildren under 1 ,000.
					Male.	Female.
Hindu			,	•	2,703	2,802
Musalman					 2,479	2,672
Animist					3,372	3,316
Jain .					 2,185	2,3 52

	Proportion	n of male childre	en under 10 per	: 10,000.
Natural Division.	Hindu.	Musalman.	Animist.	Jain.
Plateau Low-lying Hilly	2,720 2,524 2,974	2,489 2,333 2,641	3,294 3,032 3,448	2,183 2,159 2,239

The two inset tables below give the relative fecundity by religion.

The Animistic tribes stand first with 6 per cent. more children Hindus, while than the Jains come last, the Animists also showing least difference in the sex figures. The higher figure for Hindus in the Hilly tract is due to the inclusion of large numbers of the jungle tribes in this denomination. In the case of Muhammadans and Jains it is due to the fact that there are few

families of these denominations in the tracts and those who live there are chiefly officials and others in good circumstances.

CHAPTER V.-AGE.

40

SUBSIDIARY TABLE I.-Age Distribution of 100,000 of each Sex by Annual Periods.

 													1		
	,	1.00		Нтя		1	lge.	-	HIND	Ū.	А	.ge,			DT
	1	Age.		Males.	Females.				Males.	Females.				Males.	Females.
		1		2	3		1		2	3		1		2	3
									1 500	1.901	0.5			10	-
	т	otal	•	100,000	100,000	33 .	•	•	1,530	1,261	67 .	•	•	48	79
0	•	•	•	3.796	4,067	34 .	*	•	1,565	1,577	68.	•	•	122	51
1	٠	•	•	2,639	2,790	35 .	٠	•	1,956	1,733	69 .	•	•	69	94
2			•	3,133	3,520	36 .	•	•	1,578	1,496	70.	•	•	234	282
3	•	٠	•	3,095	3,182	37 .	•	•	1,268	744	71 .	•	•	86	134
4	•	٠	•	2,929	3,128	38 .	۴	•	1,064	1,198	72.	٠	•	69	73
5	٠	٠	•	2,639	2,672	39.	•	•	920	883	73 .	•	•	39	58
6	•	۰		2,771	2,837	40 .	•	•	2,625	3,864	74 .	٠	•	27	15
7	•	۰	•	2,499	1,863	41.	*	•	391	890	75,	•	•	42	44
8	4	٠	•	2,211	2,020	42 .	•	•	1,107	1,642	76.	•	•	. 20	18
9	*	٠	•	1,684	1,960	43.	•	•	988	1,040	77.	•	-	17	24
10	٠	٥	•	2,082	1,678	44 .	•	•	985	840	78.	•	•	14	12
11	•	٠	•	1,569	1,448	45 .	•	•	1,809	1,824	79,	•	•	9	7
12	•	•	•	1,715	1,178	46.	٠	•	482	536	80 .	•	•	57	78
13	٠	٠	•	1,010	690	47.	•	•	287	325	81 .	•	•	8	10
14	•	•	•	1,450	1,183	48.	•	•	671	539	82.	•	•	12	14
15	•	•	•	1,818	1,624	49.	•	•	286	287	83 .	•	•	12	7
16	•	•	•	2,023	1,790	50.	•	•	2,356	2,591	84 .	•	•	9	9
17	٠	٠	•	2,023	1,017	51 .	•	•	896	795	85 .	•	•	17	12
18	•	•	•	1,682	1,822	52.	•	•	435	769	86.	•	٠	11	11 8
19	•	•		1,494	1,096	53.	•	•	53 7 607	694	87.	•	•	11 9	9
20	•	•	•	2,536 1,087	2,688	54 .	•			679 717	88 .	•	•	7	9
21	٠	•	•	1,822	1,833 1,828	55.	٠	•	595 181	240	89 . 90 .	•	•	11	9
2 2	•	•	•	2,133	1,020	56 . 57 .	•	•	142	1240	91.	•	*	9	8
23 24	*	•	•	2,123	1,383	58.	۰	•	217	164	92 .	•	•	10	9
24 25	•	٠	•	3,003	3,934	5 9 .	•		170	160	93.	•	•	7	6
25 26	•	•	•	2,152	2,143	6 0 .	•	•	905	1,303	94 .		•	6	4
20 27	٠	•	•	1,303	1,221	61 .	•		396	416	95.	•	•	6	4
27	•	•	•	1,805	1,221	62 .	•		284	385	96 .	•	•.	. 6	5
20	•	•	•	753	962	63 .			303	322	97.		•	5	3
30			,	4,179	3,499	64 .			290	307	98 .			6	2
31				1,156	1,415	65 .			421	357	99 .			3	2
32				2,322	2,394	66 .			97	77	100 .			2	3
				-,025	3,003										

SUBSIDIARY TABLES.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE IL-Age Distribution of 10,000 of each Sex in Central India and each Natural Division.

	191	1,	10	01.	18	91,	1	1881.
Age,	Males,	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Central India-	346	358	207	193	275	296		
$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$220 \\ 280 \\ 313 \\ 299$	240 320 362 305	$ \begin{array}{r} 190 \\ 238 \\ 205 \\ 228 \end{array} $	$194 \\ 246 \\ 231 \\ 243$	$ \begin{array}{r} 142 \\ 234 \\ 280 \\ 293 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} 161 \\ 272 \\ 340 \\ 322 \end{array} $		
Total 0-5	1,458	1,585	1,068	1,107	1,225	1,391		
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$1,258 \\ 1,008 \\ 843 \\ 902 \\ 974 \\ 989 \\ 620 \\ 687 \\ 339 \\ 425 \\ 140 \\ 221 \\ 56 \\ 80$	$\begin{array}{c} 1,233\\ 835\\ 733\\ 1,005\\ 1,010\\ 955\\ 563\\ 692\\ 316\\ 477\\ 133\\ 307\\ 57\\ 99\end{array}$	$\left.\begin{array}{c} 1,159\\ 1,272\\ 1,015\\ 942\\ 936\\ 949\\ 621\\ 696\\ 373\\ 443\\ 200\\ \end{array}\right\}$	$1.085 \\ 1.020 \\ 917 \\ 1.050 \\ 954 \\ 927 \\ 637 \\ 733 \\ 432 \\ 499 \\ 214 \\ 425$	$1,449\\1,188\\798\\799\\893\\1,008\\622\\763\\322\\433\\115\\385$	$1,453 \\ 939 \\ 719 \\ 892 \\ 946 \\ 993 \\ 582 \\ 738 \\ 277 \\ 456 \\ 112 \\ 502$	Not available.	Not available.
MEAN AGE	29.21	29.63	29.85	31.02	29.25	29.31		
Plateau -	1,535	1,662	908	875				
$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$1,350 \\ 1,171 \\ 890 \\ 816 \\ 3,618 \\ 1,622 \\ 348 \\ 1,622 \\ 348 \\ 1,622 \\ 348 $	$1,027 \\ 1,127 \\ 728 \\ 749 \\ 3,652 \\ 1,641 \\ 441 $	$\begin{array}{c} 1,186\\ 1,328\\ 1,036\\ 3,677\\ 1,559\\ 306\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 873\\ 1,034\\ 945\\ 904\\ 4,000\\ 1,830\\ 412\end{array}$				
MEAN AGE	29.11	29.76	30.0	32.0				
Low-lying –							Å	
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$1,272 \\ 1,246 \\ 1,129 \\ 921 \\ 3,411 \\ 1,646 \\ 375$	$1,378 \\ 1,258 \\ 928 \\ 746 \\ 3,452 \\ 1,727 \\ 511$	$1,181 \\ 1,088 \\ 1,207 \\ 1,004 \\ 3,244 \\ 1,912 \\ 364$	$1,270 \\ 1,081 \\ 1,030 \\ 908 \\ 3,226 \\ 2,012 \\ 473$	Not available.	Not available.	Not available.	Not available.
MEAN AGE	29.59	30.38	30.0	31.0		-		
Hilly-						, Andre of any of the		
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	1,607 1,414 1,022 767 3,374 1,460 356	$1,749 \\ 1,362 \\ 870 \\ 690 \\ 3,461 \\ 1,436 \\ 432$	$1,182 \\ 1,230 \\ 1,277 \\ -994 \\ 3,359 \\ 1,661 \\ -297 \\$	$1,265 \\ 1,184 \\ 1,141 \\ 953 \\ 3,336 \\ 1,749 \\ 372 $				
MEAN AGE	· 28 •29	28.11	29.0	30.0				

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G

SUBSIDIARY TABLE III.-Age Distribution of 10,000 of each Sex in Main Religion.

	191	1.	190	1,	189	1.	18	81.	
Age,	Males.	Females	Males.	Females.	Males,	Females.	Males.	Females.	
1	2	8	4	5	6	7	. 8	9	
0-1 . <th .<="" t<="" th=""><th>$346 \\ 220 \\ 280 \\ 313 \\ 299$</th><th>$\begin{array}{r} 358 \\ 240 \\ 320 \\ 362 \\ 305 \end{array}$</th><th>$207 \\ 190 \\ 238 \\ 205 \\ 228$</th><th>$193 \\ 194 \\ 246 \\ 231 \\ 243 \\ .$</th><th>$275 \\ 142 \\ 234 \\ 281 \\ 293$</th><th>$296 \\ 161 \\ 272 \\ 340 \\ 322$</th><th></th><th></th></th>	<th>$346 \\ 220 \\ 280 \\ 313 \\ 299$</th> <th>$\begin{array}{r} 358 \\ 240 \\ 320 \\ 362 \\ 305 \end{array}$</th> <th>$207 \\ 190 \\ 238 \\ 205 \\ 228$</th> <th>$193 \\ 194 \\ 246 \\ 231 \\ 243 \\ .$</th> <th>$275 \\ 142 \\ 234 \\ 281 \\ 293$</th> <th>$296 \\ 161 \\ 272 \\ 340 \\ 322$</th> <th></th> <th></th>	$346 \\ 220 \\ 280 \\ 313 \\ 299$	$ \begin{array}{r} 358 \\ 240 \\ 320 \\ 362 \\ 305 \end{array} $	$207 \\ 190 \\ 238 \\ 205 \\ 228$	$193 \\ 194 \\ 246 \\ 231 \\ 243 \\ .$	$275 \\ 142 \\ 234 \\ 281 \\ 293$	$296 \\ 161 \\ 272 \\ 340 \\ 322$		
Total 0-5 • • •	1,458	1,585	1,068	1,187	1,225	1,391			
$5-10 \cdot	$1,258 \\ 1,008 \\ 843 \\ 902 \\ 974 \\ 989 \\ 620 \\ 687 \\ 339 \\ 425 \\ 140 \\ 221 \\ 56 \\ 80$	$1,233 \\ 835 \\ 733 \\ 1,005 \\ 1,010 \\ 955 \\ 563 \\ 692 \\ 316 \\ 477 \\ 133 \\ 307 \\ 57 \\ 99$	$1,159 \\ 1,272 \\ 1,015 \\ 942 \\ 936 \\ 949 \\ 621 \\ 696 \\ 373 \\ 443 \\ 200 \\ 326 \\ \end{bmatrix}$	$1,085 \\ 1,020 \\ 917 \\ 1,050 \\ 954 \\ 927 \\ 637 \\ 733 \\ 432 \\ 499 \\ 214 \\ 425$	$1,449\\1,188\\798\\799\\893\\1,008\\622\\763\\322\\433\\115\\385$	$1,453 \\939 \\719 \\892 \\946 \\993 \\582 \\738 \\277 \\456 \\112 \\502$			
MEAN AGE	29.21	29.63	29.85	31.02	29.25	29.31			
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	344 218 277 309 2 97	356 238 317 358 301	211 192 235 200 220	193 195 242 223 234	$272 \\ 142 \\ 228 \\ 273 \\ 286$	288 159 262 330 312	Not available.	Not available.	
Total 0—5 · · ·	1,445	1,570	1,058	1,087	1,201	1,351	Not	Not	
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	987 618 689 338	1,232 827 731 999 1,007 956 567 696 321 483 / 135 310 57 99	$\left.\begin{array}{c} 1,143\\ 1,275\\ 1,025\\ 940\\ 928\\ 944\\ 626\\ 690\\ 374\\ 449\\ 242\\ \end{array}\right\}$	$1,048 \\ 993 \\ 907 \\ 1,051 \\ 963 \\ 927 \\ 655 \\ 744 \\ 454 \\ 510 \\ 221 \\ 440$	$1,426 \\ 1,194 \\ 812 \\ 807 \\ 898 \\ 1,008 \\ 627 \\ 763 \\ 328 \\ 434 \\ 119 \\ 383$	$1,429 \\930 \\728 \\894 \\951 \\995 \\587 \\749 \\285 \\408 \\117 \\516$			
MEAN AGE	29.21	29.73	29.98	31•38	29'36	29.80			
$Musalman-$ $0-1 \cdot \cdot \cdot$ $1-2 \cdot \cdot \cdot$ $2-3 \cdot \cdot \cdot$ $3-4 \cdot \cdot \cdot$ $4-5 \cdot \cdot \cdot$. 325 . 198 . 262 . 286 . 253	354 214 301 339 283	171 220 197	211 194 253 233 243	275 126 213 288 243	307 147 264 299 279			
Total 0-5	. 1,394	1,491	1,005	1,134	1,094	1,296			

SUBSIDIARY TABLES.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE III.-Age Distribution of 10,000 of each Sex in Main Religion-contd.

	191	1.	· 190	1.	180	91,	18	81.
Age.	Males,	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	<u>.</u>	5	6	7	8	9
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{c} 1,154\\ 973\\ 841\\ 919\\ 988\\ 975\\ 631\\ 707\\ 394\\ 493\\ 154\\ 281\\ 83\\ 83\end{array}$	$1,181 \\ 859 \\ 740 \\ 1,043 \\ 1,002 \\ 957 \\ 532 \\ 733 \\ 296 \\ 503 \\ 122 \\ 332 \\ 62 \\ 147 \\$	$\left.\begin{array}{c} 1,052\\ 1,144\\ 923\\ 926\\ 983\\ 991\\ 634\\ 816\\ 420\\ 502\\ 192\\ \end{array}\right\}$	$1,145 \\ 1,073 \\ 878 \\ 1,044 \\ 961 \\ 951 \\ 571 \\ 763 \\ 339 \\ 514 \\ 169 \\ 458$	$1,231 \\ 1,074 \\ 781 \\ 851 \\ 950 \\ 1,074 \\ 642 \\ 841 \\ 334 \\ 517 \\ 126 \\ 485$	$1,320 \\911 \\733 \\976 \\972 \\1,026 \\536 \\783 \\252 \\505 \\110 \\580$		
MEAN AGE	30.62	30.26	31.03	31.87	30.63	30.38		
$Animist - \\ 0-1 & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot \\ 1-2 & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot \\ 2-3 & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot \\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 418\\ 294\\ 368\end{array}$	423 311 401	$185 \\ 190 \\ 266$	$179 \\ 184 \\ 272$	$293 \\ 151 \\ 270$	$324 \\ 173 \\ 316$		
$\begin{array}{c} 3-4\\ 4-5\end{array}$	439 411	-467 -400	253 298	293 306	$\begin{array}{c} 328\\ 344 \end{array}$	399 378		
Total 0-5 · · · ·	1,930	2,002	1,192	1,234	1,386	1,590		
5-10 	$1,441 \\ 906 \\ 719 \\ 786 \\ 967 \\ 1,041 \\ 632 \\ 647 \\ 270 \\ 316 \\ 83 \\ 169 \\ 37 \\ 56 $	$\begin{array}{c} 1,315\\782\\742\\1,058\\1,077\\942\\521\\574\\240\\342\\89\\213\\42\\61\end{array}$	$\left.\begin{array}{c} 1,351\\ 1,371\\ 1,004\\ 939\\ 947\\ 951\\ 567\\ 660\\ 328\\ 347\\ 132\\ \end{array}\right\}$	$1,308 \\ 1,184 \\ 999 \\ 1,046 \\ 894 \\ 917 \\ 556 \\ 630 \\ 335 \\ 406 \\ 188 \\ 303$	$1,637 \\ 1,212 \\ 746 \\ 731 \\ 841 \\ 989 \\ 595 \\ 744 \\ 2 \\ 397 \\ 91 \\ 348$	1,599 984 675 857 920 981 570 677 249 387 92 419	Not available.	Not available.
MEAN AGE	27.01	27.07	29.94	28.74	28.09	28.03		
Jain-								
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$294 \\ 157 \\ 235 \\ 233 \\ 235 $	$287 \\ 190 \\ 262 \\ 258 \\ 239$	$202 \\ 162 \\ 192 \\ 177 \\ 181$	$210 \\ 192 \\ 233 \\ 197 \\ 233$	$\begin{array}{c} 250 \\ 129 \\ 194 \\ 195 \\ 198 \end{array}$	278 130 216 233 233		
Total û—5 · ·	1,154	1,236	91 1	1,065	966	1,090		
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{c} 1,032\\908\\874\\965\\942\\959\\671\\709\\454\\524\\225\\285\\95\\113\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 1,116\\ 846\\ 803\\ 1,016\\ 931\\ 932\\ 625\\ 759\\ 393\\ 5e5\\ 204\\ 361\\ 89\\ 124\end{array}$	8 399	$1,033 \\967 \\926 \\1,059 \\894 \\920 \\611 \\841 \\411 \\582 \\208 \\483$	$1,069 \\ 1,055 \\ 864 \\ 931 \\ 949 \\ 1,006 \\ 708 \\ 708 \\ 795 \\ 464 \\ 544 \\ 196 \\ 453$	1,155 906 832 952 918 970 630 860 368 572 159 587		
MEAN AGE	31.69	31.81	31.99	31.79	31.90	31.89		

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CHAPTER V.-AGE.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE 111.-Age Distribution of 10,000 of each Sex in Main Religion-contd.

			191	1.	190	1.	182)1.	18	s1.
	Age.		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
	1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Christian—									
	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	•	$224 \\ 143 \\ 164 \\ 185 \\ 154$	402 279 332 386 238	139 120 102 115 168	$210 \\ 125 \\ 199 \\ 214 \\ 265$	$148 \\ 103 \\ 126 \\ 148 \\ 103$	$\begin{array}{c} 407 \\ 285 \\ 285 \\ 356 \\ 420 \end{array}$		
To	tal 0-5		870	1,637	644	1,013	623	1,753		
	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	•	$\begin{array}{c} 215\\ 347\\ 564\\ 3,293\\ 1,165\\ 812\\ 525\\ 337\\ 220\\ 152\\ 65\\ 83\\ 20\\ 32\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 1,032\\806\\1,496\\1,346\\1,220\\747\\546\\383\\222\\267\\94\\107\\31\\66\end{array}$	$\left.\begin{array}{c} 646\\ 085\\ 552\\ 1,713\\ 2,459\\ 1,059\\ 554\\ 463\\ 515\\ 296\\ 182\\ \end{array}\right\}$	$1,544 \\ 1,791 \\ 1,940 \\ 888 \\ 987 \\ 781 \\ 435 \\ 668 \\ 479 \\ 247 \\ 210 \\ 217 \\$	$\begin{array}{r} 420\\ 285\\ 382\\ 3,432\\ 2,595\\ 840\\ 440\\ 362\\ 247\\ 160\\ 81\\ 128\end{array}$	$1,144 \\ 821 \\ 834 \\ 1,273 \\ 1,299 \\ 840 \\ 614 \\ 511 \\ 155 \\ 310 \\ 129 \\ 317$		
ME	AN AGE	•	29.53	26.65	30.06	27.30	30.55	27.51		
	Others-								ble.	ole.
	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	•	$ 181 \\ 124 \\ 198 \\ 147 \\ 152 $	$262 \\ 166 \\ 270 \\ 296 \\ 340$	$202 \\ 138 \\ 227 \\ 173 \\ 187$	$200 \\ 150 \\ 130 \\ 319 \\ 389$	$212 \\ 87 \\ 119 \\ 147 \\ 114$	$313 \\ 168 \\ 413 \\ 302 \\ 247$	Not available.	Not available.
Tot	tal 0-5		802	1,334	927	1,188	679	1,443		
	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$		$\begin{array}{c} 830\\ 784\\ 914\\ 1,422\\ 1,473\\ 1,196\\ 801\\ 570\\ 406\\ 339\\ 152\\ 158\\ 51\\ 102\\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 1,160\\ 715\\ 968\\ 1,107\\ 1,360\\ 907\\ 540\\ 453\\ 410\\ 401\\ 113\\ 253\\ 96\\ 183\end{array}$	$\left.\begin{array}{c} 592\\794\\888\\1,193\\1,312\\1,040\\818\\557\\493\\449\\316\end{array}\right\}$	$1,088 \\ 948 \\ 1,267 \\ 1,148 \\ 1,038 \\ 858 \\ 559 \\ 549 \\ 200 \\ 479 \\ 309 \\ 369 \\ 369 \\$	$\begin{array}{c} 614\\ 658\\ 1,115\\ 1,974\\ 1,539\\ 1,126\\ 707\\ 560\\ 294\\ 321\\ 109\\ 294\\ 3294\\ \end{array}$	$1,128 \\ 961 \\ 904 \\ 1,408 \\ 927 \\ 950 \\ 369 \\ 519 \\ 279 \\ 346 \\ 201 \\ 480$		
MEA	NAGE		31.62	30.19	33.73	29.72	31.34	28.82		-
	All Religions-	-								
-	$\begin{array}{c} 0-5 \\ 5=10 \\ 10-15 \\ 15-20 \\ 20-40 \\ 40-80 \\ 60 \text{ and over} \end{array}$	•	1,535 1,171 890 816 3,618 1,622 348	$1,662 \\ 1,127 \\ 728 \\ 749 \\ 3,652 \\ 1,641 \\ 441$	908 1,186 1,528 1,036 3,677 1,559 306	$875 \\ 1,034 \\ 945 \\ 904 \\ 4,000 \\ 1,830 \\ 412$				
TEAU	MEAN AGE		29.44	29.76	30.0	32.0	úlable.	ilable,		
PLATEAU.	Hindu-		-				Not available.	Not available.		
	$\begin{array}{c} 0 - 5 & \cdot \\ 5 - 10 & \cdot \\ 10 - 15 & \cdot \\ 15 - 20 & \cdot \\ 20 - 40 & \cdot \\ 40 - 60 & \cdot \\ 60 \text{ and over} \end{array}$		1,546 1,173 890 820 3,619 1,615 337	1,670 1,125 721 744 3,656 1,647 437	$\begin{array}{c} 899\\ 1,192\\ 1,352\\ 1,050\\ 3,681\\ 1,519\\ 307 \end{array}$	\$30 9\$\$ 1,010 894 4,095 1,854 319	N	Ň		
	MEAN AGE		20.34	29.77	30.0	32.0				

SUBSIDIARY TABLES.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE III.-Age Distribution of 10,000 of each Sex in Main Religion-conid.

		191	11.	190	1.	1:	891.	18	381.
	Age.	Males.	Females.	Males,	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Musalman-								
	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	1,365 1,124 937 801 3,498 1,775 500	2,003 1,205 656 740 3.783 1,316 297	$969 \\ 1,094 \\ 1,186 \\ 905 \\ 3,632 \\ 1.824 \\ 390$	$1,062 \\ 1,188 \\ 1.067 \\ 856 \\ 3,608 \\ 1,779 \\ 440 $				
	MEAN AGE	30.80	30.14	31.0	31.0				
	Animist—								
	$\begin{array}{cccccc} 0 & -5 & \cdot & \cdot \\ 5 & -10 & \cdot & \cdot \\ 10 & -15 & \cdot & \cdot \\ 15 & -20 & \cdot & \cdot \\ 20 & -40 & \cdot & \cdot \\ 40 & -60 & \cdot & \cdot \\ 60 \text{ and over } & \cdot & \cdot \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{cccc} 1,938\\ 1,355\\ 888\\ 705\\ 3,636\\ 1,343\\ 239\end{array}$	2,003 1,205 656 740 3,783 1,316 297	951 1,332 1,326 1,098 3,564 1,563 166	1,123 1,224 1,168 1,005 3,562 1,575 283				
	MEAN AGE	27:31	27.55	29.0	29.0				
					k				
PLATEAU	Jain- 0-5 5-10 10-15 15-20 20-40 40-60 60 and over .	. 1,141 . 1,042 . 963 . 860 . 3,569 . 1,945 . 480 . 31.78	$1,253 \\ 1,068 \\ 783 \\ 840 \\ 3,580 \\ 1,922 \\ 554 \\ 31*84$	854 958 1,120 935 3,696 2,031 406 32.0	980 1,068 1,006 954 3,537 2,002 453 32*0	Not available.	Not available.	Not available.	Not available.
	Christian-								
	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{c} & 820 \\ & 469 \\ & 329 \\ & 571 \\ & 6,900 \\ & 703 \\ & 118 \end{array}$	$1,579 \\ 965 \\ 838 \\ 1,669 \\ 3,840 \\ 937 \\ 172$	Not available.	Not available.				
	MEAN AGE	29.32	26.51						1
	$\begin{array}{c} Others - \\ 0 - 5 & \cdot \\ 5 - 10 & \cdot \\ 10 - 15 & \cdot \\ 15 - 20 & \cdot \\ 20 - 40 & \cdot \\ 40 - 60 & \cdot \\ 60 \text{ and over} & \cdot \\ \text{MEAN AGE} & \cdot \end{array}$	- 767 - 823 - 704 - 957 - 4,989 - 1,457 - 303 - 31.81	1,200 1,027 713 1,027 3,968 1,503 562 31.15	Not available.	Not available.				
LOIV-LIVING.	$ \begin{pmatrix} 0-5 & . & . \\ 5-10 & . & . \\ 10-15 & . & . \\ 15-20 & . & . \\ 20-40 & . & . \\ 40-60 & . & . \\ 60 \text{ and over } & . \\ \end{pmatrix} $	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	1,378 1,258 928 746 3,452 1,727 511	$1,181 \\ 1,088 \\ 1.207 \\ 1.004 \\ 3,244 \\ 1,912 \\ 364$	$1,270 \\ 1,081 \\ 1,030 \\ 908 \\ 3,226 \\ 2,012 \\ 473$				
-	MEAN AGE	. 29.59	30.38	30.0	31.0				

CHAPTER V.- AGE.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE III.- Age Distribution of 10,000 of each Sex in Main Religion. - contd.

			1911.		1901.		1691.		1681.	
Age.			Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females,
1			2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
LOW-LYTNG.	$\begin{array}{c ccccc} Hindu - & & \\ 0-5 & & & \\ 5-10 & & & \\ 10-15 & & & \\ 15-20 & & & \\ 20-40 & & & \\ 40-60 & & & \\ 40-60 & & & \\ 60 \text{ and over} & & \\ \end{array}$	•	$1,273 \\ 1,251 \\ 1,135 \\ 926 \\ 3,403 \\ 1,611 \\ 371$	$1,376 \\ 1,258 \\ 929 \\ 748 \\ 3,455 \\ 1,725 \\ 509 \\$	$1,174 \\ 1,091 \\ 1,205 \\ 1,003 \\ 3,245 \\ 1,913 \\ 369$	$1,274 \\ 1,077 \\ 1,020 \\ 906 \\ 3,213 \\ 2,033 \\ 477$				
	MEAN AGE		29.54	30.37	30.0	31.0				
		-								
	Musalman- 0-5 5-10 10-15 20-40 40-60 60 and over . MEAN AGE	•	1,181 1,152 1,028 848 3,588 1,775 428 30.68	1,345 1,211 900 725 3,425 1,790 604 31.14	1,107 1,068 1,007 969 3,191 2,250 408 31.0	1,240 1,066 1,080 873 3,391 1,822 528 31.0		Not available.	Not available.	Not available.
	Animist—									
	$\begin{array}{ c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c$	•	$1,734 \\ 1,297 \\ 970 \\ 765 \\ 3,353 \\ 1,479 \\ 400$	1,852 1,367 847 675 3,390 1,480 389	$\begin{array}{c} 1,397\\ 1,086\\ 1,472\\ 1,064\\ 3,211\\ 1,534\\ 236\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 1,212\\ 1,179\\ 1,182\\ 967\\ 3,316\\ 1,786\\ 358\end{array}$	Not available.			
	MEAN AGE	•	28.49	28.10	28.0	29.0				
	$\begin{array}{c ccccc} Jain - & & & \\ 0 & -5 & & & \\ 5 & -10 & & & & \\ 10 & -15 & & & & \\ 15 & -20 & & & & \\ 20 & -10 & & & & \\ 20 & -10 & & & & \\ 40 & -60 & & & & \\ 60 \text{ and over} & & & \end{array}$		1,153 1,003 1,114 896 3,386 1,928 517	1,200 1,206 1,010 718 3,304 1,981 581	903 989 887 3,624 2,163	$ \begin{array}{c} 1,005 \\ 885 \\ 922 \\ 3,294 \\ 2,133 \end{array} $				
	MEAN AGE		31.70	31.61	32.0	32.0	-			
	$\begin{array}{c} Christian - \\ 0 - 5 & \cdot & \cdot \\ 5 - 10 & \cdot & \cdot \\ 10 - 15 & \cdot & \cdot \\ 15 - 20 & \cdot & \cdot \\ 20 - 40 & \cdot & \cdot \\ 20 - 40 & \cdot & \cdot \\ 40 - 60 & \cdot & \cdot \\ 60 \text{ and over} & \cdot \\ \end{array}$		593 417 265 366 7,147 985 227 32·32	$\begin{array}{c} 1,131\\754\\1,246\\3,855\\1,188\\52\end{array}$		able.				
	Others→			Not available.	Not available.					
	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	•	397 1,126 927 795 5,099 1,457 195	$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	98 17 19 08 09	Not			-	
	MEAN AGE		30.98		-					

SUBSIDIARY TABLE III.-Age distribution of 10,000 of each Sex in Main Religion-coneld.

Arr. Males Presite, Mates Feaster, Males, Presite, Males, Males, Males			191	11.)1.	18	aı.	18	81.
$\begin{array}{ c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c$		Δge,	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males,	Females,	Males.	Females.
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$		All Religions-		r						
$\begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $		$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$1.414 \\ 1.022 \\ 767 \\ 3.374 \\ 1.460$	1.362 870 690 3,461 1,436	$1,230 \\ 1,277 \\ 994 \\ 3,359 \\ 1,661$	$\begin{array}{c c} 1,184 \\ 1,141 \\ 953 \\ 3,336 \\ 1,749 \end{array}$				
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$		MEAN AGE	28-29	28.44	29.0		`			
$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$		Hindu—								
$\begin{array}{ c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c$		$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	1,413 1,037 776 3,369 1,480	$\begin{array}{c} 1,370 \\ 879 \\ 680 \\ 3,437 \\ 1,472 \end{array}$	$1,151 \\ 1,243 \\ 1,021 \\ 3,322 \\ 1,771$	$\begin{array}{c} 1,100\\ 1,122\\ 943\\ 3,307\\ 1,868\end{array}$				
$\begin{array}{ c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c$			28.44	28.66	30.0	30.0				
$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$										
$\begin{array}{ c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c$		$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$1,255 \\ 1,017 \\ 750 \\ 3,464 \\ 1,621$	$\begin{array}{c} 1,286\\ 888\\ 664\\ 3,582\\ 1,524\end{array}$	$1,058 \\ 1,196 \\ 921 \\ 3,701 \\ 1,767 $	$\begin{array}{c} 1,096 \\ 1,088 \\ 924 \\ 3,471 \\ 1,745 \end{array}$				
$\begin{array}{ c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c$		MEAN AGE	30.13		30.0	30.0	ot available.			
$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$		Animist—							1	
$\begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $	HILLY.	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	1,482 940 719 3,363 1,293	1,345 817 749 3,558 1,200	1,430 1,365 945 3,383 1,404	$\begin{array}{c} 1,376\\ 1,191\\ 979\\ 3,377\\ 1,495\end{array}$		ot available.	ot available.	ot available.
$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$		MEAN AGE					N	N	N	N
$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$		Jain-								
$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$		$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$1,036 \\ 953 \\ 890 \\ 3,653 \\ 1,756$	$\begin{array}{c} 1,164 \\ 843 \\ 790 \\ 3,514 \\ 1,830 \end{array}$	$1.032 \\ 1.140 \\ 962 \\ 3.705 \\ 1.796$	899 913 783 3,570 2,089				
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$		MEAN AGE	31.36	31.87	31.0	32.0				
$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$						** <u>**</u> ********************************				
$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$		$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$ \begin{array}{r} 1.187 \\ 681 \\ 835 \\ 4,088 \\ 1,187 \end{array} $	1,257 653 653 3,970 955	¢,	Q				
$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$			26.94	24.95	uilabl.	ailable				
$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$					ot av:	ot ar				
		$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{r} 650 \\ 1.250 \\ 700 \\ 4.050 \\ 1.550 \end{array}$	1.354 752 902 3,684 827	N	N				
MEAN AGE 30°78 27°65										

CHAPTER V.-AGE.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE IV.-Age Distribution of 10,000 of each Sex in certain Castes,

Caste.		Males, Nu	umber per m	ille aged			Females,	Number per 1	mille aged	
	0-5	5-12	12-15	15-40	40 and over.	0-5	5-12	12-15	15-40	40 and over,
1	2	3	4	5	G	7	8	9	10	11
Brahman	118	151	86	412	233	137	164	76	385	238
" Shrigand	104	120	66	448	253	144	154	101	383	215
" Shrimali	83	118	77	488	234	195	154	81	378	192
" Sarwaria	128	172	91	404	$2\dot{0}5$	138	181	76	383	222
" Sanadhya	101	119	81	.410	289	136	137	72	3 90	265
"Jijhotia	130	147	85	415	223	135	148	79	332	256
" Bhagor	110	136	85	457	212	121	161	81	395	242
Rajput	121	137	100	421	221	141	148	84	399	228
" Chauhan	142	140	89	409	220	146	139	97	366	. 252
"Tonwar	99	161	112	428	260	180	173	73	404	170
" Ponwar	129	117	75	427	252	130	125	70	420	255
" Kachhwaha	81	67	206	465	181	127	150	95	427	201
"Rathod	133	132	82	431	222	149	140	75	406	230
"Gahalot	145	117	93	368	277	174	119	106	326	275
, Bhadauria	124	193	130	467	86	113	199	79	386	223
"Bundela	45	136	99	4.1.1	206	119	150	100	418	213
"Baghel	127	148	75	430	2 20	135	164	56	333	212
Maratha	109	111	66	467	247	110	116	93	410	271
Ajna	122	107	67	424	280	123	126	75	469	207
Bhat	130	130	92	408	230 240		150	113	364	228
Gujar	127	128	80	4.11	221	145	150	82	401	227
Dhangar.	152	125	179			136	164	108	401	186
Sondhia	148		61	303	$\frac{185}{222}$	122	104	100	419	263
Bania	140	131		438		110				203 223
"Agarwal			86	430	220	136	148	100	393	
	115 103	134	89	426	236	134	157 127	108	375 377	226 235
		113	84	474	226	119		142		
Deven	118	133	75	442	232	153	139	86	408	214 219
	120	140	81	437	222	136	142	87	416	
	119	160	89	425	207	112	148	80	395	265
Khangar	165	155	91	368	221	126	159	109	395	211
Kachera	136	182	94	421	167	131	159	78	354	278
Bhilala	197	182	79	387	155	209	172	77	397	145
Saharia	195	153	77	412	163	912	150	74	451	113
Bhil	193	157	77	429	144	200	162	48	405	155
Gond	172	174	91	374	189	175	168	72		217
Kol	166	176	84	270	201	156	168	76	397	203
Musalman	131	147	64	421	237	146	149	70	407	243
" Shaikh	135	148	59	410	245	144	115	70	405	236
,, Sayad	138	133	80	420	229	159	155	76	389	221
· " Pathan	121	148	67	433	231	146	155	68	413	218
]					-		the discontinuation is a given			

NATURAL DIVISION.	PROPOBTION OF CHILDREN UNDER 10 BOTH SEXES PER 100. PEBSONS AGED MASSIED FEMALES 15-40. AGED 15-40.					DRTION OF D PER 100 A	Number of married females aged 15-40 per 100 females of all ages.			
1	1911.	1901.	1911.	1901.	Males, 6	Females. 	Males, 8	Females.	1911.	1991
Central India	68	49	158	139	24	25	22	25	36	33
Plateau	62		154		20	24			37	
Low-lying Tract	70	Not available.	151	Not availablo.	31	28	Not available.	Not availabl o .	35	Not available.
Hilly Tract	74		172		2 0	23			36	

SUBSIDIARY TABLE V.-Proportion of Children under 10 and of Persons over 50 to those aged 15-40; also of Married Females aged 15-40 per 1,000 Females.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE VI.-Variations in Population at certain Age Periods.

Agency.	Period.		Variation per (cent. in populatio	on (increase +	decroase —1.	
	T CHOM	All ages.	0-10	10-15	15-40	4 0-60	60 and over.
1	2	3	-4	5	6	7	8
Central India	1891—1901	-16.3	33-92	-10.10	- 9:35	—6 ·7 9	—25 [.] 99
	1901-1911	+10.1	+35.71	-12.88	+1.11	-3.00	+18.87
			a di munomo	-	1		

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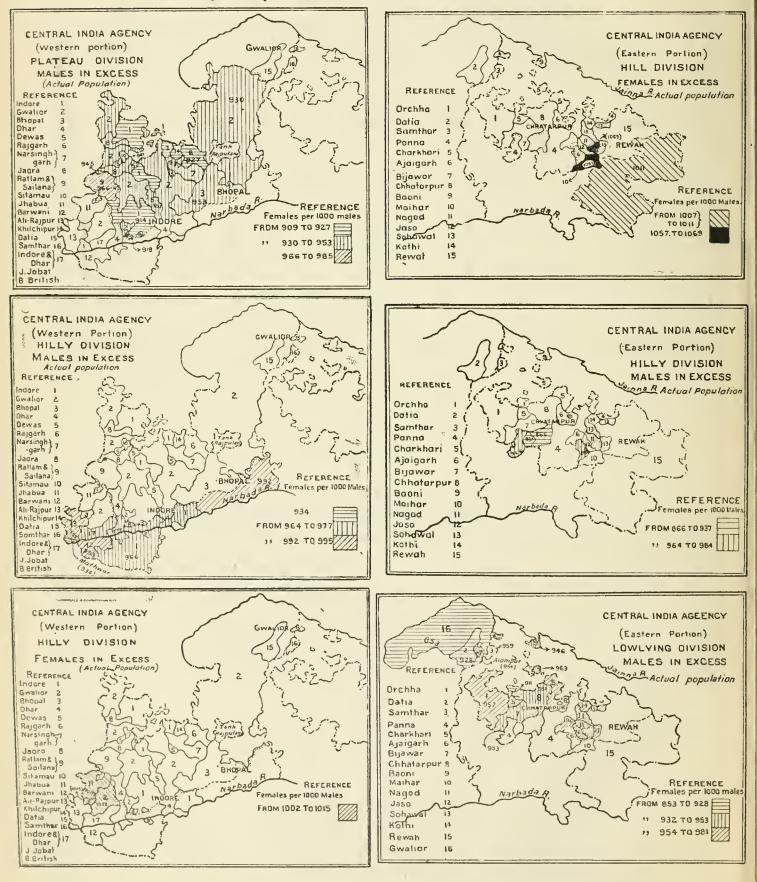
CHAPTER VI.

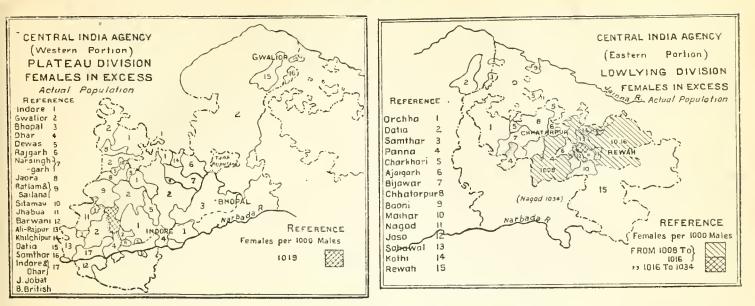
Sex.

General

52. The record of sex is one of the most important in the Census, but in Central India the absence of vital statistics detracts somewhat from the value of discussion.

In Europe females everywhere outnumber males, the proportion for England and Wales being 1,068 females to 1,000 males, but in Central India as in India generally males are in excess.





males numbered 4,800,000, females 4,500,000, or On this occasion stated otherwise in every 1,000 persons 514 were males and 486 females. This figure includes all immigrants and excludes persons born in Central India absent on March 10th. If the natural population is taken, that is the total number of those born in Central India whether enumerated within the Agency or without, less those born elsewhere but enumerated in the Agency, the proportion rises to 955 females to every 1,000 males

Locality,		Sex and Migration. Females to 1,000 males.					
Locanty.	Actu popula		Natural pulation,				
Central India		949	955				
Gwalio r . Indore .		903 948	$924 \\ 949$				
Bhopal . Rewah .	•	971 1,014	9 93 1.022				

In the Agency as a whole the effect of migration is not great, as can be seen in the inset. When, however, smaller units are taken the effects are more noticeable.

53. While the Agency as a whole Sex and Locality. shows a proportion of 949 females to 1,000 males the figure in the Hilly tract rises to 995, the Plateau showing 935 and the Low-lying tract 932.

In smaller areas this is not the Thus Rewah state shows an excess case.

of 10,000 females on its total population, giving a proportion of 1,014 females to 1,000 males, while the individual Tahsils of Mauganj and Beohari in this State give a proportion of 1,022 and 1,040 respectively. Other States show a high figure also, as for instance, Jhabua, Jaso, Sohawal and most of the Bhumia Estates in the Bhopawar Political Charge. All these units, it should be remarked, lie in jungle-covered areas inhabited by Bhils, Gonds and kindred tribes who invariably have a large proportion of females.

The disturbance caused by plague in the urban figures makes it value-less to discuss the proportions of females in towns.

54. Among the religions the Animists alone show a general excess of 5 x and Religion. women, 243,700 females to 239,600 males or 1,017 females to every 1,000 males. Hindus give a ratio of 948, Musalmans of 918, and Jains of 914. The proportion has risen since 1901 except among Jains and Musalmans.

Locality has an effect on the proportions, Animists showing the highest ratio in the Low-lying tract and the others in the Hilly.

When smaller units are examined it is clear that the proportion of women varies inversely with the civilisation of the tract. In the previous section the excess of females in the jungle areas was commented on. In Rewah, where on this occasion the Gonds and Kols insisted on being classed as Hindus, the proportion of women in this region amounts to 1,014.

An excess of females is met with only in tracts where the tribes are found as in the Amjhera (Bhil) district of Gwalior, the Nemawar (Gond) and Nimar (Bhil) districts of Indore, all the Rewah districts save three (Gond and Kol), Dhar (Bhil), Jhabna (Bhil), Barwani (Bhil), Ali-Rajpur (Bhil), and the minor States of the Baghelkhand (Gond and Kol) and Bhopawar (Bhil), Political Charges. π 2

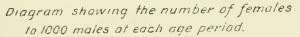
It is thus clear that an excess of females points to an excess of those whose methods of living, whether the faith they returned was Hindu or Animistic, are akin to those of the Animistic tribes.

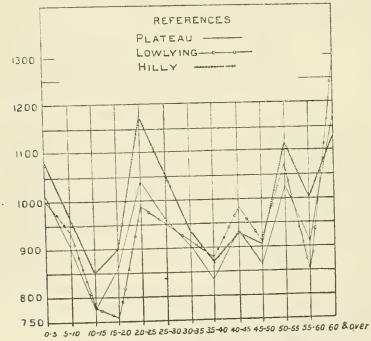
Among Musalmans an excess of females is found in the Huzur Tahsil of Rewah, owing mainly to the employment of the males outside the State; in Samthar which has a large Musalman population in its capital; in the Muhammadan States of Basoda, Muhamadgarh and Pathari and a few estates.

Jains show an excess only in the Nizamat-i-Mashriq of Bhopal. This was artificial and caused by the exodus from Bhopal city on account of plague, the men alone having returned at this time.

55. Male births exceed those of females in Europe but the greater mortality of male children in early life soon adjusts the balance. Central India has no vital statistics by which this matter can be determined, but as an excess of male births appears to be usual in other parts of India it may be assumed to be so here also. The return, moreover, seems to bear this out. At 0-1 there are 984 girls to every 1,000 boys, while in the period 0-5 girls are in an excess of 31. In the Hilly and Plateau Natural Divisions which suffered most in

		Local	ity.		 	Number of girls to 1,000 boys at 0-5.
Central 1	India					1,031
Plateau .						1,013
Low-lying					.	1,009
TTO M -T A TTIC					- I	1.083





the famine of 1900 the excess of girls is very marked. The concealment of females at this early age is not likely and the errors in recording the sexes may be considered equal in each case. At the middle ages (except for lumping) boys are generally in excess until old age is reached, when females take the lead. This may be in part due to greater longevity \mathbf{but} mis-statement of age is certainly mainly responsible.

56. No increase has taken place since 1901 in the proportion of the sexes though the figures rose from 911 females to 1,000 males in 1891 to 949 in 1901 and 1911.

The excess of males has been attributed to various causes but so far no really satisfactory answer is forthcoming. Briefly the causes tending to produce an excess of males in later

years is the mis-statement of female ages at 10-15, neglect of girls resulting in sickness and death, early cohabitation and unscientific midwifery, and the hard lives led by married women and widows of the labouring elasses. No traces of female infanticide can be found. It is therefore, probable that a real deficiency exists among females, exaggerated to some extent by mis-statement of age and possibly also to some omissions.

57. The figures in this case require to be taken with caution as there are clear signs of imperfect returns in some castes, and it would be unprofitable to base any theories on them. The highest proportion is given by the trader group, 1,032 females to 1,000 males, Brahmans (994), and Rajputs (822) following.

Among the individual castes Shrimali Brahmans (1,346) of Malwa stand first, the semi-Rajput Sondhias (1,160) coming next, while Mahesbri

Sax and Age.

Proportion of the

Sex and Caste.

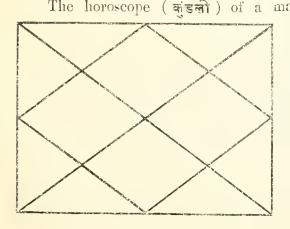
Banias (1,139), Gonds (1.107), Agarwal Banias (1,103), Chauhan Rajputs (1,098), Kols (1,080), Oswal Banias (1,067), Sarwaria Brahmans (1,050) Bhilalas (1,017), and Bhils (1,002) all show an excess of females. The age figures will not bear scrutiny.

58. The imperative necessity of having a son causes Hindus to resort to sex and Ceremony. various ceremonial practices in order to increase the probability of male issue.

The usual ceremony consists in placing a girl immediately at the first menses in a specially decorated room made for the occasion known as makhar where she is fed on every delicacy by relatives and friends for several days. This is followed within 16 days by the Garbhadhan (garbha = conception)tion + dhan=to bear) or foctus-bearing rite, which is supposed to ensure conception. On an auspicious day, which must be on the 6th, 8th, 10th, 12th, 14th, or 16th as the even numbers favour male issue, after the menses first appear a Hom or sacrifice is made during which the husband places his right hand on his wife's body just above the right thigh. The Punsavan (puman =male + suyate = produced) or male-making ceremony which usually follows, consists in the husband's taking his wife's head between his knees and dropping the juice of Dubha (Cynodon dactylon) grass down her right nostril. This is believed to ensure male issue. On the failure of these regular rites the advice of priests and Sadhus is sought and penances and offerings as suggested by these authorities are resorted to, many being of a fantastic and even irksome nature. Later on *dhais* are called in to give their views as to the sex of the child in the womb and various indications are sought. Those usually relied on are :-

- (1) If the child lies to the right of the womb it will be a male.
- (2) If the woman's eyes have a faded or whitish look, the palms of the hands are reddish, and she appears abnormally weak, a male is indicated.
- (3) In the case of a female the child lies on the left while the woman's eyes and the palms of her hands have a yellow tint.
- (4) Pregnancy lasting over 9 months is an indication of male issue.
- (5) If the pregnancy commences in the dark half (badi) of a month a male child will be conceived, if in the light half a female.
- (6) General horripilation of the mother is supposed to accompany male conception.
- (7) In a case of male conception the pains are in the womb, but those of female conception are felt in the intestines.
- (8) If the woman dreams of male things, such as cocoanuts, plantains, snakes, etc.. a male child will be born, but if the articles are of feminine gender, such as cucumbers, oranges and the like, a girl will appear.
- (9) A desire for sweet things indicates a male child, salt things a female.
- 10) If the womb is unusually distended and the face looks young and fresh while the woman walks with energy, lifting her feet high, a girl will be born, while the opposite signs indicate a boy.
- (11) A feeling of obstruction in the intestines on the right side indicates a boy, on the left a girl.

The Jyotishi is also an important person in such cases.



The horoscope (कंडली) of a man contains 12 compartments and the planets (ग्रहा:) occupying these compartments are 9 viz., Ravi Sun), Chandra (Moon), Mangal (Mars), Budha (Mercury), Guru (Jupiter), Shukra (Venus), Shani (Saturn), Rahu and Ketu (Ascending and Descending nodes). When the horoscope is to be examined in connection with progeny (सत) and prosperity (लाभ) two compartments, viz., the fifth and the eleventh have to be studied respectively for these two objects. Shlokas referring to this are given below :--

(1) पंचमस्यो यदा ग्रको भौमयुक्तो निरीचित: । तदा वर्षे विजानीयात् गर्भपुचमुद्भवं ॥ १ ॥
(2) लाभे सुतेच ग्रज्नेंटू सुतलाभेऽयवा जमात्।
शक्तेंटू पश्यतः पुचो वर्षेस्मिन् संतति र्भुवम ॥ २ ॥
इति वर्षे लग्न फलम्
(1) When Shukra (Venus) is seen with Mangal (Mars) in compartment 5 of a yearly horoscope (वर्षे कुंडली) it is probable that there will be male issue that year.
 (2) When Shukra (Venus) and Chandra (Moon) are in the eleventh and fifth compartments respectively or vice versá there is certainty of male issue that year.
These Shlokas are applicable to the (वर्षे कुंडलो) yearly horoscope and have to be worked out every year from the horoscope made at birth (जन्म कुंडली)
(1) पुत्रस्थाने गते भौमे मेषसिंहालिमीनगे ।
जीवद्दष्टियुते वापि पुत्रप्राप्तिं विनिद्धिरोत् ॥ १ ॥
(2) नवमे पंचमे राही नवमे पंचमे ग्रनी।
नवमे पंचमे भौमे पुच: खप्ने न दृष्यते ॥ २ ॥
(3) पंचमस्याः ग्रभाः सर्वे पुचसंतानकारकाः ।
क्रुराः संततिमृत्युंच कुपुत्रंच धरासुतः ॥ ३ ॥
(4) बालस्य जन्मकालि तु पंचमे धरणी सुतः ।
अपुचय भवेत् बालो नारो चैव विग्रेषतः ॥ ४ ॥
(5) अपुत्रं कुरुते भानुः पुत्रमेकं निशाकर: ।
सश्गेकं पुत्रहोनंच पंचमे धरणोसुतः ॥ ५ ॥
(6) एकः पुचो रवी वाच्यश्चंद्रे चैव सुतादयं।
भौमे पुचा स्वयो वाच्या बुधे पुचीचतुष्टयं ॥
गुरी गर्भे सुताः पंच षटपुत्रा भृगुनंदने ।
श्वनीच गर्भपात: स्यात् राही गर्भी भवेत्रहि ॥ ६ ॥
(7) सुतस्थाने दिपापो वा चिपापायाच संस्थिताः ।
नदा खी पुरुषो वंध्या विज्ञे यो ऽस्तपुचकः ॥ ७ ॥
(८) पुत्रे रवि: प्रचुरकोपसुतं बुधञ्च ।
खल्पात्मजं ग्रनिधरातनुजावपुत्रं ॥
गुर्झेदुदेवगुरवः सुतमद्मसंखाः।
कुर्वति पुत्रबहुलं सुखिनं पुमांसं॥ ८ ॥
 When Mangal (Mars), in compartment 5, is connected with any of the following four Rashis (signs of the Zodiac), viz., Mesh (Aries),. Sinha (Leo), Vrishchik (Scorpio) and Mina (Pisces) and is in opposition to Guru (Jupiter), there will be male issue.
(2) If Shani (Saturn), Rāhu (Ascending node) or Mangal (Mars) stand in compartment 9 or 5 there is no hope of having male issue, or even of dreaming of it.
(3) When compartment 5 is occupied by an auspicious planet (ग्रमग्रहा:)

hen compartment 5 is occupied by an auspicious planet (ग्रमग्रहा:) Shubhagraha, i.e., Shukra (Venus), Chandra (Moon between the 5th day of the bright half and that of the dark one), Budha

(Mercury), and Guru (Jupiter), male issue is expected, and when occupied by inauspicious planets (**unuugi:**) papagrahas, i.e., Shani (Saturn), Surya (Sun), Rahu and Ketu (Ascending and Descending nodes), the progeny will die in at birth, while if Mangal occupies the same column the issue will be male but of bad character.

- (4) When in a (*Kundali*) horoscope diagram prepared at the birth of a child the star Mangal (*Mars*) lies in the fifth compartment, that child will probably never have male issue, specially if it is a female child.
- (5) When compartment 5 is occupied by Ravi (Sun) there will certainly be no male issue, when occupied by Chandra (Moon) there will be one male issue, and in the case of its being occupied by Mangal (Mars) no male issue is likely.
- (6) When the following Grahas (यहा:) planets are in compartment 5 the results will be as stated below:—

И	ame of Graha.	Particulars of issue to be expected.
] (रवि)	Sun	Gives one male issue.
.२ (चंद्र)	Moon	Gives two females.
ः 3 (संगख)	Mangal (Mars)	Gives three males.
4. (बुध)	Budha (Mercury)	Gives four females.
.5 (गुरू)	Guru (Jupiter)	Gives five males.
_• 6 (ग्रुका)	Shukra (Venus) .	Gives six males.
.7 (ग्रनी)	Shani (Saturn) $\ .$	Causes untimely delivery.
8 (राह)	Rahu (Ascending node) .	Obstructs child bearing altogether.

- (7) When two or three of the (**uiuusi:**) papagrahas stand in compartment 5 no male issue is expected if the horoscope is of a male and if it is a female, she will be a barren woman.
- (8) If Ravi (Sun) stands in compartment 5, very hot tempered male issue is expected, if Budah (Mercury) stands there, only a few. If compartment 5 is occupied by Shani (Saturn) and Mangal (Mars) there will be no male issue and if occupied by Shukra (Venus), Chandra (Moon) and Deva guru (Jupiter), there will be many good male issues.

All these Shlokas are applicable to the horoscope drawn up at birth (Janma Kundali.)

					Numbe	R OF FEMALES	TO 1,000 MALE	S.			
Natu ral Divisi	01.		191	11.	19	001.	18	91.	1831.		
			Actual population.	Natural population.	Actual population.	Natural population.	Actual population.	Natural population.	Actual population.	Natural population.	
1			2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Central India	٠	•	949	955	949	954	912	921	897	903	
Plateau .			935	944	943		***				
Low-lying Tract			932	946	128		* 4.8	•••	**		
Hilly Tract		,	995	959			c o =	• • •		***	

SUBSIDIARY TABLE L-General proportion of the sexes by Natural Division.

CHAPTER VI.-SEX.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE II.— Number of females per 1,000 males at different age periods by religions at each of the last 3 Censuses.

	A	LL RELIGIO	N 8,		HINDU.			MUSALMAN	
Age.	1891.	1901.	1911.	1891.	1901.	1911.	1591.	1901.	1911.
1	2	3	4	6	8	7	8	9	10
					-				
Central India.									
0-1	980	884	984	960	867	981	991	967	1,000
1-2 · · · · ·	1,093	966	1,035	1,020	959	1,034	1,031	1,045	992
2-3	1,058	982	1,083	1,039	973	1,084	1,104	1,009	1,055
3-4	1,108	1,068	1,096	1,093	1,051	1,097	1,120	1,094	1,089
4-5	1,003	1,010	965	989	1,003	960	1,023	1,039	1,025
Total 0-5 .	1.036	980	1.031	1,019	970	1,029	1,053	1,030	1,033
5-10	915	888	930	908	866	929	953	978	940
10-15	721	761	786	706	737	780	754	865	810
15-20	822	857	827	813	836	814	837	869	846
20-25	1,019	1,058	1,059	1,004	1,056	1,049	1,018	1,039	1,042
25-30	967	966	983	960	980	982	909	901	931
Total 0-30 .	911	910	943	898	898	938	923	945	941
30-40	882	945	895	877	951	899	809	868	852
40-50	854	1,034	932	859	1,063	939	783	828	858
	945	1,034	1,024	958	1,005	1,032	850	907	888
							1,062	1,087	1,180
60 and over	1,190	1,237	1,223	1,213	1,235	1,241	1,002	1,087	1,100
Total 30 and over	916	1,007	959	919	1.027	966	838	886	901
Total All Ages (Actual popu-	911	949	949	906	945	948	888	922	918
lation) Total All Ages (Natural popu-	011	010	010	000	510				
lation)	921	954	955					***	

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SUBSIDIARY TABLE II.—Number of females per 1,000 males at different age periods by religions at each of the last 3 Censuses.

		Animist.			Jain.			Christian			Others.	
Age.	1891.	1901.	1911.	1891.	1901.	1911.	1891.	1901.	1911.	1891.	1901.	1911.
1	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Central India-												
$ \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -1 & . & . & . & . \\ 1 & -2 & . & . & . & . \\ 2 & -3 & . & . & . & . \\ 3 & -4 & . & . & . & . \\ 1 & -5 & . & . & . & . \end{bmatrix} $	1,051 1,091 1,114 1,128 1,043	$\begin{array}{c} 966\\ 964\\ 1,023\\ 1,154\\ 1,028 \end{array}$	1,030 1,074 1,110 1,081 989	1,008 908 1,010 1,085 1,067	954 1,089 1,111 1,019 1,176	893 1,107 1,019 1,013 928	956 957 786 832 1,413	760 523 982 935 791	928 1,011 1,050 1,079 800	718 938 1,682 1,000 1,048	488 536 283 914 , 1,026	P35 864 886 1,308 1,444
Total 0-5	1,091	1,034	1,055	1,023	1,068	979	968	790	974	1,03?	633	1,077
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	928 772 860 1,113 1,039	968 863 994 1,114 943	928 877 1,050 1,370 1,134	978 777 872 928 874	992 812 915 915 861	087 774 840 962 803	947 1,000 750 129 174	1,201 1,314 856 261 202	1,035 1,201 1,371 211 291	893 711 434 347 293	908 590 706 475 353	905 590 685 504 598
Total 0-30	961	979	1,031	908	923	911	316	509	502	507	578	691
30 -40	930 857 930 1,143 930	970 977 1,240 1,449 1,03	8%) 903 1,100 1,230 947	845 882 892 1,172 798	842 936 895 1,108 907	873 905 938 1,062 917	395 380 635 860 443	379 487 471 476 4 39	499 561 858 763 566	348 452 620 796 447	377 352 510 308 3 83	469 566 690 1,109 575
Total All Ages (Actual population)	950	999	1,017	905	916	914	347	503	517	487	354	647
Total All Ages (Natural population)	•••	***	•••		1.00	•••	•••					

Age.	All Religions.	Hindu,	Musa]man.	Animist.	Jain,	Christian,	Others.
	2	3		5	6	7	8
Plateau 0-1 1-2 2-3 3-4 4-5	992 1,030 1,062 1,062 930	$\begin{array}{c} 094\\ 1,020\\ 1,064\\ 1.058\\ 923 \end{array}$	993 1,032 1,028 1,104 1,000	960 1,091 1,090 1,069 964	905 1,089 1,027 1,072 983	973 1,033 948 1,070 716	\$46 933 958 1,043 1,333
Total 0-5	1,013	1,012	1,031	1,030	1,005	955	1,018
$ \begin{array}{r} 5-10\\ 10-15\\ 15-20\\ 20-25\\ 25-30\\ \end{array} $	$901 \\ 766 \\ 859 \\ 1,044 \\ 965$	$898 \\ 759 \\ 850 \\ 1,045 \\ 969$	928 816 833 947 908	886 834 1,047 1,302 1,087	937 743 893 979 905	$1,022 \\ 1,265 \\ 1,453 \\ 183 \\ 290$	812 660 699 513 581
Total 0-30	935	928	953	1,024	914	478	678
30-40 40-50 50-60 60 & over	906 912 1,008 1,184	$873 \\920 \\1,023 \\1,218$	847 846 855 962	822 897 1,164 1,238	887 888 927 1,056	$602 \\ 604 \\ 806 \\ 724$	474 631 758 1,210
Total 30 & over	936	944	863	941	915	569	608
Total All Ages (Actual population)	935	937	918	997	911	497	651
Total All Ages (Natural population)	944						
Low-lying 0-1 1-2 2-3 3-4 4-5	$945 \\ 1,051 \\ 1,087 \\ 1,062 \\ 928$	$945 \\ 1,053 \\ 1,088 \\ 1,059 \\ 925$	915 927 1,074 1,155 1,000	$1,003 \\ 1,240 \\ 1,152 \\ 1,107 \\ 1,068$	927 1,195 910 939 801	500 727 2,333 800 1,000	1,000 1,000 3,000 5,000 5,000
Total 0-5	1,009	1,008	1,016	1,099	930	957	2,667
$5-10 \\ 10-15 \\ 15-20 \\ 20-25 \\ 25-30$	$\begin{array}{c} 940 \\ 766 \\ 755 \\ 991 \\ 953 \end{array}$	938764754994959	938 781 762 891 810	1,085 899 909 1,291 1,100	1,071 802 715 990 834	1,182 1,238 1,483 208 151	$1,176 \\ 429 \\ 333 \\ 310 \\ 778$
Total 0-30	906	909	999	1,067	893	409	719
30-40 40-50 50-60 69 & over	908 960 1,005 1,272	$912 \\964 \\1,008 \\1,278$	860 876 938 1,260	880 1,004 1,081 1,002	829 935 858 1,005	$419 \\ 418 \\ 783 \\ 1,000$	333 333 429 667
Total 30 & over	979	982	922	958	982	500	364
Total All Ages (Actual population)	932	939	892	1,030	8 90	436	589
Total All Ages (Natural population)	946	• • •			•••		
Hilly 0-1 1-2 2-3 3-4 4-5	1,018 1,026 1,115 1,185 1,062	1,008 1,023 1,116 1,220 1,077	1,119 953 1,128 968 1,139	1,056 1,057 1,113 1,083 089	$799 \\ 1,057 \\ 1,139 \\ 935 \\ 947$	$\begin{array}{r} 867 \\ 1,125 \\ 1,056 \\ 1,278 \\ 1,000 \end{array}$	1,500 667 500 2,500 1,200
Total 0-5	1,083	1,089	1,063	1,059	958	1,071	963
$ \begin{array}{r} 5 -10 \\ 10 -15 \\ 15 -20 \\ 20 - 25 \\ 25 - 30 \end{array} $	958 847 897 1,187 1,059	962 841 870 1,158 1,043	978 832 844 1,143 1,055	$920 \\ 889 \\ 1,065 \\ 1,403 \\ 1,153$	1,058 833 836 860 1,000	1,000 837 684 1,196 806	$1,385 \\ 400 \\ 854 \\ 667 \\ 615$
Total 0-30	1,006	1,015	924	1,059	928	957	760
30-40 40-50 50-60 60 & over	$1,007 \\ 912 \\ 922 \\ 1,088$	918 930 1,098 1,216	862 875 934 963	$897 \\ 894 \\ 1,077 \\ 1,259$	$\begin{array}{c} 881 \\ 927 \\ 1,069 \\ 1,175 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 632 \\ 488 \\ 1,385 \\ 714 \end{array}$	548 235 500 778
Total 30 & over	971	980	890	947	964	667	493
Total All Ages (Actual population)	935	992	954	1,023	942	875	665
Total All Ages (Natural population)	989	•••	***		**1		

SUBSIDIARY TABLE 111.—Number of fomales per 1,000 males at different age-periods by religious and by natural divisions.

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SUBSIDIARY TABLE IV.-Number of females per 1,000 males for certain selected castes.

						NUMBER OF 1	FEMALES PER 1	,000 MALES.		
CA	STE.			All Ages.	0-5	5—12	1215	15-20	20-40	40 and over
	1			2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Brahman				994	1,150	1,078	881	792	986	1,066
,, Shrigand				932	1,286	1,118	1,466	1,149	681	793
" Shrimali				1,346	3,161	1,753	1,413	1,062	1,033	1,105
" Sarwaria				1,050	1,140	1,098	880	833	1,059	1,137
" Sanadhya				950	1,272	1,097	849	786	952	871
"Jijhotia				897	933	902	833	633	915	1,031
" Bhagor				907	995	1,072	866	642	843	1,035
Rajput		٠		822	958	890	692	747	793	848
" Chauhan .	• •			1,098	1,133	1,093	1,199	972	986	1,252
" Tonwar .				498	913	536	321	511	452	420
", Ponwar .				777	784	827	720	667	808	787
,, Kachhwah a				946	1,473	2,140	437	1,219	745	1,049
Dathal				807	901	856	742	799	746	837
Cabalat				651	787	667	747	968	446	650
Dhadaunia				729	664	751	451	452	844	1,886
Dandolo				976	1,010	1,083	979	669	1,056	.1,009
n. 1.1	• •	•		956	1,020	1,052	713	796	1,031	921
,, Bagnel . Maratha	• •	٠	• •	890	898	929	1,248	803	772	981
	• •		• •	744	749	875	827	653	870	551
Ajna	• •	•	• •	909	1,016	1,049	1,124	767	829	861
Bhat	• •	•	• •	755	814		766	620	709	767
Gujar	• •	٠	• •		685	907 769	517	1,369		
Dhangar	• •	•	• •	853					1,094	857
Sondhia	• •	•	• •	1,160	862	961	1,900	1,516	1,008	1,372
Bania	• •	٠	• •	1,032	1,163	1,065	1,197	1,089	894	1,048
" Agarwal .	• •	٠	• •	1,103	1,283	1,297	1,335	1,003	960	1,057
" Mahesri .	• •	٠	• •	1,139	1,307	1,279	1,931	1,246	775	1,189
" Oswal .	• •	•	• •	1,067	1,387	1,121	1,226	1,479	842	985
" Porwal .		•	•	950	1,076	961	1,013	99 0	877	938
" Gahohi .	• •	•	• •	837	786	776	751	693	810	1,072
Khangar	• •		• •	906	690	925	1,088	1,242	891	860
Kachera	•		• •	1,000	956	870	847	672	943	1,663
Bhilala	• •	•	• •	1,017	1,079	961	923	1,146	1,014	954
Saharia			• •	950	1,029	932	911	1,192	997	659
Bhil	• •	٠	• •	1,002	1,037	1,030	627	969	942	1,291
Gond	• •	•	• •	1,107	1,131	1,066	874	1,045	1,104	1,276
Kol	•			1,080	1,011	1,032	980	1,131	1,168	1,077
Musalman	• •		• •	906	1,014	924	986	904	869	869
" Shaikh .		٠		937	982	913	1,115	982	911	903
" Sayad .				811	972	980	803	903	737	817
" Pathan .				885	1,070	928	902	820	849	838

CHAPTER VII.

Civil Condition.

59. In the East where living is comparatively cheap marriage, by adding introductory. a helpmate to the household, and later, workers to a family, has always been a much desired end. The mixture of religion with custom gave the habit a great impulse until marriage in the eyes of a Hindu became the most important event in life, a sacrament never to be omitted. Finally religion intervened to ordain that a son, real or adopted, is required to perform the last funeral rites and is the only means of saving the sonls of those Hindus who have departed from the torments of disgusting hells. As a natural corollary, a daughter must never reach puberty unmarried.

The preponderance of Hindus in Central India has resulted in the adoption to a greater or lesser degree of these ideas by Animists and even Musalmans.

This universality of marriage is in strong contrast with Western

	Localit	y.		Number of married females per mille at 15-45.
Central India				803
England .				149
France .				228
Germany .			•	226
				1

conditions as the inset shows. Child marriage is prevalent and the rules governing marriage, exogamy, endogamy and the restrictions imposed by prohibitive degrees in relationship and the concomitant difficulty of finding husbands all tend to encourage it. These are dealt with under "Marriage and Caste."

It should be remarked that while the practice of early marriage is very general, cohabitation is not contemporaneous with marriage but ordinarily takes place after the girl has had her first menses, which in this country often occurs before 14 years of age, the age at which it is popularly considered that a husband and wife should live together. In many cases a second ceremony takes place before cohabitation commences, while the girl lives with her parents until this period arrives.

While child marriage is less common among Musalmans it is nevertheless very general, due to the influence of Hindu surroundings which are especially strong in States where the ruling family is itself Hindu. The Animists, wherever they come into touch with more civilised communities, gradually adopt this custom regarded by them as a sign of superior rank and status.

Widow marriage is another touchstone of social status and apparently a more delicate test than the adoption of child marriage even.

Another cause of child marriage is expense. Throughout this Ageney among the better classes of every community bridegrooms have to be paid for, and a considerable *dot* is expected. The older a girl is the higher the price that can be demanded, hence the cagerness to settle everything as soon as possible. The "Central India Rajput Hitkarni Sabha" has laid down certain rules, advocating indeed at its last meeting 16 as the minimum age for the marriage of girls and 20 for boys, but it is practically impossible to enforce these rules in most cases, public opinion is not strong enough, while the influence of the zenana, always thrown into the scale of high expenditure and early marriage, is in almost every case the determining factor.

In the Musalman community the restrictions as to marriage are strongest among occupational groups such as Rangrez, Pinjara, etc., whose communities are very similar to real castes.

60. Tables VII and XIV and the Subsidiary Tables at the end of this General statistics Chapter contain the figures discussed. These figures show that although 45 out of every 100 men are unmarried, 90 per cent. are under 15 years of age. At 15-20, 44 per cent. are married while at 20-40 the figure rises to above 76 per cent. At the age of 20 and over some 84 girls in every 100 are married while 13 are already widows before they are 40. Those girls who are not married by 20 are either physically defective or prostitutes. Exceptions do, however, occur especially in the higher sections of the Rajput caste owing to the difficulty of finding a suitable husband. In one instance in Central India the daughter of

a chief was not married till she was over 40, and cases of girls being over 20 and still unmarried are known. It may thus be said without exaggeration that ordinarily a genuine "old maid" is unknown in the Agency except among Christians or Others.

Marriage and Religion.

61. The predominance of Hindus make their returns very similar to

Diugram showing the number per 1000

aged 0-10 who are married (by religion.)

	0, 10, 20, 30, 40, 50, 60, 70, 80, 90, 10, 10,
ALL RELIGIONS	Performance of a California State of the American State of the Ame
HINDU	
MUSALMAN	
ANIMIST	
JAIN	
CHRISTIAN	
OTHERS	

those for the Agency as a whole. The absolute necessity for marriage has been already referred to. Hindus show 2 per eent. more married Musalmans than among both males and females; however at 40-60 the Musalman figures are higher, but as would be expected their

return for widows is lower. The fall in the figures for unmarried females after 15 is very marked, being 37 per cent. lower than that for 10-15. As regards widowhood Hindu females stand second, 8 per cent. behind

Diagram showing the number per 1000 aged 15-40 who are undowed (by religions)

_	0	50	100	150	200	250	300	350 40	0 450	500	550	600 65
ALL RELIGIONS												
HINDU					_							
MUSALMAN	E							_				
ANIMIST								_				
JAIN				-							_	
CHRISTIANS									-	1	-	
OTHERS		-	_			_			-			1

FEMALES----MALES -----

Jains, while their males are less numerous in this condition than either Jains or Musalmans. The inclusion of so many Animists on this occasion has, no doubt, tended to lower the figure for widows.

Jains show 7 per cent. fewer married males and 5 per cent. fewer females The age returns also show that 5 per cent. fewer girls are than Hindus. wives at 10-15 while the number of unmarried after 15 is 42 per cent. lower than at 10-15.

Widow marriage is less common than among Hindus, 67 per cent. at 40 and over being widows, 5 per cent. more than among Hindus.

The Animists show the most unmarried males, 7 per cent. more than Hindus and 6 per cent. more than Musalmans; among females they show 11 per cent. more spinsters than Hindus and 9 per cent. more than Musalmans. Among the widowed, Animist males are 3 per cent. less numerous than either

Hindus or Musalmans and their females 7 per cent. less. Marriage is clearly later, only 10 boys and 26 girls in every hundred at 10-15 being married, to 25 boys and 58 girls among Hindus and 11 boys and 39 girls among Musalmans. Widows of 20-40 number only 7 per cent. and of 40-60 only 47 per cent. as compared with 13 and 55 per cent. among Hindus and 12 and 51 per cent. among Musalmans showing the general practice of remarriage.

These figures it would be unprofitable to examine in detail. The population in the first case is artificial, depending mainly on the garrisons in the British Cantonments, and in the latter case consists chiefly of immigrants, Parsis, Sikhs, etc. Briefly, child marriage is not prevalent and unmarried men predominate.

Hindus.

Animista.

Jains.

Christians and others.

POLYGAMY.

Religion and Locality.

62. Locality has a distinct effect on marriage. The Plateau and Hilly tracts show most bachelors, the Low-lying tract being some 2 per cent. behind; among females the same tract also possesses the smallest number of spinsters, 2 per cent. less than the Plateau, and 7 per cent. less than the Hilly tract. On the other hand boys marry soon in the Low-lying tract, while girls marry to the same extent as on the Plateau. Among the widowed, both as to males and females, the Plateau and Low-lying figures are not far apart while the Hilly tract, as would be expected, favours remarriage most.

Taking the main religions, Hindu males marry younger in the Lowlying and Hilly than in the Plateau tract, the Low-lying figure showing 9 males in every 100 married at 5-10 to 5 on the Plateau and 8 in the Hills. Among females, however, the Plateau stands first with 15 girls at 5-10 married in every 100 to 14 in the Low-lying and 13 in the Hilly tract.

Musalmans show no material variation as regards males of 5-10, but females of this period marry more freely in the Low-lying tract, some 2 per cent. more being wives.

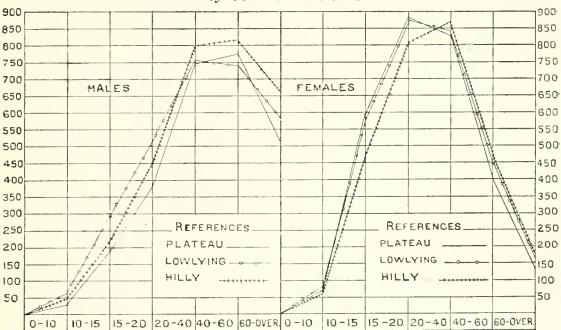


Diagram showing the proportion of the married per 1000 of each age period by natural divisions.

Among Animists the difference is very marked. Boys of 5-10 who are married fall below 1 per cent. in the Hilly tract and girls show only just 2 per cent., while the more Hinduised jungle tribes of the Plateau and Low-lying sections show between 4 and 5 per cent.

Jains in the Low-lying tract are most prone to early marriage, showing at 5-10, 7 boys in every 100 married to about 3 elsewhere, and 14 girls to 6 elsewhere.

Widowhood among Hindus is least common in the Hilly tract; among Musalmans males show the lowest figure in the Hills, females in the Low-lying tract.

Polygamy in Central India is broadly speaking a matter of income. Folygamy. Among Hindus and Musalmans well-to-do men of position often have more than one wife as do also the Animists. In all there are 991 married females to 1,000 males while Hindus show the same figure. Musalmans show 39 less. The Animists alone show more wives than husbands. The Natural Divisions hence show most wives in the Animistic Hilly tracts.

Jains enriously show an equal number of wives and husbands in the Plateau, while in the Low-lying tract they show fewer wives.

Polygamy is thus undoubtedly not common excepting among jungle tribes. Polyandry is quite unknown.

Child Marriage.

63. In considering this question it should be recollected that marriage and cohabitation are not contemporaneous. No point is so noticeable in examining the civil condition and age figures as the return of married children. Among classes of high caste or good social standing the custom has been in vogue from very early days. Among those in the lower grades of society child marriage is mainly due to aping the customs of superiors. The real origin of this custom among the higher castes is problematical, but the pressure due to the difficulty in marrying off daughters seems the most likely cause. Once introduced it became a cachet of rank and was followed for the distinction which it conferred by those in the lower strata of society. Daughters are throughout Central India, except among the jungle tribes, expensive luxuries and the necessity for marrying them entails in all the better castes great hardships on fathers, the expenses often impoverishing a much-daughtered family for generations. While the physiological side is undoubtedly one for consideration, in Central India among the rural classes cohabitation is not ordinarily allowed until the girl is of suitable age, as can be seen in the sturdy peasants who could never have sprung from immature mothers. On the other hand in the higher castes and in towns there is a tendency to allow cohabitation too soon with all its attendant evils. It is not, however, as yet an evil which affects the population as a whole.

The figures for Hindus show 72 boys and 85 girls in every 1,000 married between 5-10 years of age. But 39 more boys in the Low-lying and 28 more in the Hilly tract are married at this age, while among girls the figures are closer, 20 more girls on the Plateau and 11 more in the Low-lying tract being wives at this period than in the Hilly tract.

This is what would be expected, so far as girls are concerned, as the prevalence of the jungle tribes, whose girls marry at a later age, lowers the average. It is not, however, easy to account for the male figures in the Hilly tract being higher than those in the Plateau.

The Musalmans come next to Hindus as regards boys and girls married at 5-10, Jains following. But more boys and girls marry young among Musalmans in the Low-lying tract; the Hilly tract is similar to the Plateau in this respect; while the Low-lying tract shows most Jains of either sex married.

Animists in the Hilly tract do not countenance youthful marriage, only 9 boys and 17 girls in 1,000 being married at 5-10.

Caste and Marriage.

64. Considering the selected castes three Rajput clans stand first as regards boy marriage, the Bhadaurias of Northern Gwalior showing 453 boys married between 5-12 while Kachhwahas from the same tract show 302 and the Rathors from Malwa 189; the Sanadhya Brahmans follow with 159. Among girls the Bhadaurias have 170 already married in every 1,000 at 0-5, Kachhwaha Rajputs with 148 standing next, followed by Shrimali (102) and Sarwaria Brahmans (82); at 5-12, Ajnas a cultivating class in Malwa (399) take first place; among Rajputs Rathors lead (254). The contrast on examining the jungle tribes is most marked, Bhil and Bhilala showing under 1 per cent. married of both sexes at 0-5 and very low figures at 5-12 while the more Hinduised Gond shows a much higher ratio.

The Shrimali Brahman figure is enriously low at 0.5 for boys and

			F	emales p v	er 1,000 b vho are m	y Natural arried at	l Divisio	n
Caste,			Plate	eau.	Low-l	ying.	Bill	у.
			0-5	5-12	0•5	5-12	0-5	5-12
Agarwal Chauhan Bhil (Hindu) Bhil (Animist)	• • •	•	$91 \\ 71 \\ 14 \\ 29$	$157 \\ 255 \\ 184 \\ 113$	58 94 	329 122 	 16 3 4	197 28 52

must be due to some error. The influence of locality on caste is shown in the inset. Those living on the more Hinduised Plateau or Lowlying tracts show the highest figures at the earliest years.

The tendency is for child marriage to increase.

While those who have always followed it adhere to it, the jungle tribes, which are every year coming more and more under Hindu influence as States develop their territories, adopt the system. Public opinion is not against the custom and the voice of the more enlightened is too weak to have much effect, and even to these the reply is often given that it is early cohabitation, not early marriage, that matters.

As regards widow marriage, the Brahmans show the least prevalence widowhood. of this custom, the Sanadhyas of Northern Gwalior (662), Bhagors of the same tract (659) and the Sarwarias (625) from the east stand first; next follow the Agarwals (622), Jijhotia Brahmans (608), Oswal Banias (606), Marathas (596), Porwals (551) and Gahohis (553).

It is difficult to explain how Bhadaurias and Kachhwahas who marry young also have fewest widows since widow marriage is not practised.

The more modern views held by the better classes on widow marriage, especially of virgin widows, have not become general. A few isolated instances of such marriages among the more enlightened have occurred, but generally speaking, the country is conservative in this respect.

Birth Customs.

65. As soon as pregnancy is known sweet balls of sugar and *gur* are distributed. Six, seven or eight months previous to delivery ceremonies commence with singing, caste dinners, and other entertainments to keep the woman cheerful. She is also given savoury food, while any articles craved for by her are provided. Neighbours and relatives often bring delicate and nutritious food for her and offer clothes (*Lugra* and *Choli* or simply a *Choli*). Dakshani people call this *Dohalejewana*, other Hindus *Agarni*, and the Boharas *Sātwāsā*. Singing is always loudly carried on to ensure a hearing.

It is customary in some parts to celebrate the 7th or Sth month of pregnancy by inviting a number of women to the house to sing songs appropriate to the occasion. These women are then given some $Bat\bar{a}sh\bar{a}s$ or sweets and the pregnant woman has her lap filled with sweets and dry fruit. After delivery some sweets are sent to her parents by her father-in-law, and the parents in return send *Hansli* (necklace) $Kar\bar{a}$ (bracelets) for the child and clothes for the son-in-law, daughters and other members of the family according to their means.

In some Mahājan families this ceremony of sending ornaments and clothes for the baby and others is performed by the parents of the pregnant woman even before the child is born.

No general practice of causing abortion exists in these parts even when the diviner declares that the child in the womb is a female, and no traces of couvade are met with.

If a Hindu woman dies in childbirth (*i.e.*, before delivery has taken place) the child is taken out by cutting open the woman's womb, and the bodies of both the mother and child are then burnt together. Should the woman die after the child is born her body is burnt, the child being taken care of by the father or other relations. When the body of the dead mother is carried away for cremation mustard is sprinkled upon it on the way. During cremation every care is taken to see that no part of the body is left unburnt, as there is in such cases great danger of her spirit becoming the familiar of a Dakani (witch) and doing evil, as witches are believed to be able to compel the souls of such dead persons to do their bidding. The body of a woman who dies after delivery is very carefully removed. Nails are driven in at every threshold the body will pass on its way to cremation and are also driven into the ground at the spot where she died so that she may not return and plague the second wife.

If the child has teeth when it dies it is burnt, otherwise buried. Some marks are usually made on its body so that when it comes back to the same house it will be recognised.

The birth of a child in a family is, in parts of Malwa, announced by the woman beating a platter or a $S\bar{a}p$ (winnowing basket) according as the child born is male or female. The following ceremony, known as the "chauk," is usually performed in Malwa after the 10th day of the birth. The mother and the child are bathed and clothed in new garments and the mother, placing the child in a $S\bar{a}p$ (winnowing basket), takes it to the centre of the courtyard of the house which has been plastered with cowdung and where a chauk (a small square) has been made of wheat flour over which a seat for her and the child has been placed. There the mother sits with the child in her arms and has her

nails pared. The ceremony then concludes with her worshipping the sun god and the local well. The day is one of rejoicing for the family and relations.

Should, however, the birth take place in the $M\bar{u}l$ Nakshatra the father isnot allowed to see the face of the child till the 27th day (there are 27 Nakshatras) when special ceremonies have to be gone through and the father is allowed to see the face of the child as reflected in a cup of oil. The ceremonies consist in giving the father, mother and child a bath from an earthen jar having 27 holes and containing water drawn from 27 different wells, while the leaves of 27 different trees are put into the water. The bath being over, the father sees the face of the child as reflected in a cup of oil. Then 7 different kinds of grain (or gold or silver) are used to make an effigy of the $M\bar{u}l$ Nakshatra and a piece of iron and cup of oil are given away to a Garoria Brahman.

As soon as a woman delivers a child she is kept aloof for 10 days in a closed room and is made to lie down, being nursed by a *Dai*.

No food is given to her for three days, after which a little light food is allowed. For five days no sweets or anything that is supposed to have heatproducing properties is given. After 10 days liquid tonic food is given. After seclusion extending up to three months the woman is allowed to walk about freely as usual.

In parts of Malwa, however, acting on the advice of the family Pandit, the mother and child are given their first bath three, four or five days after delivery. All old earthen pots are changed on that day, the *liping* of the house with cowdung is done and all the dirty clothes belonging to the mother are washed. Still the woman is not considered clean till one month is over.

It is usual to summon a Jyotishi who fixes an auspicious moment and assigns a name for special use (Janmarashi nām) while the name for everyday use (Bolta nām) is given by the parents, and is usually that of some ancestor. This takes place generally on the 12th day. Relatives are invited and make presents. If the child behaves abnormally, will not cry, cries excessively, or will not suck for 11 days, ancestors are invoked, and the name of the ancestor whose name causes normal behaviour to be assumed, is given to the child. In the Nimar district of Indore children are often named by woman. A woman is called in and proposes a name, at the same time tying a white couri and glass beads round the child's wrist.

Muhammadans often simply turn over the leaves of the Kuran at random and begin the names of their children with the first letter of the first word on the page that turns up.

The rite of feeding a child for the first time consists in putting a little $Kh\bar{i}r$ (rice boiled in milk and sweetened) on a rupee by the child's aunt (father's sister) or sister and letting it touch the child's lips seven times. This ceremony is generally performed when the child is six months old. The rupee on which the $Kh\bar{i}r$ is placed is given to caste fellows and the day is observed as one of rejoicing by the family.

Sneezing by the children during illness is taken as an indication that they will recover. Grinding of teeth by children when ill is regarded as a sign that they are under the influence of some god who must be appeased and pacified to allow the children to recover.

The boring of ear, nose, etc., is done on any auspicious day after a child is three or four months old. Sometimes the child is three or four years old when this ceremony takes place.

Among the Bohoras the boring is done by a thorn and not an instrument.

There are no puberty ceremonies which have for their object the impregnation of women. There is, however, a ceremony known as the ceremony of *Phůl chauk*, which is performed when the woman has her first monthly course. The ceremony consists in filling the lap or loose fold of her dress with cocoanut and sweets the day she is free from her first menses and takes her bath. She puts on new and good clothes that day, and singing, music and rejoicing take place in the family.

Terms of Relationship.

66. No local customs appear to prevail in Central India by which the maternal uncle arranges marriages or takes a prominent part in the marriage ceremony.

In Bundelkhand, however, there are two ceremonies in a marriage, "Chikat" and "Kannar," in which the maternal uncle takes a part.

The maternal aunt does not usually here, as in many parts of India, name the child, this being generally done by the father or an elderly member of the family after consultation with a Jyotishi. Among the Bhils, however, the paternal aunt names the child. The Jyotishi is often consulted and the first letter of the name which he gives is fixed by the Rashi, Nakshatra, etc., on which the horoscope is based and the child's future is ascertained.

The sister's son can only officiate at funerals in the absence of male issue in the father's line. These rites are performed by the son, grandson, brother, father, or any other male member related.

Among higher castes where widow marriage exists, a widow cannot, as a rule, marry any member of the deceased husband's family.

Widows among the aboriginal tribes generally and low castes such as Dhimars, Kachhis, Nais, Ahirs, Basors, Chamars, Bhangis, etc., accept a second husband but not necessarily the first husband's younger brother or any other male relative. It is optional with the widows to choose from among the members of the first husband's family or from some other family of their own caste. Among the Baghelkhand aboriginals, except Panika, the deceased husband's younger brother can take his widow to wife. In Malwa only the Bargundas appear to generally follow the custom of the younger brother's taking the widow of the elder brother to wife by the Nātra ceremony. But even they do not recognise this as the younger brother's in-alienable right.

"Sālā" and "Susara" or "Sasur" are only considered abusive when applied to those who do not bear these relationships.

A list of terms of relationship has been given at the end of this Chapter. The more important dialects spoken in the Agency by different communities have been taken. Of these the languages used by the Bargundas and the aboriginal tribes in Baghelkhand (Gonds, Kols, etc.) are the most unusual and seem to show traces of words of non-Sanskritic origin.

In giving these terms of relationship the original order has been slightly altered, so that when a male and female use the same word in speaking these terms can be placed in one group.

It will be evident that there are various relationships which are distinguished in the local nomenclature but which are not so distinguished in English.

For instance the term "uncle" includes both father's and mother's brothers and may even refer to the husband of a father's or mother's sister. All these have separate terms appropriated to them in the local speech (Kākā, Chāchā, Bābā; Māmā, Māmū : Phupha, Phua; Mausa, Masa;), being respectively used for them. Other instances are "Nephew" and "Niece" "Brother-in-law" and "Sister-in-law," "Grand-father" and "Grand-mother," "Grand-son" and "Grand-daughter," also "sister (elder or younger)" and "Brother (elder or younger)" and so on. No particular reason can be adduced for the differentiation except possibly that owing to the joint family system the tics of relationship are in India stronger and more persistent than where no such system exists.

On the other hand there are a few relationships which are differentiated in English but not in the vernacular, e.g., "Cousin" (Bhāi, Bhain being equally used for a cousin as for a brother and sister).

As noted above $Bh\bar{a}i$ and Bhain are used for cousins (sons and daughters of father's brother or sister, and of mother's brother or sister) as also for brothers or sisters. The term $K\bar{a}k\bar{a}$ is used for father, paternal uncle; $D\bar{a}d\bar{a}$ for elder brother, grand-father and sometimes for uncle; $B\bar{a}i$ is used for elder sister, mother and sometimes for husband's elder brother's wife or his sister. Terms in this category, *i.e.*, Bhāi and Bhain, Kākā and Kākī, Māmā and Māmī, Sālā and Sālī, Sasur and Sās, etc., are also commonly applied to any kinsmen whose connection approaches such relationships.

It would be out of place for one who is not an expert to attempt to guide through the maze which has sprung up from this investigation into terms of relationship. The origin of the family is still undetermined, the evidence collect ϵ d being very conflicting, while the theories of McLennan, Morgan, and others are

by no means convincing. Terms of relationship are studied in this connection with a view to obtaining a clue to the constitution of the family in early days, but observers often give contradictory reports of the same customs and hold diametrically opposed views. McLennan, for instance, considers that the classificatory system of relationship is based on a previous polyandrous state of society and was devised purely for the purpose of salutation while Morgan has devised a complicated and not at all convincing system by which he groups the world's system of relationship into five classes. It may be stated as a fact, however, that in very early times the only relationships distinguished by names were those of father, mother, son, daughter, brother and sister. Later on the father's brother, mother' brother and grandfather received separate appellations, and later still, daughter-in-law, etc.; only very much later, however, were any terms devised to distinguish the members of the family of a man's wife. Her relations were not considered because she was held to have passed as any other "possession" absolutely into the family of the husband—at most they were addressed as "friend." Even in Greek "in-laws" were addressed merely as Kedestes ($K\eta\delta\epsilon\sigma\tau\eta$ s) i.e., those concerned with funeral obsequies ($K\eta\delta\sigma$). In early days therefore, this non-recognition of agnates as distinct from cognates resulted in children recognising their father's but not their mother's brothers. No known early language indeed has any words for agnates. The wife and her ehildren belonged to the husband and the wife's relatives were of no account.

The list here given, however, shows a very different state of affairs, as words exist for both cognates and agnates, while minute distinctions are often made even between elder and younger.

The reader who desires to study this subject further should consult the works of McLennan, Lang, Morgan, Lord Avebury, Westermarck, Stareke, Hartland, Durkheim, Spencer and Gillen and others. A very useful book giving references to all authorities on this subject is the admirable *Real-lexicon Der Indogermanisch Altertums-kunde* of Schrader.

List of terms of relationship -contd,

	English.	Mālwī.	Bhilī or Bhilālī.	Nimādī.
1	2	3	4	5
$\frac{1}{2}$	Father Mother	Bāp,Bā,Bābā, Kākā, Dādā . Mā, Bāi, Jījī, Bhābī .		Pāp, Bāpū, Dadā. Mā, Awi Bau.
$\frac{3}{4}$	Son Daughter	Betā, Nānā, Bāpū , . Betī, Nānī, Bāī	Pūria, Nānā. Pūrī, Nānī . Unloved child is called by name.	Betā, Nānā, Beti.
5 Ե	Elder brother (M. S. & W. S.) Younger brother (M. S. & W. S.)	Dādā, Bade Bhāi Bhaiya, Chhote Bhāi, Kūkā Nānā.	Mot'ā Bhāi or Dādā. Nānlā, Bhāi.	Dādā. Bhāi.
7	Elder sister (M. S. & W. S.) .	Badī Ben, Jiji, Bāi, Bdī Bhain.		Jījī.
8 9	Younger sister (M. S. & W. S.) Father's brother § Elder	Chhoti Ben, Ben, Bai. Bā, Barā Bā, Bābā, Bājī.	Nānī, Nāndī.	Ben.
10	Brother's child (M. S. & W. S.)	Kākā. Bāhā, Chāchā. Bhatījā, Nānā, Bhatījī.	Bābā. Kākā. Bhatarjā or Nānā. (No special word).	Kākā. Kākā. Nānā or Nānī, Bhatījā or Bhatījī.
11 12	Father's brother's {Elder , wife. {Younger. Hushand's brother's child .	Badī Mā, Motī Jījī, Dadī. Kakī, Chāchī. Bhatījā, Bhatījī.	Bābī. Kākī. No distinctive word. Puriā, Betā, Puri are used.	Badī Mā. Kākī. Nānā,
$13 \\ 14 \\ 15 \\ 16 \\ 16 \\ 16 \\ 16 \\ 10 \\ 10 \\ 10 \\ 10$	Father's brother's child . Father's sister . Father's sister's husband . Wife's brother's child .	Kākā Bābā Ke Bhāi or Ben. Phuphī, Bhna. Phuphā, Phuā. No special name. Generally called Bhatījā, Bhatījī.	Kāke Bhāi, Kāke Bahīn. Phūpī. Phuphā. Called by name.	Bhāi, Ben. Phuī. Phuwājī, Bhatijā.
17	Father's sister's child	Phuphera Bhāi or Ben, Bhuā Bhai or Ben.	Bhuā Bhāi, Bhuā Bahin.	Phuwā Bhāi.
18 19	Mother's brother	Māmā. Bhānej, Bhānjī,	Māmā. Bhānej. Bhsnjī or called by	Māmū. Bhanej.
20	Mother's brother's wife	Māmī.	name. Māmī.	Māmī.
21	Husband's sister's child ,	No words. generally called Bhānja, Bhānej.	No word. Bhānej, Bhānjī.	Bhānej, Bhānjī.
$22 \\ 23 \\ 24$	Mother's brother's child Mother's sister Mother's sister's husband	Mamera Bhāi or Ben. Māsī, Mausī. Māsā, Mausā, Kākā.	Māme Bhāi, Māme Babīn, Māsī. Māsā.	Māmā Bhāi, Māmā Bahen. Māsī. Mausā, Kākā.
25 26 27 28	Mother's sister's child Father's father	No word, Bhatījā, Bhatīji. Mausera Bhāi or Ben. Dādā, Fāji, Barābā. Potā, Nātī.	Bhānej. Bhānajī. Māse Bh ā i, Māse Bhain. Motā bā, Nā nā . Puriā, Betā, Potā.	Bhatījā, Bhatījī. Mauserā Bhāi or Bahin. Dādājī Dājī. Nānā, Potā.
29 30 31 32		Dādī, Motī Mā. Nānā, Bā. Nātī. Nānī.	Dahli Mai, Nānī. Dahlā Bā. Motā Bā, Nānā. Nānin Puriā, Puriā, Doyatā. Dāhli Māi, Dādī Mā, Nānī Mā.	Dādī. Bhotā, Bā. Nānā.
33 34		Dhanī, Gharwālā, Admī. Gharwālī, Aurat, Lugai.	Nānan hāhas. Nānanāis, Naninais or Purināis.	Dhanī. Lugāi.
35 36		Susra. Sās.	Dahlā, Sasrā. Dāhdabābē, Sās.	Susro. Sās.
37 38 39	Husband's father . Husband's mother . Daughter's husband (M. S. &	Sās. Sāsujī	Sasrā. Sāsu. Jamai.	Susro. Sāsujī. Jamai.
40	W. S.). Son's wife (M. S. & W. S.) .	Bahū, Lādi.	Auhari, Bahū.	Bahū, Beta bahū.
41 42 43 44	Wife's brother Sister's husband (M. S. & W. S.) Wife's sister Husband's brother . { Elder Younger	Jijā, Banej, Bahnoi.	Sālā. Pāhna, Bainoī. Sālī. Jeth.	Sālā. Jiajī. Sālī. Jeth.
45	Brother's wife (M. S. & W. S.).		Deora. Bhābhī.	Dewar. Bhābhī, Bhābījī Rāj Ladī
46 47 48	Husband's sister, her husband Wife's sister's husband Husband's brother's { Elder wife. { Younger	Nanand, Nenadoi. Sādhū, Sādū. Jethānī.	Deorani. Bahinwe, Sādū. Jethānī. Dehrānī.	bahū. Nauand Sādū, Sādū Bhāi. Jithānī. Dorānī.
49 50	Son's wife's parents Daughter's husband's parents .	Samadhī, Samadhan.	No distinctive name. Bewai, Bewān or Dādā, Jījī are used.	Samdhī, Samadhan. Do.

List of terms of relationship.-concld."

	Bargundī.	Gondi and aboriginal tribes	Baghelkhandī.	Bundelkhandi.
		of Baghelkhand.		
1	6	7	8	9
$\frac{1}{2}$	kākājī. Gam.	Daddā, Dāu. Dāi.	Bāp, Dāu, Daddā. B ā bū Bape. Mātā, Mā. Ammā Dīdī.	Daddā, Bāpū, Bāp. Bau, Matārī, Wanwājū, Auri, Ammā.
3 4	Ghot. Pāl.	Bābū, Larikā, Bita w ā. Baiya, Larikī.	Betau, Dādū, Betā, Hīra. Butū, Betī.	Betā, Bhaiyā or called by name. Bāi, Binnū, Bitiā or called by name.
5	Bhadtam, Lem.	Tikāit Bhāi.	Dādā Bhai, D ā dā, Jethā Bhai.	Daddā, Dāwajū, Bhaiyā, Bade
6 7 8	Sirtam, Lem. Angash. Sitangash.	Chhotkā Bābū. Bāiji, Dīdī, Jeth Bahin. Bhanto, Chhotkī Bahin.	Dādā, Chhutkau, Ladura Bhāi. Dīdī, Diddā, Jethī Bahin. Baiya, Būtā, Butuwā, Lahurī Bahin.	Bhaiyā. Bhaiyā or called by name. Jījī, Jijjī or Jījī Bāi. Bāi, Binnū or called by name.
9 10 11 12	Kākājī. Bayā, Kākā. Bhathijā, Bhatijī. Mā. Kākī.	Kākū. Kākā. Patia Baāi, or Bahiu. Patia Bhai or Bahin. Badī Kākī. Kākī.	Kakkā, Kākū, Kakā. Kāka, Kākū, Kakā. Dādābhāi, Dādā or Dīdī, Diddā. Kakia Bhāi or Bahin. Kākī. Kaki. Bhatīj.	Kakkā, Chachehā, Bhaiya or called by name. Kakko, Kakī, Chachī. Bhatījā, Bhatījī.
13	*****	Patiā Bhāi or Bhain.	Dādā Bhāi, Dādā, Dīdī, Didā, Kakiyawat or Pitiawat Bhāi	Bhaiya or called by name.
$14 \\ 15 \\ 16$	Phuī. Māmā.	Phuwā. Phuphā.	or Bahin. Phuwā, Phuphū. Phuphā. Sārpūt, Sārputī.	Phuwā, Phuwānu, Ba wā. Phuphā. Sāreka Larkā or Larkī.
17 18 19 20	Māmā. Bhānej, Bhānjī. Māmī.	Dudh Bhāi or Bahin. Māmā. Bhaine, Bhaini. Māmī.	Phuphuāwat Bhāi or Bahin. Māmā. Bhaine. Bhainī, Bha ne j. Mānī, Māīn.	Called by n ame. Māmmā, Māmā, Māmū. Bhaiya, Binnū or by name. Maīn.
21	Bhānej, or called by name.		•••••	Bhaiya, Binnū, Bhānjā or Bhānjī.
$22 \\ 23 \\ 24$	Tendko. Māsī. Māsā.	Mania Bhāi or Bahin. Mausī. Mosā.	Mamiyāwat Bhāi or Bahin. Mausī. Mausiā.	Bhāi or Behen. Mosī. Mosī.
25	Bhānjā, Bhānjī. Called by name.			Sadu kā larka or by name.
$26 \\ 27 \\ 28$		Mausiāwāt, Bhāi or Bahin. Bāb ā, Ājā, Dādī. Nātī.	Mausiyāwat Bhāi or Bahm. Bābā, Ājā. Bachchā, Nātī.	Mausiyāpata Bhāi or b y name. B a bbā, Bābā, Dādā. Called by name, Nātī, Potā.
29 30 31 32	Dādī Mā, Aī. Gaphān. Betā. Nānī Mā.	Badkādāī, Aī Nānā. Bitia, Nātī. Nānī.	Buā Dāi, Ājī. Nānā. Nātī. Nānī.	Ājī Dādī, Bau. Nānā, Babbā. Called by name. Nawāsā, Nātī. Nānī, Bau.
33	Bharthār or Khāwind.	Manserū, Mansedhū	Manus, Bhatār.	Khasam, Mūnsa, Madai, Gharwāls.
34 35 36	Kundash (not called by name) Susrājī, Gamān. Phuijī.	Parānī. Sasur, Bābā. Māp, Maiya, Maī.	Mehrī, Mehrārū, Dulahī. Bāwujū, Dādājū. Sās, Bhaujijū.	Unarwais. Lugāi. Gharwālī, Maharaiyā. Sahujū, Sasur. Sāwanjū, Sās.
37	Amān, Gamān.		Sasur, Wawujū, Dādājū.	Sasur or whatever the thusband calls it.
38	Sasujī, Gal.	Sās, Māyā, Maiyā.	Sās.	Sās or whatever her husband calls her.
3 9 4 0	Jamai. Wad.	Dāmād, Pahunā. Dulahiyā, Babū Putau.	Damāt, Pahunā. Putau, Dulahī.	Lallā, Lālā, Dāmād. Bahū, Bahuria or by name.
41 42 43 44	Sālā. Meshyān. Sālī. Jeth. Dewar.	Sarwā. Bhānto. Sārī. Jeth-ut, Bhasur. Dewa.	Sār. Jījā, Bahnoī. Sārī. Dādājū. Dādū, Lallā, Dewar, Lālā.	Sālā, Bhaiya or by name. Jījā, Bahanoī. Sālī, Sārī, Dīdī, Jījī, Jī yā. Jeth. Dewar.
45	Bhābhī, Bhojāi.	Tikāit Bhaujī.	Bhaujāi, Bhaujī, Dulahī.	Bhauj, Bhojāi, Bhauji, Bhābi, Babā
46		Nanand, Naudoi.	Diddā, Nadan, Dīdī, Baiyā, Būtū, Nanadoi.	Bahū. Nand, Jījī, Bāi, or by name.
47	Sādū.	Sādhū.	Sādhū.	Sādū, Bhai if elder, by name if younger.
45 49	Jethānī. Derānī. Samdaī, Samdin, Wevāi, Wewan.	Badī Maiji, Jethānī. Lādī. Samdhījī, Samdhanjī.	Jethāni, Didijū. Deorānī, Dalaltī. Samadhī and Samadhan.	Jethani or Jiji. Called by name. Different castes call differently
50	Do.	Do.	Do.	general terms are Samadhî and Samadhin. Do.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE 1.—Distribution by Civil Condition of 1,000 of each Sex, Religion and main Age Period at each of the last two Censuses.

						Unma	RRIED.			MAR	RIED.		-	Wid	OWED.	
Rel	igion and	Age.			Ma	les.	Fem	ales.	Ма	les.	Fen	ales,	Ma	les,	Fen	ales.
					1911.	1901.	1911.	1901.	1911.	1901.	1911.	1901.	1911.	1901.	1911.	1901.
	1				2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
All Religions			•	• .•	455	44 3	316	307	483	470	505	492	62	87	179	201
$\begin{array}{ccc} 0.5 & . \\ 5.10 & . \\ 10.15 & . \\ 15.20 & . \end{array}$	• • • •	• •	•	• • • •	975 930 756 538	980 922 760 522	$974 \\ 859 \\ 431 \\ 97$	967 862 502 179	24_{1} 67+ 236 442	18 73 223 407	$23 \\ 135 \\ 553 \\ 865$	$29 \\ 130 \\ 465 \\ 752$		$2 \\ 5 \\ 17 \\ 41$	3 6 16 38	
20-40 40-60 60 and over	• •	•	•		$\begin{array}{c}177\\67\\63\end{array}$	191 75 90	27 16 12	95 23 17	762 773 595	714 712 567	$841 \\ 436 \\ 153$	722 482 246	61 160 339	$95 \\ 213 \\ 343$	$132 \\ 548 \\ 835$	183 495 737
Hindu .					4 51	437	309	295	486	474	509	501	63	89	182	204
D-5 . 5-10 . 10-15 . 15-20 . 20-40 . 40-60 . 60 and over	· · ·			• •	$\begin{array}{r} 974 \\ 925 \\ 749 \\ 523 \\ 175 \\ 68 \\ 65 \end{array}$	979 918 745 504 190 76 97	$973 \\ 845 \\ 403 \\ 84 \\ 25 \\ 14 \\ 11$	$966 \\ 846 \\ 456 \\ 158 \\ 103 \\ 21 \\ 15$	25 72 252 457 762 769 592	$ \begin{array}{r} 19\\ 77\\ 238\\ 455\\ 715\\ 709\\ 551 \end{array} $	$\begin{array}{c c} & 24 \\ 145 \\ 580 \\ 877 \\ 840 \\ 433 \\ 150 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 30 \\ 143 \\ 511 \\ 773 \\ 714 \\ 488 \\ 250 \end{array}$	$ \begin{array}{r} 1 \\ 3 \\ 20 \\ 63 \\ 163 \\ 343 \end{array} $	$2 \\ 5 \\ 17 \\ 41 \\ 95 \\ 215 \\ 352$	$ \begin{array}{c} 3 \\ 7 \\ 17 \\ 39 \\ 135 \\ 553 \\ 839 \end{array} $	4 8 33 69 153 491 735
Musalman •					462	442	334	329	472	476	490	1 80	66	82	176	191
0-5 . 5-10 . 10-15 . 15-20 . 20-40 . 40-60 . 60 and over	· · ·	•	•	· · ·	$978 \\ 951 \\ 877 \\ 676 \\ 203 \\ 51 \\ 48$	$ \begin{array}{c c} 958 \\ 954 \\ 830 \\ 627 \\ 196 \\ 78 \\ 46 \end{array} $	$964 \\ 906 \\ 597 \\ 139 \\ 45 \\ 28 \\ 22$	$962 \\ 918 \\ 655 \\ 209 \\ 55 \\ 31 \\ 29$	21 46 115 3 0 733 803 645	$ 10 \\ 39 \\ 155 \\ 337 \\ 716 \\ 742 \\ 687 $	$ \begin{array}{r} 31\\ 86\\ 387\\ 826\\ 837\\ 457\\ 168 \end{array} $	$ 31 \\ 71 \\ 317 \\ 730 \\ 788 \\ 468 \\ 190 $	$ \begin{array}{c} 1 \\ 3 \\ 24 \\ 64 \\ 146 \\ 307 \end{array} $	27 15 36 58 150 267	5 16 35 118 515 510	$ \begin{array}{r} 7 \\ 11 \\ 28 \\ 61 \\ 157 \\ 501 \\ 781 \end{array} $
Animist					516	483	420	384	453	438	470	437	31	79	110	179
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	· · ·			• •	670	980 931 817 589 175 57 50	$989 \\970 \\733 \\251 \\40 \\26 \\18$	$971 \\ 917 \\ 698 \\ 299 \\ 74 \\ 33 \\ 23$	$ \begin{array}{r} 13 \\ 20 \\ 95 \\ 320 \\ 829 \\ 860 \\ 714 \end{array} $	18 65 167 369 721 736 644	$ \begin{array}{r} 8 \\ 227 \\ 262 \\ 733 \\ 893 \\ 506 \\ 194 \\ \end{array} $	$26 \\ 74 \\ 269 \\ 627 \\ 730 \\ 463 \\ 250$	$\begin{array}{c} & 1 \\ & 1 \\ & 2 \\ & 10 \\ & 32 \\ & 92 \\ & 246 \end{array}$	$2 \\ 4 \\ 16 \\ 42 \\ 104 \\ 207 \\ 306$	$3 \\ 3 \\ 5 \\ 16 \\ 67 \\ 468 \\ 78^{5}$	3 9 33 74 196 504 697
Jain .					475	447	281	257	42 4	119	456	482	101	10 4	263	261
0-5 . 5-10 . 10-15 . 15-20 . 20-40 . 40-60 . 60 and over	• • • • • • • •	•	•	• • •	985 960 872 610 264 122 94	985 955 835 599 250 118 80	$\begin{array}{c c} 980 \\ 913 \\ 447 \\ 65 \\ 31 \\ 18 \\ 9 \end{array}$	$979 \\ 901 \\ 442 \\ 76 \\ 22 \\ 12 \\ 6$	$14 \\ 37 \\ 122 \\ 372 \\ 652 \\ 631 \\ 457$	$ \begin{array}{c} 11 \\ 37 \\ 150 \\ 372 \\ 661 \\ 639 \\ 504 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{c c} 16\\ 78\\ 528\\ 853\\ 727\\ 367\\ 123\\ \end{array} $	$13 \\ 91 \\ 531 \\ 849 \\ 750 \\ 365 \\ 104$	$ \begin{array}{r} 1 \\ 3 \\ 6 \\ 18 \\ 84 \\ 247 \\ 449 \\ \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} 4 \\ S \\ 15 \\ 29 \\ S9 \\ 243 \\ 416 \\ \end{array} $	$\begin{array}{r} 4\\9\\25\\82\\242\\615\\868\end{array}$	8 27 75 228 623 890
Christian			•	• •	76 4	772	517	574	221	199	413	360	15	29	70	66
0-5 . 5-10 . 10-15 . 15-20 . 20-40 . 40-60 . 60 and over	· · ·	•	• • •	• • •	996 1,000 990 922 766 209 193	994 983 949 839 776 528 312	$996 \\994 \\926 \\652 \\172 \\113 \\77$	$\begin{array}{c} 989 \\ 876 \\ 930 \\ 541 \\ 270 \\ 242 \\ 170 \end{array}$	4 75 226 709 554	$3 \\ 17 \\ 51 \\ 158 \\ 205 \\ 385 \\ 488$	$ \begin{array}{r} 4 \\ 3 \\ 714 \\ 338 \\ 774 \\ 549 \\ 185 \\ 185 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{c} 11\\ 122\\ 62\\ 408\\ 660\\ 572\\ 305 \end{array} $		3 3 19 87 200	3 10 54 338 738	2 8 51 70 186 525
Others .				• •	472	407	403	417	475	538	505	±88	53	55	92	95
0-5 5-10 10-15 15-20 20-40 40-60 60 and over	· · ·	•	•	· · ·	$1,000 \\986 \\950 \\743 \\322 \\73 \\18$	$995 \\ 975 \\ 795 \\ 689 \\ 254 \\ 84 \\ 111$		$933 \\945 \\811 \\488 \\144 \\26 \\77$	$14 \\ 50 \\ 244 \\ 619 \\ 827 \\ 727$	$5 \\ 17 \\ 168 \\ 283 \\ 692 \\ 821 \\ 762$	118 53 207 454 790 703 246	$ \begin{array}{r} 17 \\ 55 \\ 168 \\ 512 \\ 806 \\ 645 \\ 282 \\ \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{c} 13 \\ 59 \\ 100 \\ 255 \end{array} $	8 37 28 54 95 127	$ \begin{array}{r} 6 \\ 18 \\ 42 \\ 253 \\ 721 \end{array} $	21 50 329 641

CHAPTER VII.-CIVIL CONDITION.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE II.-Distribution by Civil Condition of 1,000-

												Mali	s.									
					All	ages.		0-	-ō.		5	10.			10—15			16-40	.	40 :	and or	er.
	Religion and Division		al		Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.
ander 1 - 100 - 10	1	-			2	8	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19,
	Central	Ind	ia.			100	09	075	24	1	930	67	2	756	236	s	0.17	700	F 2	0.0	241	100
	eligions .	•	•	•		483	62 63	975 974	24	1	930 925	72			250 252			$\frac{700}{703}$	53 54			193 196
Hindu		•	•	•		$\frac{486}{472}$	66	978	21	1	951	46			115		240	652	57			150
Mnsal		•	•	•	\cdot 462 \cdot 516	472	31	986	13	1	979	20		.900	98			741	28			118
Anim	150	•	•	•	. 475	424	101	985	14	1	960	37			122	6	333	596				288
Jain Chris	+ion	•		•	. 764	221	15	996	4		1,000			.990	5	5	778	214	8			107
Other		•	•	•	. 472	475	53	1,000			986	14		959	50		386	562	52		1	127
Other	[5 · ·	•	•	•		110		1,000			000	~~							02	01		1
												-							0.0			
	All Religions	•	•	•	. 463	472	65	986	13	1	950	48	2	801	192	7	265	680	55	61	741	198
	Hindu	•	٠	•	. 461	474	65	987	12	1	948	50	2	788		8	259	685	56	62	740	198
an.	Musalman	•	٠	•	• 466	467	67	990	9	1	958	40	2	896	100	4	300	644	56	45	769	186
Plateau.	Animist	٠	•	٠	. 490	476	34	959	39	2	952	45	3		138	4		739	33	57	826	116
P	Jain .	•	٠		. 481	412	107	986	13	1	973	25	2		95	5	341	583	76	118	582	300
	Christian	•	•	•	• 782	205	13	995	5		1,000			994		6	797	198	5	225	676	99
	Others .	•	•	•	. 475	470	55	1,000			991	9		990	10		398	545	57	60	820	120
	← All Religions				- 437	495	68	969	30	1	910	87	3	703	288	9	943	700	57	78	714	208
	Hindu .		•	•	. 436		68	968	31	1	909	89	2			9			57		712	209
9.	Musalman	•	•	•	. 451			979	19	2	942	53	¦		140	15		1	61		757	184
Low-lifing	Animist .				. 454			990	10		953	44	3		172		176		29	32	839	129
1-aro	Jain .				. 453			977	22	1	924	71	5		1	10			70	117	620	263
I	Christian				. 787		29	1,000			1,000			1,00			847	138	15	187	667	146
1	Others .				. 430		40			1	941	59			1		315	629	56	80	880	40
							49	000	2.2	0	020	67	3		216	8	20.4	733	43	55	781	161
	(All Religions		•	•	. 468				32	2	930							736	43	1	778	
	Hindu	•	•	•	. 45					3	918 912		4								787	157
Hillu.	Musalman	•	*	٠	. 46					L	912								26	44	839	157
19H	Animist	•	٠	٠	. 530					1	9990	34			1				53	105	613	282
	Jain .	٠	٠	•							1,000	0.8							22		787	98
	Christian Others	•	•	٠	. 52														11		700	225
	Comera	*	•		. 110			2,000			1 2,000				1			1			1	1

of each Sex at certain Ages in each Religion and Natural Division.

Ī									Femai	ES.								
ŀ	1	All ages.			0-5.			5-10.			10-15.			15-40.		4	0 and ov	er.
	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married,	Widowed,	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37
	316	505	179	974	23	3	859	135	6	431	553	16	15	373	612	309	508	183
	309	509	182	973	24	3	848	145	7	403	580	17	35	846	119	14	370	616
	334	490	176	964	31	5	906	86	8	597	387	16	61	835	104	26	3 86	588
	420	470	110	939	8	3	970	27	3	733	262	5	76	866	58	24	443	533
	281	456	263	980	16	-1	913	78	9	447	528	25	37	751	212	16	311	673
	517	413	70	996	4		994	3	3	926	7.4		306	652	42	107	485	408
	403	505	92	876	118	C	917	83	***	793	207		237	725	38	41	575	384
						10 - 1000												
	307	504	189	972	26	2	851	143	6	391	59 0	16	38	\$38	124	19	343	638
	302	507	191	973	25	2	840	154	6	362	621	17	35	839	126	17	340	643
	335	485	180	962	36	2	913	80	7	608	376	16	64	827	109	26	373	601
	376	498	126	987	10	3	935	57	8	590	400	10	49	878	73	26	406	568
	280	451	269	983	13	-1	933	58	9	473	508	19	39	745	216	12	299	689
	528	402	70	997	3		996	4		937	63	4	331	626	43	126	457	417
	387	518	95	829	162	9	884	116		788	212	,	262	705	33	47	576	377
													1					
	295	513	192	978	20	2	851	142	-7	401	580	19	32	843	125	11	378	611
	293	514	193	979	19	3	818	145	7	394	587	19	30	814	126	10	376	614
	320	500	180	961	26	13	884	102	14	54 0	44 0	20	66	837	97	32	407	561
	398	493	109	988	12		952	45	3	644	349	7	53	880	67	49	521	431
	279	475	246	973	24	3	851	137	12	380	581	39	38	754	208	23	367	610
	481	429	90	1,000			974		. 26	923	77		318	642	40	51	559	390
	539	427	34	1,000	•••		1,000			833	167		189	784	27		S00	200
1																		
	359	494	147	972	23	อี	879	115	6	520	467	13	50	860	90	16	415	569
	346	501	153	968	26	G	859	134	7	471	514	15	45	859	9 6	14	413	573
	348	491	161	977	21	2	912	82	6	635	352	13	45	S60	95	19	399	582
	435	460	105	989	7	4	981	17	2	777	219	4	87	861	52	21	447	532
	286	449	265	979	17	4	939	56	5	480	500	20	29	769	202	17	272	711
	475	467	58	989	11		1,000			846	154		109	853	38	70	558	372
	428	459	113	1,000			1,000			800	200		82	836	82		444	556

SUBSIDIARY TABLE III.—Distribution by main Age Periods and Civil Conditions of 10,000 of each Sex and Religion.

								MALES.			FEMALES.	
	Beligio	n and 2	lge,			-	Unmarried	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed,
		ĩ					2	3	4	5	6	7
										Ø		
All Religion	ls .						4,552	4,828	620	3,162	5,046	1,792
0-10 .							9,543	438	19	9,236	717	47
10-15 .		٠					7,555	2,363	82	4,306	5,528	160
15-04 .						-]	2,474	6,994.	532	393	8,453	1,154
40 and over		v			٠		660	7,413	1.927	150	3,732	6,118
Hindu .		,	•				4,508	4,861	631	3,090	5,081	1,829
0-10 .							9,514	466	20	9,153	770	47
10-15							7,396	2,519	85	4,025	5,803	172
15-40 .							2,432	7.025	543	354	8,459	1,187
40 and over					•		673	7,369	1,958	138	3,699	6,16
Iusalman						•	4,616	4,723	661	3,339	4,897	1,764
0-10 .							9,657	323	20	9,386	554	6
10-15 .	• •		•		•		8,768	1,153	79	5,964	3,874	16
15-40 .							2,910	6.521	569	610	8,350	1,04
40 and over	• •	•	٠	•	•	Ð	504	7,690	1,806	263	3.861	5,87
Animist	• •				•		5,158	4,534	308	4,196	4,705	1,09
0-10 .							9,829	161	10	9,814	153	3
10-15 .							8,993	985	19	7,326	2,620	5
15-40 .							2,307	7,411	282	762	8,658	58
40 and over					٠		462	8.359	1,179	244	4,431	5,32
Jain .							4,745	4,240	1,015	2,807	4,565	2,62
0-10 .					,		9,734	219	17	9,482	456	6
10-15 .	e -						8,720	1,219	61	4,474	5,277	24
15-40 .							3,329	5,964	707	371	7,509	2,12
40 and over				٠			1,161	5,956	2,883	155	3,113	6,73
Christian							7,639	2,207	154	5,166	4,128	70
0-10 .							9,977	23		9,953	35	1
10-15 .		,					9,906	17	47	9,261	739	
15-40 .	• •			4			7,780	2,145	75	3,058	6,520	42
(4) and over					~		2,068	6,863	1,069	1,072	4.853	4,07
Others				•			4,718	4,752	530	4,037	5,039	92
0-10 .	•				4	4	9.931	69		S,951	1,014	;
10-15 .							9,496	504		7,927	2,073	
15-40 .							3,858	5,617	525	2,375	7,250	37
							635	8,095	1,270	411	5,753	3,83

•

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SUBSIDIARY TABLE IV.—**Proportion of the Sexes by Civil Condition at certain Ages for Religious and** Natural Divisions.

			ł					NUME	ER OF F	EMALES	PEB 1,00	0 MALES	š.				
				All age	б,		0-10.			10—15			15-40).		40 and o	ver.
Natur	al Division and Rel	igion.	Unwarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed,	Unnarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried,	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed,
	1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
(Central Indi	9								-				-			_
	All Religions		659	991	2.745	953	1,610	2,832	448	1,839	1,595	149	1,131	2,029	230	510	3,213
	Hindu .	•	650	991	2,745		1,618	2,362	445	1,555	1,555	135	1,123	2,040		513	3,215
	Musalman .		664	952	2,140	962	1,699	2,992	551	2,721	1,654	191	1,699	1,662	471	453	2,938
	Animist .	•	828	1,056	3,627	999	955	3,253	715	2,337	2,512	352	1,245	2,191	531	534	
	Jain , .		540	984	2,365	958	1,799	3,588	397	3,354	3,143	100	1,123	2,674	127	495	2,213
	Christian .		339		2,368	99.4	1,500		1,123	19,000	·	148	1,943	2,118	345	470	2,533
	Others .		554		1,128	892	1,450		492	2,429		335	702	389	450	494	2,100
									4	-							
	←All Religions		620	998	2,747	918	2,468	2,808	376	2,355	1,744	134	1,145	2,068	299	457	3,194
	Hindu .		614	1,001	2,772	912	2,588	2,806	349	2,305	1,664	125	1,139	2,076	287	460	3,237
	Musalman .		660	939	2,465	949	2,332	3,523	554	3,079	2,831	198	1,187	1,811	499	424	2,825
cau.	Animist .			1,043	3,686	982		1,783	683	2,424	2,000	227	1,234	2,256	469	500	4,901
Plateau.	Jain		533	1,000	2,267	952		5,143	390	1,816	3,167	104	1,167	2,602	97	479	2,148
	Christian .		335	972	2,803	979	1,000		1,193			150	1,147	2,900	374	454	2,825
	Others .		530	717	1,128	782	29,000		525	14,000		360	707	312	600	536	2,400
					1		1					1 Kan					
,	All Religions		629	967	2,620	952	1,305	2,370	437	1,544	1,576	119	1,088	1,966	146	547	3,035
	Hindu .		627	968	2,635	950	1,292	2,304	432	1,525	1,597	114	1,089	1,989	129	547	3,045
ing.	Musalman .		633	932	2,285	941	1,714	3,386	505	2,488	1,061	190	1,074	1,321	529	522	2,954
Low-lying.	Animist .		904	997	3,029	1,092	1,158	1,167	704	1,819	1,286	308	1,124	2,350	1,527	636	3,424
L_0	Jain		548	946	2,285	954	1,787	2,571	385	2,496	3,000	104	1,016	2,490	182	555	2,173
	Christian .		266	1,288	1,348	1,035			1,143			111	1,378	778	167	516	1,643
i	Others		738	475	500	1,636			385	1,000		250	518	200		364	2,000
(All Religions		762	1,019	2,993	105	1,326	2,228	568	1,825	1,438	220	1,169	2,068	287	542	3,627
	Hindu .		750	1,014	2,946	1,008	1,342	2,126	530	1,773	1,402	201	1151	2,069	266	548	3,564
	Musalman .		718	975	2,663	1,029	885	1,516	603	2,564	1,214	164	1,215	1,699	308	463	3,379
Hilly.	Animist .		841	1,067	3,672	997	1,432	5,839	753	2,399	3,625	397	1,260	2,146	478	534	4,554
	Jaiu		559	984	2,823	984	1,900	2,333	449	4,015	3,667	76	1,126	4,931	163	455	2,589
	Christian .		794	903	2,091	1,036			733	4,000		323	1,000	1,400	429	500	2,667

SUBSIDIARY TABLE V.-Distribution by Civil Condition of

				Dis	TRIBUT	108 0	or 1,0	00 M s	LES O	FEAC	H AGE	BY (Civit	Condi	TION,			
	A	ll ::ges			0—5.			5-12.			12-20).		20-4	0.	10	and o	ver.
Caste.	Unmarried.	Married.	Whilowed,	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmariled.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmartied.	Married.	Widow ed.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	s	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Brahman	440	448	112	926	70	4	850	144	6	494	454	52	244	659	97	124	566	310
" Shrigaud	433	456	111	965	19	16	882	88	30	638	290	72	225	665	107	112	657	231
"Shrimali	316	507	177	993	7		863	128	9	305	534	158	141	680	179	48	610	342
" Sarwaria	452	464	84	942	53	5	836	159	5	495	478	27	216	706	78	112	624	264
" Sauadhya	389	438	173	S44	154	2	\$39	159	2	459	452	89	265	604	131	122	477	401
"Jijhotia	. 491	41.4	95	979	20	1	896	90	14	526	431	43	288	614	98	171	581	248
"Bhagor	491	405	104	982	17	1	937	59	4	550	361	89	311	604	85	160	573	267
Rajput	. 456	435	109	908	85	7	846	142	12	539	411	50	264	612,	124	130	605	265
" Chauhau	457	433	110	946	47	1	865	99	36	5 30	400	70	218	678	104	132	602	266
" Tonwar	476	423	101	954	39	7	\$89	103	8	531	433	36	272	605	123	134	595	271
"Ponwar	. 438	418	1.14	952	44	4	832	109	9	5 19	405	46	198	606	196	166	541	293
" Kachhwaha	. 515	292	193	\$38	1.13	19	638	302	60	620	25 0	100	523	302	175	68	-113	519
"Rathod	437	436	97	923	68	9	799	189	12	512	439	49	234	660	106	142	624	234
,, Gahalot	, 391	436	123	994	6		949	51		478	-456	36	118	722	160	46	693	261
" Bhadauria	473	436	61	355	636	9	515	153	2	509	457	34	562	343	95	130	535	335
" Eundela	. 433	454	\$3	971	19	10	841	131	28	445	527	28	258	667	75	239	523	238
" Baghel	. 455	409	76	954	28	18	920	74	6	579	398	23	233	677	9.)	54	761	185
Maratha	. 367	449	184	930	19	1	903	76	16	448	493	54	174	630	193	57	519	424
Ajna	. 414	432	154	952	40	8	\$04	176	20	397	445	158	281	620	99	198	47 0	332
Bhat	. 430	413	151	956	34	10	870	113	17	559	407	34	202	610	183	82	555	363
Gujar	437	452	111	893	100	7	824	165	11	515	454	31	284	603	110	112	589	299
Dhangar	. 546	353	101	900	57	-13	885	93	22	642	310	48	204	670	126	136	584	280
Sondhia	. 451	436	113	937	31	2	882	115	: 3	569	391	40	250	615	135	92	639	269
Bania	428	446	125	934	59	7	\$60	131	9	502	462			637			575	308
" Agarwal	426	457	117	947	35	18	884	111	5	493	472			656	1		588	287
	498	1	160		58	1	SS3	107	10	455	507			5 <u>21</u>			558	291
" Oswał	445	402	153	977	20	3	925	69			358			603			525	
	430	1	138	972	24		905	82		535			201	635	161		574	
,, Gahohi	453	448		934	36		S41			17-1				655	ss		583	I
	448			814	156		841				334		148		93		679	
Kachera	432	434	104	934	9		798	197		467		37		815	87		525	
Bhílala	550	420	30	996	4		987	13		718			168		32		832	
Saharia	487	450		987	13		958	30		528			1.47		34		681	
Bhil	511	463	26	991	9		979	20		832			124	}	31		877	93
Gond	. 464	465		591	104		1	211		557			161				664	
Kol	. 434	479		933	64	3	\$30	156		495	453		97		84		651	
	435	483		981	18		925	70			338		178		86		738	
" Shaikh	133	485		982	17		911	80	6	665	310	I	169		90		760	
	452	164		989	10		920	77			389		211		91		712	
"Pathan	434	483	\$3	977	22	1	939	55	6	633	352	15	180	738	82	61	715	224

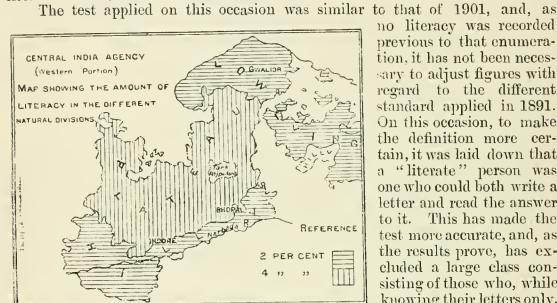
1,690 of each Sex at certain Ages for Selected Castes :

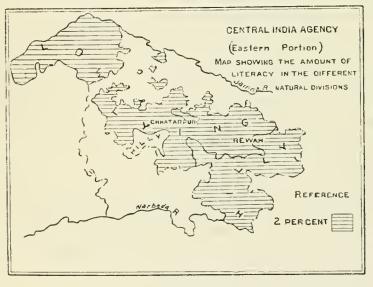
DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 FE) Fem.	LES C	F EA	CH AG	E BY	CIVII	Cos	DIIIO	ň,		TR M. LS, 353		
	All age	28.		0-5.		1	5-12	3		12-2	0.	ł	20-4	10.		40 an	d ore	er.	
						-													LOCALITY.
Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed,	Ummarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Ummarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed,	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried		blarried.	Widowed,	
20	21	22	:3	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	3	6	37	38
306	449	245	917	- 60	23	760	215	25	219	699	- 82	39	708	253	30	-34	Ō Ğ	-	
	413			43		853			341		60		673			50			Malwa.
	391			102		803			813	629	58	208	535	257		1			Malwa.
313	460	227	879	82	39	7.15	225	30	220	702	78	41	739	220	36	33	9 6	25	Baghelkhand and Buudelkhand.
286	423	291	966	28	6	772	204	24	212	659	99	33	644	323	16	32	2 6	62	Northern Gwalior.
288	473	239	965	24	1	798	195	7	172	755	73	20	7.11	289	19	37	3 0	08	Bundelkhand.
807	442	251	957	41	2	772	213	15	237	693	67	-49	693	258	41	200) G	59	Northern Gwalior and Bundelkhand.
367	417	186	942	51	1	830 [.]	154	16	349	560	91	71	732	197	85	-13	7 4	78	
388	409	203	930	59	11	829	152	19	-13-1	493	73	89	700	211	103	38.	3 5	11	Northern Gwalior and Malwa.
398	451	151	979	19	2	897	94	9	228	724	48	54	760	183	20	45]	1 5:	29	Northern Gwallor.
311	473	216	932	14	-1	863	126	11	323	575	99	37	760	203	25	45]	1 5:	2.1	Malwa.
423	451	126	847	148	5	765	231	4	414	483	103	184	684	132	236	451	1 3	13	Northern Gwalior.
327	467	203	953	39	S	734	254	12	258	643	99	79	687	234	43	410	9 50	.9	Malwa.
347	461	192	995	4	1	s97	98	5	197	729	74	-14	589	367	35	583	3 58	82	Malwa and Baghelkhand.
527	366	107	503	170	27	768	184	48	591	348	61	110	759	131	155	SOC	23	35	Northern Gwallor.
323	487	190	973	23	-1	840	146	14	317	604	79	36	793	168	19	422	55	59	Bundelkhand,
351	415	204	954	34	12	877	106	17	327	474	199	49	793	128	48	405	54	17	Baghelkhand.
287	410	273	95 <u>2</u>	43	5	801	171	28	307	15	78	62	619	30 9	21	:77	59	03	Gwalior, Indore, Dhar. Dewas.
387	470	143	920	79	1	588	399	13	389	523	88	244	593	158	215	460	31	9	Malwa.
376	426	195	959	35	6	203	191	3	418	525	57	67	687	246	31	437	53	32	Malwa and Baghelkhand.
352	500	148	953	44	3	509	133	8	341	CO3	50	92	777	101	43	532	42	5	Northern Gwalior.
4Ú S	426	166	934	16		815	178	7	524	351	125	$2^{\hat{5}}$	754	218	8	581	40	8	Malwa.
274	520	206	952	35	13	753	209	38	243	611	146	(7)	691	239	57	575	36	s	Malwa.
325	454	221	954	37	9	759	224	17	291	636	73	51	688	261	30	579	59	91	
319	437	244	927	49	24	687	283	30	289	621	90	55	660	285	45	333	62	2	General.
3()9	494	197	978	22		806	183	11	282	654	64	-43	654	203	8	545	-11	4	Malwa.
370	405	225	979	18	3	883	109	8	374	573	53	34	664	302	24	370	60	6	Malwa.
334	461	205	961	34	5	806	183	11	288	644	68	69	705	226	45	404	55	1	Malwa.
286	485	229	985	12	3	802	185	13	230	717	53	43	720	237	11	436	55	3	Bundelkhand and Baghelkhand.
}	513	185	974	20	G	735	237	28	241	665	94	22	511	167	12	459	52	9	Northern Gwalior and Bundelkhand.
360	4 61	179	962	31	7	s76	108	16	432	468	100	24	780	196	35	574	39	1	Malwa and Bundelkhand.
501	124	10	995	5	* # 4	960	39	1	531	406	13	79	864	57	26	590	38	1	Hilly Tract.
404		82	990	9	1	9(12	91	7	265	680	55	21	869	110 [†]	11	690	29	9	Do.
405		113	E 1	7	1	939	58	3	413	568	19	28	906	66	7	522	47		Do.
405		142		30			152	10	351	575	41	68	783	149	56	519	42	1	Baghelkhand and Bhoral.
	491		1 1	\$O	7	757	219	24	392	562	46	54	833	113	64	478	15	8 1	Hilly Tract.
	490			20		858		13	305	668	27	42	821	137	31	446	52	3	
328		180		20	4	839	147	14	287	683	30	42	808	150	32	438	530	0 0	General.
	477			24		879		21	349	620	31	-16	835	119	23	50S	46	9	Do.
3.19	491	160	978	20	2	877	114	9	317	660	23	43	\$34	123	32	443	523	5	Do.

CHAPTER VIII.

Education.

67. The Tables dealt with in this Chapter are VIII and IX, the former showing literacy as distributed by age, sex, and religion, and the latter, the literates among certain selected castes.





no literacy was recorded previous to that enumeration, it has not been necessary to adjust figures with regard to the different standard applied in 1891. On this occasion, to make the definition more certain, it was laid down that a "literate" person was one who could both write a letter and read the answer to it. This has made the test more accurate, and, as the results prove, has excluded a large class consisting of those who, while knowing their letters only, were, on the last occasion, returned as literate.

The figures give us 26 per thousand literate in all religions for both sexes, of all ages, showing that 1 male in every 20 and 1 female in every 330 was able to satisfy the test. Of literate males 7 per cent. are over 20 years of age and 6 per cent. of school-going age (15-20). Under 10 there are 5 males thousand. Females per can only produce 3 lite-rates per thousand of over 29, 5 of school-going age, and 1 under 10.

English.

68. Of those knowing English 4 males per thousand and less than 1 per thousand among females were returned.

On this occasion no return of languages was made, but no change in the relative positions of the main written languages Hindi, Urdu, and Marathi, can have taken place, their importance in daily use being indicated by this order.

Religious Distribution.

69. Comparing the religions Christians, as might be expected, stand first with 67 per cent. literate, males 78 per cent. and females 47. Of the three classes of this community Europeans show 90 per cent. (males 96 and females

Scope of Return.

66), while the age return shows that after 10.15 all are literate; the Anglo-Indian figures show the same percentage (78) due to the fact that the population is

Diagram showing the number of persons per 1000 in each Natural Division who are literate

PER 1000	0	10	2	0 30	0 4	0	50	60	70
CENTRALINDIA	(1)////////////////////////////////////	//// <u>/////////////////////////////////</u>	<u>(][::/)</u> ?	<u>9141111113113</u>	Sillittinini	1 1011150			
PLATEAU	· · /////	11027	idillilli	1711111.74721.	Cilladilla.		<u>U.C.I.I.I.II</u>		
LOWLYING	·////////	67. P.7		31118111831	Sand M.R	<u>Yn Yerne</u>	7.0011111111	///////////////////////////////////////	
HILLY	Mine: 1	77777	<u>h!!!!!!!!!</u>	<u>4</u>			_		

indigenous and not fortuitous, as in the case of Europeans who are mainly eivil and military officials of mature age.

Indian Christians show 46 per cent. males and 34 females. In this case the females at 10-15 exceed the males, a fact due to the female education carried on by the missions, who, in 1900, obtained a large number of recruits from those left orphans in the great famine of that year. English education also necessarily predominates in this elass.

Turning to the Indian religions the Jains stand out with 21 per cent. literate, 15 per cent. more than the next highest, this figure being made up of 39 per cent males but only 2 per cent. females. Regular instruction is shown by the rising figures for age periods.

Musalmans follow with 6 per cent., 11 males and 1 female. The return for the school-going age (15-20) shows that 13 per cent. are literate.

Third on the list comes the Hindu community with 2 per cent. literate, 4 males in every hundred, and 1 female in every thousand. In English knowledge they show 2 per thousand less than Jains or Musalmans.

70. Of the Natural Divisions the Plateau stands first with 3 per cent.,

Diagram showing the number per 1000 of each main religion NUMBER OF LITERATE who are literate.

PER 1000	0 50 100 150 200 250 300 350 400 450 500 550 600 650 700 750 800
ALL RELIGION	
HINDU	
MUSALMAN	
ANIMIST	
JAINS	
CHRISTIANS	
OTHERS	

MALES VILLA

FEMALES

63 males and 4 females per thousand being literate; the figures for the two remaining tracts are nearly the same. The predominance of the Plateau is due to its towns, 41 of the 77 towns in the Agency falling in this area. The little difference noticeable between the Low-lying and the Hilly tract is due to the impossibility of excluding a certain amount of the other tracts from the Hilly section.

The variation between urban and rural figures is well illustrated by the returns for Lashkar, Rewah, Indore, Bhopal and Ratlam treated locally as "eities," of which the first two stand in the Low-lying and the last three in the Plateau area. In spite of the effects of plague and the closing of the schools in all these places, except Rewah, the literacy rises to 13 and 14 per cent., males showing 26 per cent. in the Low-lying area and females nearly 3 in the Plateau. These figures show clearly the concentration of literacy in towns.

The figures for the school-going age are very high, reaching 28 per cent. among males in the Low-lying tract and 5 per cent. among females in the Plateau.

Locality.

The presence of the trading classes, head-quarters of administrations and big scholastic institutions is responsible for the high figures.

The religions also show local variations. Jain males are more educated in the Hilly tract than elsewhere, being, as regards males, 2 per eent. in advance of those on the Plateau. This is due to the fact that such Jains as live in the Hilly section are shop-keepers who have come there purely for business purposes. In cities literate Jains reach 64 per cent., even touching 66 per cent. in the cities of the Plateau which includes Ratlam, the great Jain centre of the Agency. Musalman males are more educated in the Plateau and Hilly tract than in the Low-lying, the figures standing at 11 and 10 per cent. The towns in the Plateau raise the average there, while such Musalmans as inhabit in the Hilly tract are officials or traders of the Bohra class. Female figures in the Low-lying tract are low.

Hindu males in the Plateau show 2 per cent. more literate than elsewhere, due to the greater number of towns in this tract.

The Animist figures are higher in the Plateau owing to the Bhils in this tract being more civilised while the Malwa Bhil Corps, formerly situated at Sardarpur in the Hilly Natural Division, is now at Indore on the Plateau.

Christian figures need no comment.

Among those classed as "Others" the literacy is high owing to the number of Parsis in this group, who, however, reside mainly in the west of the Agency, few living in Northern Gwalior or the Eastern Political Charges, a fact which accounts for the fall in the standard in the cities of the Low-lying tract.

Comparative.

71. No material alteration has taken place in the general percentage of literates since 1901. This in itself points to some rise, as on the last occasion very many who had no right to be classed as literate were so treated, especially in the Rewah State.

Females show a fall of 1 per thousand. Turning to the age figures it has not been possible to adjust these for the territorial changes which have taken place, but the nature of the return makes comparison with the unadjusted figures sufficiently accurate for ordinary purposes. Taking all religions in 1901, at the 0-10 period 10 per thousand were

Taking all religions in 1901, at the 0-10 period 10 per thousand were literate to 5 on this occasion. This, as observed above, is due to stricter adherence to the definition and is undoubtedly nearer the facts. At 10-15, 5 per cent. were returned in 1901 to 4 per cent. this year; at 15-20, the schoolgoing age, 7 per cent. to 6 in 1911, while at 20 and over, it is the same in both cases.

In the case of Hindus the figures are 5 per cent. lower at 0-10 and 10-15, 8 per cent. lower at 15-20, and 3 per cent. lower at 20 and over than in 1901.

With Musalmans a decrease of 8 per thousand is found under 0-10, of 3 per cent. at 10-15, of 6 per cent. at 15-20, and of 2 per cent. at over 20; Jains show a fall of 2 per cent. at 0-10, but a rise of 4 per cent. at 10-15, 3 per cent. at 15-20, and 6 per cent. at over 20.

Christian figures are mainly artificial and vary with the cantonment population. There is a large fall in the 0-10 period of 15 per cent., elsewhere there is a fall of about 10 per cent.

Local variations are also noticeable. A fall of 1 per cent. in the Plateau and Hilly tracts is recorded since 1901. At the same time the figures for the 10-15 period show a rise of 1 per cent. on the Plateau but a fall of 2 per cent. in the Low-lying tract. A fall is noticeable in all tracts at 15-20 and over 20, except in the Low-lying tract at over 20 where there is a rise of 1 per cent.

The female figures show no marked variation except a rise of 3 per thousand in the Plateau at 10-15 and a fall of 8 per thousand in the Hilly tract at 15-20.

No general variation is perceptible in the knowledge of English among either males or females since 1901, but a fall among males of 3 per thousand on the Plateau is balanced by arise of 8 per thousand among Hindus in the Lowlying and 6 per thousand in the Hilly tract.

Males.

Females.

Englist.

Education by Caste.

72. If the castes are grouped into Brahmans, Traders, and Rajputs we get the figures in the marginal inset; the result is what would be expected. On

,			Percentage	of literate.
l	laste.		On Total.	Males.
Brahmans			5	10
Traders			11	29
Rajputs		• .	3	6

examining the figures of each group striking differences are met with. Among Brahmans (only the local sections are dealt with) the Shrigand stand first with 17 per cent. literate of both sexes and 32 per cent. males, the Shrimali following with 12 per cent. of both

The rest fall much below this level. Jijhotias sexes and 28 per cent. males. from the east of the Agency show 6 per cent. of both sexes and 12 per cent. males, Sanadhya 5 per cent. of both sexes and 10 per cent. males, and Sarwarias 4 per cent. of both sexes and 7 per cent. males.

In the trading group, the Oswals head the list with 21, per cent., 42 per cent. of their males being literate, Mahesris with 17 per cent. and 34 per cent. males, Porwals with 15 per cent. and 27 per cent. males, Agarwals with 13 per cent. and 27 per cent. males, following. Mahesri females show 3 per cent. literate.

Among the Rajputs the average is much the same for all classes, 3 per cent. for both sexes and 6 per cent. for males. The Marathas stand out from among the others of the fighting class with 18 per cent. literate, 32 per cent. literate males; being followed by the Maratha Ponwars with 13 per cent. literate in each ease. The Marathas are found chiefly among the families and entourage of the big Jagirdars in Gwalior State and are a well-to-do and educated community.

Of the rest none shows double figures except the Musalman Sayads with 12 per cent. literate of both sexes and 20 per cent. males. Shaikhs with 6 per cent. of both sexes and 11 per cent. males, and the Gahohis with 11 per cent. of both sexes and 19 per cent. males. The Dhangar community which is locally important at Indore shows 3 per cent. literate and 5 per cent males.

In English Marathas, owing to the high figure from Gwalior where English. much is being done to educate this class, stand first with 5 per cent. of both sexes and 9 per cent. males literate, Shrimali Brahmans 2 per cent. and 5 per cent., Shrigaud 2 per cent. and 3 per cent.

The trading classes fall behind, the Mahesris showing 2 per cent. of males and the Oswals 1 per cent. literate in English. The fact is that English is not used by the majority of this class in their business transactions.

Comparative.

73. Compared with the figures for 1901 the Shrigaud Brahmans show a fall of 4 per cent., male literacy having fallen by 10 per cent., while the female figures show nearly 1 per cent. rise. Shrimalis show a fall of 10 per cent. also. Marathas show a rise of 6 per cent., the male figures being 9 per cent. higher than in 1901.

No other comparative figures are available.

Of the trading classes, Oswals alone show a higher percentage than in 1901, 6 per cent. higher for both sexes and 14 per cent. higher for males and 2 per cent. higher for females.

The Musalman figures likewise show a rise among Sayads and Pathans of 3 per cent. among male literates. The Shaikhs show a fall of 5 per cent. among males.

Subsidiary Table VII gives such statistics as are available regarding Educational scholastic institutions. tics.

Educational institutions have doubled since 1901 while scholars have

				Number pe pepul	r 10,000 of ation,
		_		Literate at 15-20.	Scholars on registers,
Males . Females	•	•	•	51 4	$\frac{122}{11}$
	T_{ε}	otal		28	68

increased by 82 per cent. Comparison is made in the inset with those of schoolgoing age returned.

Education is spreading steadily and in all States is receiving very particular attention.

It is not possible to compare the statistics for castes on the school registers and at 15-20 except in the case of

Marathas and Dhangars as the Rajput clans were not recorded in 1901.

Department Statis-

CHAPTER VIII.--EDUCATION.

Local publica-

Subsidiary Table VII-A is printed to allow of comparison in 1921. Subsidiary Tables IX and X deal with local publications. These appear to have decreased during the decade. The figures are in no case important.

		NU	MBE B	PER	$N \top \Gamma \Gamma$	E WH	O ARI	E LIT	ERATI	2.		3	IBBB P		MILLE	EEE P	ABE
	ALL	AGES.		0-1	0.	10-	15.	15—2	20.	20 and (over.		HO ABE			GLISH	
Beligion.	Totul.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Pemale,	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female,	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female,	Total.	Male.	Female.
1	2	3	4	ō	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
ALL RELIGIONS	26	48	3	5	1	45	4	61	5	69	3	974	952	997	2		
Hindn	22	42	1	4		40	2	53	3	60	2	978	958	999	1	2	
Mnsalman	61	107	12	10	3	93	18	133	20	147	14	939	893	988	3	7	
Animist	1	1				1	••	2		2		999	099	1,000		•••	
Jain	212	388	20	56	6	375	28	483	30	498	23	788	612	980	3	5	
Christian	670	776	466	152	122	636	669	736	688	897	550	330	224	534	535	676	264
Europeaus	900	957	656	248	142	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	100	43	344	900	957	656
Anglo-Indians	784	787	781	300	262	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	216	213	219	784	787	781
Indian Christians	406	463	345	91	78	-480	587	627	614	597	306	594	537	655	105	170	32
Others	482	526	415	204	119	511	610	420	523	621	500	518	474	585	215	221	204

SUBSIDIARY TABLE 1.-Education by Age, Sex and Religion.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE II.-Education by Age, Sex and Locality.

				NUMBER	PER MII	LLE WHO	ARE LITE	CRATE.			
Naturel Division.	А	LL AGES.		0—10	0.	10-	-15.	13	-20.	20 and	Over.
	Total.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Msle.	Female.
1	2	3	<u>+</u>	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Central India	26	48	3	5	1	45	4	61	5	69	3
Plateau	35	63	4	7	1	60	7	77	8	89	5
Low-lying Tract .	21	40	2	4		35	2	47	3	57	2
Hilly Tract		36	1	3		38	2	55	3	52	2
Cities .	136	240	20	33	6	254	38	266	42	299	20
Plateau	. 132	228	24	33	7	206	49	254	54	292	24
Low-lying Tract	. 142	262	12	32	4	332	19	285	17	311	13

					NU	MBER P	ER MILI	LE WHO A	RE LITERA	TE.			
Natural Division.		HIN	ου.	MUSAL	MAN.	ANIS	IIST.	JA	IN.	CHBIS	TIAN.	OT	DERS.
		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female,	Mate.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
1		2	3	1	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Central India	•	42	1	107	12	1		388	20	776	466	526	415
Plateau .		52	2	111	15	2		438	26	803	49 0	540	449
Low-lying Tract		36	1	95	1	3		221	6	871	568	497	247
Hilly Tract .	•	35	1	108	s	1	. 4 4	457	21	319	231	450	293
Cities · ·		266	13	153	20	28		643	85	628	468	348	178
Plateau		247	14	153	23	9		662	86	593	504	320	175
Low-lying Tract	.	290	12	152	9	81		384	77	813	284	538	195

SUBSIDIARY TABLE III.-Education by Religion, Sex and Locality.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE IV.-English Education by Age, Sex and Locality.

						LITER	ATE IN ENG	LISE PER 1	.0,000.				
							1911.					190	1.1
Natural Division.		0—	10.	10-	15.	15—	20.	20 and	o v er.	All 2	Ages.	All	Ages,
		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female,	Male,	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female,	Male.	Female.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
Central India		1	1	20	3	54	6	52	3	35	3	35	3
Plateau .	•	3	2	39	7	88	13	87	6	60	6	63	7
Low-lying Tract	•	1	•••	13	2	36	2	34	2	24	1	16	1
Hilly Tract .	٠			7	1	25	2	18	1	12	1	6	

SUBSIDIARY TABLE V.-Progress of Education since 1901.

						Num	BER OF	LITEBAT	E PER MI	LLE.						
		All A	.ges.			10	15,			15-	-20.			20 an	d over.	
Natural Division.	Ma	le.	Fen	nale.	Ma	le.	Fem	ale.	Ma	le.	Fem	ale.	м	ale.	Fen	nale.
	1911.	1901.	1911.	1901.	1911.	1901	1911.	1901.	1011.	1901.	1911.	1901.	1911.	1901.	1911.	1901.
1	21	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Central India	4 8	55	3	4	45	49	4	*	61	76	5	8	69	72	3	3
Plateau	63	71	4	4	60	52	7	4	77	84	8	8	89	95	5	5
Low-lying Tract .	40	43	2	3	35	52	2	3	47	69	3	4	57	52	2	2
Hilly Tract .	36	47	1	4	38	37	2	5	55	72	3	12	52	62	2	3

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SUBSIDIARY TABLE VI.-Education by Caste.

		NUMB	ER PER :	1,000 WHC	ARE		NUMI	BER PER	10,000	
Caste.		LITERATE		11	LITERATE	ē.	LITERA	8 9 1 4 5 49 92 29 29 53 86 167 39 71 6 10 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 13 26 14 25 16 30 13 26 14 25 16 307 51 102 203 470 51 102 203 470 51 102 <		
	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Female.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
AjnaBauiaAgarwalGahohiGahohiKasaundhanKesarKbariaNhariaOswalPorwal	$\begin{array}{c} 8\\ 4\\ 143\\ 170\\ 133\\ 152\\ 107\\ 41\\ 6\\ 35\\ 172\\ 229\\ 214\\ 146\\ 147\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 14\\ 6\\ 278\\ 309\\ 271\\ 270\\ 194\\ 81\\ 11\\ 87\\ 338\\ 388\\ 423\\ 278\\ 274\\ \end{array}$	$ \begin{array}{c} $	$\begin{array}{c} 992\\ 996\\ 857\\ 830\\ 867\\ 848\\ 893\\ 959\\ 994\\ 965\\ 828\\ 771\\ 786\\ 854\\ 853\\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 986\\ 994\\ 722\\ 691\\ 729\\ 730\\ 806\\ 916\\ 989\\ 913\\ 662\\ 612\\ 577\\ 722\\ 726\\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 1,000\\ 1,000\\ 987\\ 995\\ 992\\ 995\\ 992\\ 998\\ 1,000\\ 1,0\ 0\\ 983\\ 997\\ 982\\ 996\\ 986\\ 986\\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 4\\ 49\\ 29\\ 86\\ 39\\ 6\\ 1\\ 1\\\\ 86\\ 30\\ 60\\ 18\\ 19\\ \end{array}$	$5 \\ 92 \\ 53 \\ 167 \\ 71 \\ 10 \\ 2 \\ 2 \\ \\ 183 \\ 52 \\ 123 \\ 35 \\ 37 \\ 37 \\ 10 \\ 10 \\ 10 \\ 10 \\ 10 \\ 10 \\ 10 \\ 1$	···· 4 ··· 13 ··· 13 ··· 2 ··· 2 ··· 1 ··· 1 ··· 13	
Bhat Bhil Bhilala Bhagor , Bhagor . . . , Jijhotia . . . , Sanadhya . . . , Sanadhya . . . , Sanadhya . . . , Shrigaud . . . , Shrimali . . . Dhangar Gond Gond Khangar Maratha , Badauria . . . , Badauria . . . , Badaluria <td< td=""><td>$\begin{array}{c} 36\\ 36\\ 1\\ \\ \\ 36\\ 1\\ \\ \\ 97\\ 69\\ 65\\ 66\\ 55\\ 38\\ 169\\ 208\\ 125\\ 217\\ 266\\ 64\\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ 208\\ 125\\ 217\\ 266\\ 64\\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\$</td><td>$\begin{array}{c} 65\\ 67\\ 1\\ 1\\ 99\\ 99\\ 129\\ 121\\ 123\\ 104\\ 75\\ 319\\ 414\\ 277\\ 373\\ 49\\ 110\\ 1\\ 19\\ 14\\ 11\\ 16\\ 325\\ 231\\ 5\\ 59\\ 411\\ 45\\ 103\\ 89\\ \cdots\\ 84\\ 600\\ 45\\ 11\\ \cdots\\ 70\\ 93\\ 500\\ 71\\ 67\\ \end{array}$</td><td>$5 \\ 1 \\ \dots \\ 3 \\ 3 \\ 3 \\ 2 \\ 2 \\ 9 \\ 1 \\ 12 \\ 10 \\ 4 \\ 6 \\ \dots \\ 1 \\ 10 \\ 4 \\ 6 \\ \dots \\ 1 \\ 10 \\ \dots \\ 5 \\ 2 \\ 1 \\ 15 \\ 8 \\ \dots \\ 3 \\ 4 \\ \dots \\ 1 \\ \dots \\ 25 \\ 2 \\ 2 \\ 7 \\ 4 \\ \end{pmatrix}$</td><td>$\begin{array}{c} 964\\ 964\\ 964\\ 969\\ 900\\ 949\\ 903\\ 931\\ 935\\ 931\\ 935\\ 934\\ 945\\ 862\\ 831\\ 792\\ 875\\ 783\\ 974\\ 936\\ 1,000\\ 989\\ 992\\ 822\\ 850\\ 998\\ 965\\ 978\\ 973\\ 940\\ 951\\ 1,000\\ 958\\ 968\\ 974\\ 993\\ 1,000\\ 951\\ 1,000\\ 958\\ 968\\ 974\\ 993\\ 1,000\\ 951\\ 949\\ 973\\ 949\\ 973\\ 958\\ 962\\ \end{array}$</td><td>$\begin{array}{c} 935\\ 933\\ 999\\ 999\\ 901\\ 817\\ 871\\ 879\\ 877\\ 896\\ 925\\ 681\\ 586\\ 723\\ 627\\ 951\\ 890\\ 999\\ 984\\ 675\\ 769\\ 989\\ 984\\ 675\\ 769\\ 995\\ 941\\ 955\\ 897\\ 911\\ 1,000\\ 916\\ 940\\ 955\\ 989\\ 1,000\\ 950\\ 930\\ 907\\ 950\\ 929\\ 933\\ \end{array}$</td><td>995 999 1,000 1,000 997 997 998 997 998 997 998 997 998 999 998 999 999</td><td>$\begin{array}{c} \cdots \\ \cdots \\ 19 \\ 13 \\ 14 \\ 16 \\ 4 \\ 23 \\ 9 \\ 159 \\ 51 \\ 203 \\ 31 \\ 255 \\ 50 \\ \cdots \\ 51 \\ 1203 \\ 311 \\ 255 \\ 50 \\ \cdots \\ 11 \\ 1481 \\ 117 \\ \cdots \\ 19 \\ 6 \\ 422 \\ 10 \\ 222 \\ \cdots \\ 38 \\ 8 \\ 8 \\ 8 \\ \cdots \end{array}$</td><td>$\begin{array}{c} \cdots \\ \cdots \\ 37 \\ 26 \\ 25 \\ 30 \\ 7 \\ 43 \\ 18 \\ 307 \\ 102 \\ 470 \\ 555 \\ 500 \\ 86 \\ \cdots \\ 9 \\ 2 \\ 22 \\ 2 \\ 22 \\ 22 \\ 22 \\ 2$</td><td>$\begin{array}{c} 2 \\ \cdots \\ 1 \\ \cdots \\ 1 \\ \cdots \\ 1 \\ \cdots \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ \cdots \\ 1 \\ \cdots \\ 2 \\ 4 \\ \cdots \\ 2 \\ 4 \\ \cdots \\ 1 \\ 2 \\ \cdots \\ 1 \\ 2 \\ \cdots \\ 1 \\ \cdots \\ 2 \\ \cdots \\ 1 \\$</td></td<>	$\begin{array}{c} 36\\ 36\\ 1\\ \\ \\ 36\\ 1\\ \\ \\ 97\\ 69\\ 65\\ 66\\ 55\\ 38\\ 169\\ 208\\ 125\\ 217\\ 266\\ 64\\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ 208\\ 125\\ 217\\ 266\\ 64\\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ $	$\begin{array}{c} 65\\ 67\\ 1\\ 1\\ 99\\ 99\\ 129\\ 121\\ 123\\ 104\\ 75\\ 319\\ 414\\ 277\\ 373\\ 49\\ 110\\ 1\\ 19\\ 14\\ 11\\ 16\\ 325\\ 231\\ 5\\ 59\\ 411\\ 45\\ 103\\ 89\\ \cdots\\ 84\\ 600\\ 45\\ 11\\ \cdots\\ 70\\ 93\\ 500\\ 71\\ 67\\ \end{array}$	$5 \\ 1 \\ \dots \\ 3 \\ 3 \\ 3 \\ 2 \\ 2 \\ 9 \\ 1 \\ 12 \\ 10 \\ 4 \\ 6 \\ \dots \\ 1 \\ 10 \\ 4 \\ 6 \\ \dots \\ 1 \\ 10 \\ \dots \\ 5 \\ 2 \\ 1 \\ 15 \\ 8 \\ \dots \\ 3 \\ 4 \\ \dots \\ 1 \\ \dots \\ 25 \\ 2 \\ 2 \\ 7 \\ 4 \\ \end{pmatrix}$	$\begin{array}{c} 964\\ 964\\ 964\\ 969\\ 900\\ 949\\ 903\\ 931\\ 935\\ 931\\ 935\\ 934\\ 945\\ 862\\ 831\\ 792\\ 875\\ 783\\ 974\\ 936\\ 1,000\\ 989\\ 992\\ 822\\ 850\\ 998\\ 965\\ 978\\ 973\\ 940\\ 951\\ 1,000\\ 958\\ 968\\ 974\\ 993\\ 1,000\\ 951\\ 1,000\\ 958\\ 968\\ 974\\ 993\\ 1,000\\ 951\\ 949\\ 973\\ 949\\ 973\\ 958\\ 962\\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 935\\ 933\\ 999\\ 999\\ 901\\ 817\\ 871\\ 879\\ 877\\ 896\\ 925\\ 681\\ 586\\ 723\\ 627\\ 951\\ 890\\ 999\\ 984\\ 675\\ 769\\ 989\\ 984\\ 675\\ 769\\ 995\\ 941\\ 955\\ 897\\ 911\\ 1,000\\ 916\\ 940\\ 955\\ 989\\ 1,000\\ 950\\ 930\\ 907\\ 950\\ 929\\ 933\\ \end{array}$	995 999 1,000 1,000 997 997 998 997 998 997 998 997 998 999 998 999 999	$\begin{array}{c} \cdots \\ \cdots \\ 19 \\ 13 \\ 14 \\ 16 \\ 4 \\ 23 \\ 9 \\ 159 \\ 51 \\ 203 \\ 31 \\ 255 \\ 50 \\ \cdots \\ 51 \\ 1203 \\ 311 \\ 255 \\ 50 \\ \cdots \\ 11 \\ 1481 \\ 117 \\ \cdots \\ 19 \\ 6 \\ 422 \\ 10 \\ 222 \\ \cdots \\ 38 \\ 8 \\ 8 \\ 8 \\ \cdots \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} \cdots \\ \cdots \\ 37 \\ 26 \\ 25 \\ 30 \\ 7 \\ 43 \\ 18 \\ 307 \\ 102 \\ 470 \\ 555 \\ 500 \\ 86 \\ \cdots \\ 9 \\ 2 \\ 22 \\ 2 \\ 22 \\ 22 \\ 22 \\ 2$	$\begin{array}{c} 2 \\ \cdots \\ 1 \\ \cdots \\ 1 \\ \cdots \\ 1 \\ \cdots \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ \cdots \\ 1 \\ \cdots \\ 2 \\ 4 \\ \cdots \\ 2 \\ 4 \\ \cdots \\ 1 \\ 2 \\ \cdots \\ 1 \\ 2 \\ \cdots \\ 1 \\ \cdots \\ 2 \\ \cdots \\ 1 \\$	
,, Ponwar . </td <td>$30 \\ 130 \\ 45 \\ 29 \\ 32 \\ 25 \\ 29 \\ 29$</td> <td>$52 \\ 129 \\ 72 \\ 64 \\ 45 \\ 42 \\ 41$</td> <td>$\begin{array}{c} 2 \\ 132 \\ 11 \\ 2 \\ 19 \\ 3 \\ 2 \end{array}$</td> <td>970 870 955 971 968 975 971</td> <td>948 871 928 936 955 958 959</td> <td>998 868 987 998 981 997 998</td> <td>$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$</td> <td>$24 \\ 32 \\ 54 \\ 23 \\ 25 \\ 11 \\ 4$</td> <td>···· 4 ···· 4 ···· 2</td>	$30 \\ 130 \\ 45 \\ 29 \\ 32 \\ 25 \\ 29 \\ 29$	$52 \\ 129 \\ 72 \\ 64 \\ 45 \\ 42 \\ 41$	$ \begin{array}{c} 2 \\ 132 \\ 11 \\ 2 \\ 19 \\ 3 \\ 2 \end{array} $	970 870 955 971 968 975 971	948 871 928 936 955 958 959	998 868 987 998 981 997 998	$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$24 \\ 32 \\ 54 \\ 23 \\ 25 \\ 11 \\ 4$	···· 4 ···· 4 ···· 2	
Sondhia Musalman ,, Pathan ,, Sayad ,, Shaikh ,, Shaikh Behena	$ \begin{array}{c} 5\\ 1\\ 65\\ 77\\ 64\\ 46\\ 121\\ 106\\ 62\\ 95\\ 14\\ \end{array} $	10 3 115 133 112 85 204 168 111 160 27	$ \begin{array}{c} 1 \\ \\ 10 \\ 17 \\ 11 \\ 3 \\ 22 \\ 3.1 \\ 8 \\ 26 \\ 1 \end{array} $	995 999 935 923 936 954 879 894 938 905 986 986	990 997 885 567 888 912 796 832 889 840 973	999 1,000 983 989 997 978 966 996 996 992 974 999	$ \begin{array}{c} 1 \\ \\ 47 \\ 48 \\ 33 \\ 10 \\ 140 \\ 143 \\ 47 \\ 49 \\ 2 \end{array} $	1 88 83 61 46 256 246 89 78 89 78 4	 1 11 11 1 2 23 1 17 	

Note,-The figures in italies relate to 1901.

SUBSIDIARY TABLES.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE VII.—Number of Institutions and Pupils according to the Returns of State Educational Departments.

1								191	1.	1901		1891.	
	Class	s of 1m	stitutions					Numt	er of	Numt	ver of	Numb	er of
								Institutions.	Scholars,	Institutions.	Scholars.	Institutions.	Scholars.
-		1						2	3	4	5	6	7
A	ll Kinds				•		•	1,135	63,659	570	34,987	299	15,241
cs.	Arts College		٠	•	٠		٠	1	106	1	30	1	25
fema	High School .		٠	•			•	1	62	1	113		
and	Primary Schools .			•				22	646	4	292	5	319
For males and females.	Secondary Schools						•	3	103				
or m	Special School .			٠		٠		1	172	1	48		
F.					To	tal	٠	28	1,089	7	1 83	6	344
	Arts Colleges .				•			2	221	2	191		
	High Schools .							25	6,720	20	4,038]5	2,530
8.	Primary Schools .							921	41,877	455	24,498	231	10,292
For males.	Secondary Schools	٠						50	7,896	21	3,519	11	724
For	Training School .	•		٠				1	24			•••	
	Special Schools .				•			12	475	3	119	•••	
	Vedic Schools .		٠	•			•	31	736	29	533	15	286
					То	tal	•	1,042	57,949	530	32,898	272	13,832
	ſHigh School .							1	13 0	I	50	1	10
nales.	Primary Schools .							56	3,948	29	1,343	18	1,001
For females.	Secondary Schools							6	425	2	142	2	54
Fol	Special Schools .		٠					2	118	1	71		
					То	tal		65	4,621	33	1,606	21	1,065

SUBSIDIARY TABLE VII-A.-Number of Scholars showing Caste as recorded in School Registers.

Caste, Tribe of Race.	Number.	Caste, Tribe or Race	Number.	Caste, Tribe or Race.	Namber.
. 1		1	2	1	2
Ahir . . Bairagi . . Bania . . Bania . . Bania . . Beldar . . Bhambhai . . Bharbhunja . . Bharbhunja . . Bhat . . Bhat . . Bhat . . Bhat . . Brahman . . Charan . . Dangi . . Dhangar . . Dhobi . . Dhobi . . Gadaria . . Gujar . . Gusain . .	$\begin{array}{c} 122\\ 36\\ 6,545\\ 12\\ 17\\ 1\\ 14\\ 14\\ 8\\ 16,647\\ 1\\ 27\\ 25\\ 89\\ 10\\ 345\\ 61\\ 24\\ 16\\ 12\\ 5\\ 29\\ 12\\ \end{array}$	Halwai Jat Jat Kahar Kalal Kasera Kayasth Khangar Kbati Khari Koli Kulmi Kumhar Lakhera Lohar Mali Mallah Maratha Maratha Mai Sikligar	$\begin{array}{c} 640\\ 47\\ 39\\ 69\\ 30\\ 1,794\\ 36\\ 23\\ 22\\ 52\\ 98\\ 322\\ 15\\ 118\\ 103\\ 1\\ 971\\ 15\\ 168\\ 3\\ 4,091\\ 19\\ 3\end{array}$	Sonar Sutar Tamboli Teli Vidur. Sikh Porwal Bhil Mina. Bohra Musalman Naita Anglo-Indian Christian European German Goanese Parsee Jew Unspecified TOTAL	$\begin{array}{c} 246\\ 136\\ 76\\ 220\\ 5\\ 17\\ 71\\ 51\\ 9\\ 123\\ 9,537\\ 1\\ 21\\ 832\\ 47\\ 3\\ 26\\ 145\\ 4\\ 19,638\\ \hline 63.659\\ \end{array}$

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CHAPTER VIII.--EDUCATION.

	193	11.	190	1.	189	1.	
Examination.	Candidates.	Passed.	Candidates.	Passed.	Candidates.	Passed.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	Б	6	7	8
Matriculation (Entrance)	246 92	104 36	171 66	. 83 29	50 -4	28 2	In 1911 four females appeared, out of whom one passed. In 1911 one female appeared but failed.
B. A. Examination	43	19	19	5			
B. Sc. Examination	9	-	·	••••			
Total .	390	163	256	117	54	30	

SUBSIDIARY TABLE VIII.-Main Results of University Examinations.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE IX.-Number and Circulation of Newspapers, etc.

								Class of		1911		1901.		1991.	
		Langar	lge,					Newspatters (daily, weekly, etc.)		Circulation.	No.	Circulation.	No.	Circulation.	
		1						2	3	. 4	5	6	7	8	
					То	tal	•		8	1,492	5	2,101	4	2,180	
English.	•	٠	٠	٠	•	,		Weekly	1	21					
English and Hindi	•	•	•		٠	•	•	do.	2	828	3	1.217	2	800	
Hindi		•			•	٠		do.	1	150	1	500		*** ,	
Urdu	•		•	٠	٠		•	du.	1	100				***	
Hindi and Urdu	•	٠	•	•		٠		do.		•••	•••		1	1,000	
			То	tal, '	Wee	kly			5	1,099	4	1,717	3	1,800	
English	•	•		•		•	۰	Fortnightly	- • •		1	384	1	380	
Hindi	٠		•	•	•			do.	1	200					
		To	tal,	Fort	nigh	tly			1	200	1	384	1	380	
English and Hindi		٠		•	٠	•		Monthly	1	133					
Hindi and Urdu					•			do.	1	60					
-			Tot	tal, N	Iont	hly	•		2	193	***	1			

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SUBSIDIARY TABLES.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE X.-Number of Books published in each Language.

				Nu	IBEB OF	BOOKS PI	DBLISHE	D IN EAC	NUMBER OF BOOKS PUBLISHED IN EACH LANGUAGE.											
Language in which		1							1		Total of Decade.									
Laugnage in which issued.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1901 to 1910.	1891 to 1900.	1881 to 1891.							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	Ð	10	11	12	13	14							
Total .	5	6	10	13	39	37	51	1 5	1 3	29	278	417	20							
English	1	1		8	2	ō	8	3	õ	~	41	29								
Hindi		2	5	3	8	7	8	9	25	12	79	271	2							
Marathi	3	2		1	1					•	6	36								
Urdu	2	1	ţ.	1	25	23	31	27	5	8	130	45	18							
Sanskrit							1		2		3	30								
Arabic						• • •					0 0 C	6								
English and Hindi						1				•••	1									
English, Hindi and Urdu		•••						1	• • •		1									
Sanskrit and Hindi			1			1	2)			4									
Prakrat		***			6.0.9	- # #	1	5	2,		5									
Gojarati ,		+2.4					•••	3	4	1	s									

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CHAPTER IX,

Language.

74. The Table dealt with in this Chapter is Table X.

75. Dr. Grierson's Linguistic Survey has made any detailed discussion of the dialects of Central India unnecessary.

The survey divides the Indo-aryan vernacular into three bands :---

- I. Language of the Midland or Inner Band, Western Hindi (Urdu, etc.)
- II. Intermediate Languages, borrowed from both Inner and Outer Bands.
 - (a) More nearly allied to the Midland Languages, Rajasthani.
 - (b) More allied to the Outer Languages, Eastern Hindi (Bagheli).
- 111. Outer Languages.

Marathi, Bengali, Kashmiri, etc.

The dialects proper to Central India all fall within the first two bands as the Gondi and Korku of this tract are only bastard forms of Malwi, etc.

The Indo-Aryan tribes penetrating through the Punjab into the Madhyadesh or Middle-land (the tract lying between the Himalayas and Vindhyas and Sirhind and Allahabad) imported their own speech which, passing through Sanskrit, the Prakrits and the Apabhramsas, gave rise to what is loosely termed Hindi. This language is easily divisible into three—Bihari, Eastern Hindi (Bagheli) and Western Hindi (Urdu, etc.).

Eastern Hindi, represented in Central India mainly by Bagheli, is in part influenced by its neighbours of the Outer Band. Eastern Hindi as the language of the Jain teacher Mahavira, in one of its Prakrit forms and of Tulsi Das in the 17th century, has an extensive literature, especially in the Awadhi form. Bagheli literature is a modern growth fostered by the Rewah Chiefs.

Western Hindi, the language par excellence of the Middle-land, was first the vernacular of the Gangetic-duab. From Delhi a Persianised form spread later on with the extension of the Muhammadan dominion, and thus Urdu became the *lingua franca* of Northern India. In the Intermediate group of tongues, the influence of the Middle-land language is predominant. Rajasthani is its most important form in this Agency, the Malwi dialect being its standard local variety.

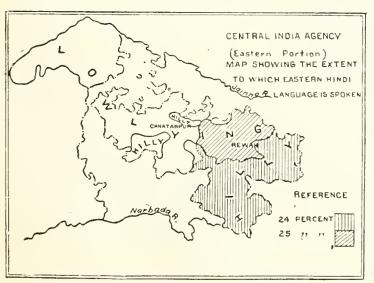
As education spreads these tongues gradually approximate to a common form. But education has still much to do before it can have any appreciable effect on the local vernaculars of Central India, with their rough intonation and fine vigorous expressions. The Musalman rulers of Central India left but few traces of their speech, except in revenue and technical terms, the Rajput ruling element serving to preserve the indigenous forms, while the Maratha influx of the 17th and 18th century assisted in further weakening the influence of Persian. Outside the cities the absence of Persian words is very noticeable, especially in localities remote from towns and in the language of ordinary cultivators. The headmen, who come into contact with officials, are more sophisticated and use mutilated Persian words more freely. Even the educated speak the local dialects almost exclusively in their own homes, where their womenfolk would not, as a rule, comprehend the language which their husbands employ in public or when speaking in the presence of strangers. Among students, clerks *et hoc genus omne* a new *lingua franca* has arisen consisting of Urdu, Hindi, or Marathi as the case may be freely interlarded with English words and modes of construction, which is employed even when the speaker is not really capable of conversing in English.

Thus the mass of the people, educated and uneducated, Hindu and Musalman, speak a local dialect with the members of their families. Away from home Urdu, leaning more or less to Hindi, as the speaker is more or less educated, is spoken, this tongue being also used in talk with strangers and when it is considered desirable to impress inferiors, as when an official is addressing villagers. In Central India Hindi is the official language except in Musalman States where Urdu is employed save in village revenue papers such as those kept Marathi was till lately the language in Maratha States, but by the Patwaris. the inconvenience of an official tongue only known to officials, and not even to all of them, has resulted in its replacement by Hindi. There is not at present any very strong racial feeling on the subject of the official use of Hindi and Urdu, or between these tongues and Marathi, although instances have occurred in the last case, in which attempts were made by the Marathi-speaking bureaucracies to strengthen their hold over the administration by insisting on the use of this language in all official communications.

On this occasion particular attention was paid to the instructions for recording language. It was laid down that the language a man spoke every day in the bosom of his family (*bhasha*, *madri-zaban*) and not any school-acquired tongue or the speech used by him only in polite society or the bazars was wanted. On the whole these instructions were carefully adhered to, the only cases in which the entries *Hindi* and *Urdu* were used indiscriminately being met with in the schedules of some Gwalior districts where the remaining entries showed that the work was characterised by general carelessness and disregard of orders.

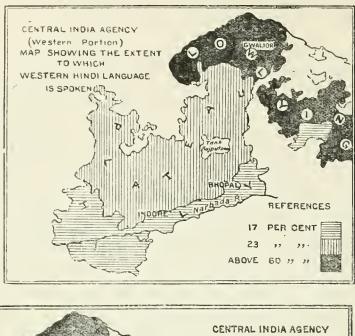
In Bhopal, however, there was a strong feeling that not only all Musalmans but even Hindus as subjects of a Muhammadan State should be returned as speaking Urdu. The Census Officer, by assiduous attention, overcame this. An attempt was then made by a pseudonymous writer in Bhopal city to the *Paisa Akhbar* at Lahore to make political capital out of these instructions and rouse antipathetic feeling between the Musalman and Hindu officials of the State, while he at the same time condemned the action of the Census Officer in carrying out the orders of the Census Superintendent.

It must be recollected that a record of local dialects is always difficult as philological distinctions are not, in many cases, recognised by separate names in the locality in which they are spoken, though these names are familiar to grammarians, while on the other hand variants are recognized locally which are not sufficiently distinct to be considered as separate dialects. A few dialects such as Malwi, Rangri, Bundelkhandi, and Bagheli are more or less generally recognised and are easily recorded while the rest are apt to become merged in the general elassification of Hindi.



76. The maps show clearly how the main groups fall, all the important Distribution.

dialects met with belonging to the Indo-European family, and the Western and Mediate Groups, Western the group pervading the tongues whole Agency except Baghelkhand, where the Mediate group holds sway. Gondi and Korku as spoken in Central India do not deserve to be classed as Munda and Dravidian languages. As spoken locally they are to all intents and purposes merely corrupt forms of Malwi or Baghelkhandi.



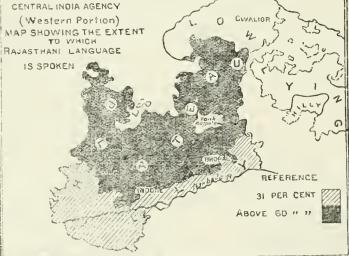
The tongues most favoured by immigrants are

Classification.

Province of Aryan

tongues.





Marwari, Marathi and Purbi, the two former in the West and the latter in Northern Gwalior and the East of the Ageney. The speakers of Marwari form the merchant community of Western Central India, while Marathi is spoken in towns in Maratha States. These communities have to a great extent become localised, although still maintaining their connections with Marwar and the Dekkhan.

77. The only alteration from the scheme of 1901 is inclusion of Korku under the Austro-Asiatic instead of the Dravidian family, but as noted above Korkus in Central India speak only a bastard form of Malwi and should not be separately classed.

The Aryan subfamily includes 97 per cent. of the languages spoken, and of these languages S1 per cent. fall in the Western group. Western Hindi (40 per cent.) with Bundelkhandi (20 per cent.) and Hindi (11 per cent.) stand first; and next Rajasthani (37) with Malwi (28) per cent. 78. In Central India

practically no traces, or only uncertain indica-tions, remain of non-Aryan tongues. It is possible that a few words in the Bhil and Gond dialects are not of Aryan stock, but in no other dialects of this tract is there any such remnant to be found. Non-Aryan the Bhil and Gond no doubt were, ethnically, elsewhere the but as Sanskrit derived languages with their copious

vocabularies eapable of expressing any idea abstract or concrete, the more advanced civilisation, superiority of intellectual development of the speakers of those tongues, and the fact that these languages were the literary vehicle of an established religion, soon drove the less well-equipped local speech out of use. In no case has a non-Aryan tongue ever been known to supersede an Aryan form of speech. Between Aryan blood and the use of an Aryan tongue there is, of course, no necessary connection whatever.

The only local speech with a literature is Bagheli, and literature is of modern origin, being due to the encouragement given by the Chiefs of Rewah State.

Malwi and its cognate dialects are used for songs and poems, but these are not written down.

79. Various small but sufficiently well-defined local variations are met with Local Shibboleths. in the speech of persons belonging either to certain communities in the same locality or to the same community in different localities. These differences are too slight even to warrant classification as separate dialects, though sufficiently noticeable to the trained ear. Thus, the Audich, Nagar, and Shrimali Brahmans when speaking what is undoubtedly Malwi use certain forms not usual in Malwi. The Audich and Nagars came originally from Gujarat but the Audich have been longest settled in Malwa. A Nagar Brahman in speaking retains the Gujarati तमें (you) क्यारे (when) मवार (morning) विवा (marriage) मात (rice), etc., while the Audich uses तम, कदो, सबेर, व्याव and चोखा. The men do not, in either caste, now use the Gujarati future or के, कं, को for

हे, हूं, हो but Nagar womenfolk do so. Both castes also retain the Gujarati genitive in नो and नी and the ablative थी where Malwi has को, की झं respectively. The Shrimalis use in their own houses a corrupt Malwi and are inclined to use Rangri genitive in रो or रो instead of the Malwi को or की while there is a tendency to turn म into ह as in Rangri हवारे for सवारे.

The Harina-goth and Bagada Brahmans originally from Jaipur speak . a mixed Malwi and Jaipuri dialect retaining के, कं or का and को using synonyms for various common words not usual in Malwa, e.g., दिनुग्या (दिन + उग्या) for मंबेरे, डावडा for लडका, जाण for घाम, कोडेक for किचो, etc. In the future also the form is different, e.g., for Malwi ग्रावेगा they use ग्रावेला.

The method of speaking and especially intonation is a great indicator of locality or community. The Gonds even when using ordinary Hindi speak it with a peculiar spasmodic jerking emphasis particularly on the final syllables of long words and they are apt to add aspirates giving a harsher form to consonants, e.g., they say $\mathbf{H} = \mathbf{f}$ for $\mathbf{H} = \mathbf{f}$ (man).

In Bagheli, besides the sibilant past tense in is मारोस which forces itself on even an untrained ear, other minor differences discover a man's habitat, and locally five dialects are distinguished, roughly those of North, South, East, West and the portion round the chief town, but men can often be at once assigned even to a certain Tahsil by the use of certain expressions. In Southern portions of Rewah रही है and चुका है are used where in the North of Rewah a man would say रहा and चुका and in the Eastern part only are the particles वाटो and लो ever heard. A man from Singroli in Bardi Tahsil of Rewah would say मोरे के and तोरे के for the मोहो and तोही of ordinary Bagheli.

As regards mutual comprehension of each other's speech no difficulty is experienced by persons living in Malwa in understanding the speech of any Rajasthani dialect. Bundelkhandi and Baghelkhandi, however, appear not to be readily understood by people from Malwa. Generally also women are more unintelligible than men, especially in the less developed parts where they use dialect forms more freely.

There do not appear to be any social linguistic differences, such caste variations as are met with being due to the retention of forms of speech belonging to the country of origin of the caste as noticed in the case of Audich and Nagar Brahmans,

All school books are written in Hindi, Urdu or Marathi and are usually those which have been adopted in the United Provinces and Bombay. Practically no languages now remain in Central India except those of Sanskritic origin, but many generations will pass before the dialects disappear, as wives and daughters will use the local forms even after education has banished them from the tongues of their menfolk.

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CHAPTER IX.-LANGUAGE.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE I.—Distribution of Total Population by Languages. (a) According to Census.

	Total number	of speakers.	Number	
Language.	1911.	1901.	per mille of popula- tion of	Name of State or locality where chiefly spoken.
			province.	
1	2	3	4	5
10-4-1	0.970.000	0.000 201	1.000	
Total .	9,356,980	8,628,781	1,000	
Austro-Asiatic Family	89 89	42 42		Bhopal.
Tibeto-Chinese Family Burmese	1 1			
Dravidian Family Gondi Others	$\begin{array}{c} \textbf{216,761}\\ \textbf{214,276}\\ \textbf{2,485} \end{array}$	23,344 21,183 2,161	23·2 22·9 0·3	Bhopal and Rewah.
Indo-European Family . Malwi Bundelkhandi . Baghelkhandi Hindı Nimadi	$\begin{array}{c} \textbf{9,114.492} \\ 2,633,790 \\ 1,877,883 \\ 1,372,663 \\ 1,060,582 \\ 379,695 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} \textbf{8,590,776} \\ 1,497,264 \\ 1,828,592 \\ 1,396,538 \\ 1,445,525 \\ 177,945 \end{array}$	974'1 281'5 200'7 146'7 113'3 40'6	Malwa States. Bundelkhand States. Baghelkhand States. Gwalior and Indore. Nimar districts of Indore, and
Bhadaori Urdu	276,047 256,771	377,866 672,682	$29.5 \\ 27.4$	Dhar. Northern Gwalior. Bhopal and generally through- out Central India.
Bhili Bhilali Khichiwadi Umatwadi Kachhawahi Marwadi	$\begin{array}{c} 205,\!635\\ 105,\!385\\ 104,\!123\\ 90,\!748\\ 90,\!002\\ 85,\!607 \end{array}$	27,580 137,798 32,826 24,304 93,986	$\begin{array}{c} 22.9 \\ 11.3 \\ 11.1 \\ 9.7 \\ 9.6 \\ 9.2 \end{array}$	Bhopawar Agency States. Ditto. Country round Guna. Rajgarh and Narsinghgarh. Northern Gwalior. Wherever Marwadi Banias are
Hindostani Purbi Mewadi Marathi	82,541 78,381 73,289 65.738	$\begin{array}{c} 98,\!978 \\ 191,\!135 \\ 31,\!185 \\ 110,\!603 \end{array}$	8·8 8·4 7·8 7·0	settled. General. Gwalior, Indore and Rewah. Gwalior, Indore. Gwalior, Indore, Dhar, Dewas, Barwani and Ali-Rajpur.
Gujarati	61,253	57,423	6.9	Gwalior, Indore, Dhar, Barwani and Ali-Rajpur.
Brijabhasha	41,389 37,018	245,064 27,033		Narsinghgath and Northern Gwalior. Malwa districts of Gwalior and
Sonania . · ·	57,018	27,033	4.0	Indore, Rewah, and Narsingh- garh.
Rathawi	36,691	53,831	3.9	Barwani and generally in Bhil tract.
Jatwari Mewati Others	$\begin{array}{c} 22,310 \\ 10,458 \\ 66,493 \end{array}$	3,147 59,471	2:4 1:1 7:1	Northern Gwalier. Gwalior, Indore and Jaora.
Unclassed Languages . Banjari	18,350 17,126	9,578 8,004	1·9 1·8	Rajgarh, Gwalior, Indore and Barwani.
Others	1,224	1,574	0•1	Datwatti.
Asiatic Languages	1,405	800	0.2	
Indo-European Family . Persian	787 787	$\frac{262}{262}$	0·1 0·1	Gwalior and Bhopal.
Semitic Family Arabie	618 618	538 538	0·1 0·1	Gwalier and Bhopal,
European Languages.	5,882	4,241	0.6	
Indo-European Family . English	5,882 5,850	4,241 4,119	0.6 0.6	Mhow, Nimach, Nowgong, and
Others	32	122		Indore Camp.

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SUBSIDIARY TABLE I.-Distribution of Total Population by Languages-contd.

(b) According to Linguistic Survey.

Language.	Total number of speakers.	Number per mille of population of province.	Name of State or locality where chiefly spoken.
1	2	3	1
Total .	9,356,980	1,000	
Austro-Asiatic Family . Munda Sub-Family .	89 89	•••	
Korku	89		Bhopal.
Tibeto-Chinese Family . Tibeto-Burman Sub-Family Assam-Burmese Branch .	1 1 1	•••	
Burmese ,	1		
Dravidian Family Dravida Group	216,761 1,215	23·2 0·1	
Tamil Malayalam Canarese	$933\\1\\281$	0·1 	Mhow.
Intermediate Language .	214.276	22.9	
Gondi .	214,276	22.9	Bhopal and Rewah.
Andhra Group	1 270	0'2	
Telugu	1,270	0.2	Mhow.
Ind c-European Family . Aryan Sub-Family . Eranian Branch . Eastern Group .	$9,114,492 \\ 1,754 \\ 1.754 \\ 1.754 \\ 1,754 \\ $	974·1 0·2 0·2 0·2	
Balochi Pashto	95 1,659	0.2	Gwalior, Bhopal and Mhow.
Indian Branch Non Sanskritic Sub-	67	•••	
Branch Shina Khowar Group	67 67	•••	
Kashmiri	67	. * 1	
Sanskritic Sub-Branch Sanskrit Group	9,112,671 3	973 • 9 	
Sanskrit	3	•••	
North-western Group	521	0.1	
Lah n da ≻indhi	$\frac{59}{462}$	0.1	Dhar.
Southern Group Marathi	65,913 65,913	7·0 7·0	
Marathi	65,738	7.0	Gwalior, Indore, Dhar, Dewas, Barwani
Others	175		and Ali Rajpur.
Eastern Group	79.302 78.398	8.5 8.1	
Purbi Others	78,381 17	8· 4	Gwalior, Indore and Rewah.
Oriya Bengali Assamcse	$89\frac{9}{1}$	0·1	Gwalior and Rewah.
Mediate Group Eastern Hindi	1,376,523 1,376,523	$147.1 \\ 147.1 \\ 147.1$	
Baghelkhandi Others	1,372,663 3,860	$\begin{array}{c} 146.7\\0.4\end{array}$	Baghelkhand States.

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(b) According to Linguistic Survey.

Language.	Total number of speakers,	Number per mille of population of province.	Name of States or localities; where chiefly spoken.
1	2	3	4
Western Group	7,590,344 3,718,944	811·2 397·5	
Brijabhasha		4.4	Narsinghgarh and Northern Gwalior.
Bundelkhandi • •	2,011,000	200.7 29.5	Bundelkhand States. Northern Gwalior.
Bhadaori Kaehhawahi	0000	9.6	Do.
	82,541	8.8	General.
	1,060,582	113-3	Gwalior and Indore. Bhopal and generally throughout Central
Urdu . · · ·	256,711	27-4	India.
Jatwari	22,310		Northern Gwalior.
Others	11,110		
2000100200000	3,427,442		
a sea of the first of the	· 104,123		Country round Guna. Malwa States.
Malwi · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	$\cdot 2,633,790 \\ \cdot 55,607$		Wherever Marwadi Banias are settled.
Mewadi	. 73,280	7.8	Gwalior and Indore.
	10,458	1.1	Gwalior, Indore and Jaora.
det a construction of the second s	· 279,695		Nimar districts of Indore and Dhar. Malwa districts of Gwalior and Indore
Sondhi · · ·	. 37,018	40	Rewah and Narsinghgarh.
Umatwadi · · · Others · · ·	$ \begin{array}{c c} 90,748\\ 12,714 \end{array} $		Rajgarh and Narsinghgarh.
a tauati			
Gujarati Gujarati	· 421,726 · 61,253	6.6	
Bhil dialects	349,805		
Bhili	. 205,635	22.0	Bhopawar Agency States.
T1 11 11	. 105,385		Ditto.
Accounter to a	• 36,691		Baiwani and generally in Bhil tract.
Others . · ·	• 2,094	0.5	
Khandeshi	. 8,272	0.9	Barwani.
Kathiawadi	• 2,396	0.2	Gwalior, Jhabua and Barwani.
Punjabi · ·	19,092	2.0	Gwalior. Indore, Guna, Bhopawar Mino Estates, Gwalior, Minor Estates and Indor
	-		Camp.
Western Pahadi Northern Group	. 3,140		Gwalior and Rajgarh.
Northern Group	. 65	· · · · ·	
Central Pahadi .	• 5		
Nepali	· 60		
Unclassed languages .	• 18,350	1.9	
Banjari Others	• 17,126		Rajgarh, Gwalior, Indore and Barwani.
Others	• 1,224	0.1	
Asiatic Languages	. 1,405	0.2	
Indo-European Family Eranian group	787		
-	787		
Persian	• 787	0.1	Gwalior and Bhopal.
Southern Group	618 618		
Arabie	. 618		
Indo-European Family	5,88		
Greek Group		2	
Greek		5) 4/ 2 80 1	
Romance Group	• 2	9	
French Portugness		9	
Teutonic Group			
	5,85		
English	• 5,85	0 0.6	
German		1	Camp.

SUBSIDIARY TABLES.

		Z	UMBER PER 10	,000 of popul.	ATION SPEAKIN	G	
Natural Divi≋ion.	Malwi.	Bundel - khandi.	Baghel- khandi.	Hindi.	Nimadi.	Bhil dialect.	Other languages.
1	2	3 4		5	6	7	5
Central India.	2,81 1 .8	2,006.9	1,467.0	1,133•5	40 5•8	373-8	1,798-2
Plateau	6,175.9	907.1	2.2	830· 5	23.3	113.0	1,948.0
I owlying Tract	25.2	3,950.1	2,458.5	2,101.7	0.9	0.2	1,463.4
Hilly Tract	1,483.6	998.8	2,361.2	249.2	1,569.5	1,304-0	2,033.7

SUBSIDIARY TABLE II.—Distribution by Language of the Population of each Natural Division.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE III.-Comparison of Caste and Language Tables.

a defined to a set of the form	Tribe.	Strength of Tribe (Table XIII).	Number speaking Tribal Language (Table X).
	1	2	3
Bhil .	$\left\{ \begin{array}{cc} \mathrm{Hindu} & \cdot & \cdot \\ \mathrm{Animist} & \cdot & \cdot \end{array} \right.$	25,831 269,910 $295,741$	
Bhilala	$\cdot \left\{ \begin{aligned} & \text{Hindu} & \cdot & \cdot \\ & \text{Animist} & \cdot & \cdot \end{aligned} \right.$	$\begin{array}{c} 33,764\\ 89,612 \end{array} \right\} \begin{array}{c} 123,376\\ 419,117 \end{array}$	349,805
Goni	$\left\{ \begin{array}{cc} \mathrm{Hindu} & \cdot & \cdot \\ \mathrm{Animist} & \cdot & \cdot \end{array} ight\}$	163,285 	
		234,672	214,276

CHAPTER X.

Infirmities.

80. This Chapter deals with the information recorded in column 16 of the Schedule, and collected in Tables XII and XII-A and the Subsidiary Tables at the end of the text.

S1. On this occasion, in order to minimise the danger of missing the entries in this column, which are few and far between, the figures were separately abstracted on special slips.

82. The same four infirmities are dealt with as in 1901, viz., Insanity, Deaf-mutism, Blindness and Leprosy. This is only the second occasion in which infirmities have been recorded. In 1901 enumerators received very little instruction and the record was very indifferent.

	Person	ns afflicte	d per 100,	000 of th	e populati	on.		
Province.	Insa	ne.	Deaf-m	ntes.	Blin	d.	Leps	ls.
	м,	F.	м.	F.	М.	F.	м.	F.
Central India 1901 Central India	5	2	19	13	41	35	7	4
1911 India	$ \begin{array}{c} 10 \\ 28 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{c} 6\\ 17 \end{array} $	27 62	19 42	10 3 121	128 120	19 43	9 17
vinces Pro-}	19	10	46	29	168	178	36	11

Not much faith can, however, be placed in these returns and it would be idle to theorise on them, although the higher figures show that the instructions have been far more carefully carried out than in 1901. This is clear from the comparative figures in the inset table.

It should be added, however, that it has been impossible to adjust the figures of 1901 to those for 1911 for infirmities, and that comparison is therefore only approximate. The real increase is in fact somewhat, though not very much, larger than that shown.

Actual figures for 1911 and 1901 :--

	NAX	ME				1911.		1901.			
				-	Total.	Male.	Fem a le.	Total.	Male,	Fem a le.	
Insane Deaf-mutes Blind . Lepers	•	•		•	751 2,159 11,058 1,288	$485 \\ 1,302 \\ 5,253 \\ 894$	$266 \\ 857 \\ 5,805 \\ 394$	331 1,392 3,303 426	230 859 1,819 272	101 533 1,484 154	
		T_{0}	ÍAL		15,256	7,934	7,322	5,152	3,180	2,272	

In addition to the natural tendency to minimise these defects in the very young and in marriageable girls, especially among the higher classes, there is the difficulty of diagnosis.

Among the insane many who are only weak-minded are sure to be included. Deaf-mutism is particularly difficult to distinguish, although great stress was laid on the fact that those recorded must have been deaf and dumb from birth, and the returns prove that some persons suffering from senile deafness have been entered. Total blindness is easier to diagnose, as blindness of one eye is distinguished by a special vernacular term (kana). Real leprosy is often confounded with leucoderma, syphilitic diseases, etc., and moreover is apt to be conecaled except among the lower classes. Of the diseases dealt with, insanity is far more common in Western countries than in the East, the ratio being about 12 to 1, due largely, no doubt, to the strain of modern conditions of life. Deaf-mutism on the other hand is more common in India, where about 6 males and 4 females per 10,000 of the population are afflicted. Blindness is also an eastern affliction, 12 persons in every 10,000 in India being blind to about 8 in England. Leprosy is little met with in the West.

Accuracy of Return.

Classes of Infirmities.

Insanity.

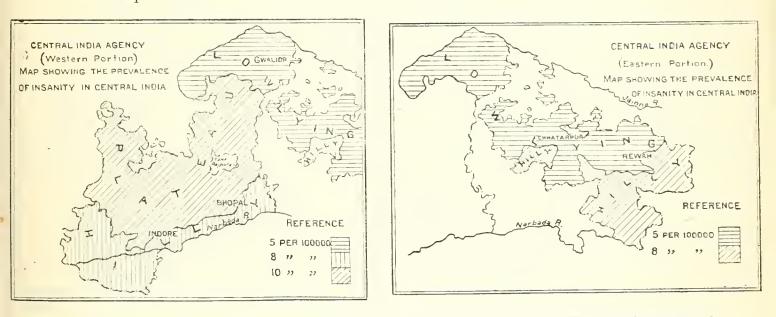
83. The figures this time are double those of 1901 but they are probably Comparative.

		NUMBER PI	er 100,000.
Province.		Males.	Females.
Central India .		10	6
India .		28	17
United Provinces .		19	10
Rajputana		12	S
Central Provinces		18	9

still too low, as the figures for the contiguous tracts of the United Provinces and Rajputana in 1901 were higher.

In the Natural Divisions the increase is highest in the Hilly tract, where the greatest advance was made in carrying out the enumeration. The figures in the

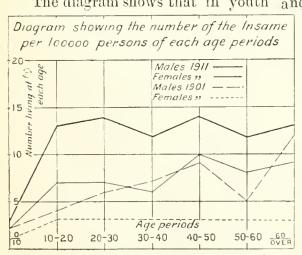
Plateau area are largest, but greater facilities in enumerating and the Local distribution. prevalence of towns would account for this. The local distribution is given in the maps below.



The sex and age figures are dealt with in Subsidiary Tables II and III Age, Sex, and which show the afflicted in 10,000 of each sex and per 100,000 of each period, as well as the proportion of afflicted females to 1,000 males.

The number of insane is greatest at 20-30 in both sexes. At 5-10, 20-25, 40-45 and 60 and over, females exceed males.

As usual the number of insane males exceeds that of females, the ratio being 5 females to every 10 men. The ratios in the natural divisions are Plateau and Hilly 6 females to 10 males, Lowlying 4 to 10.



The diagram shows that in youth and old age the sex figures approach equality. The curves for males and females on this occasion show a eurious similarity. In each case the maximum is reached at 40-50 and the minimum at 30-40. Among females there is practically no variation between 20 and 30. The males show a rise, but it is slight while it does not continue up to 30-40 as might have been expected, this being the period in which virility is most active. The maximum at 40-50 among females coincides with the period of change of life in that sex.

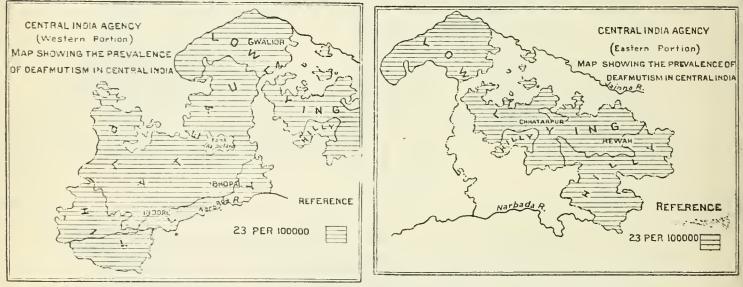
The rise at 60 and over must be due to the inclusion of persons suffering from senile decay.

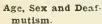
Deaf-Mutism.

84. The returns for deaf mutes show an increase of 55 per cent. This is certainly not due to an increase in deaf-mutes but to better enumeration. The figure is still, however, in all probability too low.

						DEAF-	MUTES.
	Pro	vince.				Males.	Females.
Central India, 1911		٠				27	19
India				•	•	62	42
United Provinces			•	٠		46	23
Rajputana .	•	•			٠	22	13
Central Provinces	٠		•	•		54	3

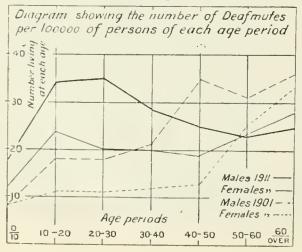
Local distribution There is little difference in the figures for the three tracts, and it would, in the present state of the return, be unsafe to draw deductions from the results tabulated.





Deaf-mutism is a congenital defect and those who suffer from it are weaklings soon left behind in the race of life. An examination of the age returus, however, shows a rise up to the 30.35 age-period among males and the 25-30 among females. The largest returns should, if the record was correct, fall at the earliest periods.

The figures for sex show an excess proportion of males up to 30-35 (except at 0-5); after this period there is little difference till 60 and over where females preponderate, but the figures are not sufficiently reliable for dogmatising.



The curves show clearly the improvement which has taken place in the record of this ailment since 1901. Being a congenital defect, the highest point should occur at the lowest age.

Males show the highest ratio at 20-30, females at 10-20, which implies that there is less reluctance in admitting the existence of this affliction among females than among males. The rise at 40-50 among females and 50-60 among males is due to the inclusion of those who have become deaf

BLINDNESS.

through old age, and indicates that females suffer earlier than males from this defect.

Provinces.	Males.	Females.
Central India, 1901 . Centrai India, 1911 . United Provinces .	$\begin{array}{c} 41\\109\\168\end{array}$	35 128 178

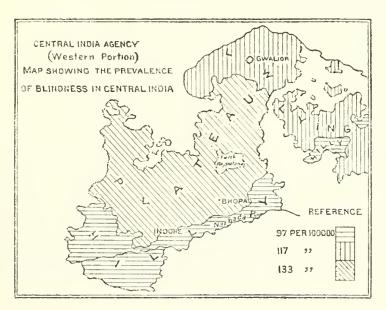
Blindness.

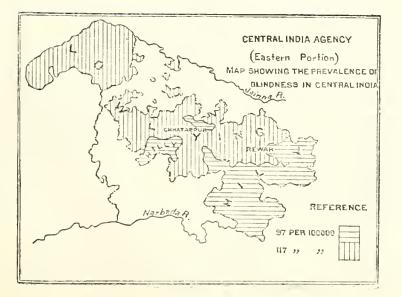
85. The blind have increased by 235 per ^{Comparative,} cent. on the 1901 figures—due to improved enumeration, as a comparison with other parts of India shows.

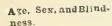
The statement below gives operations for cataract in 1901 and 1911 :--

						OPERATIONS FOR CATABACT.	
						1911.	1901.
	Natu	ıral D	ivisien	•		Successful.	Successful.
	Cen	tral	Indi	ia.		3,348	1,351
Plateau .						2,675	1,024
Lowlying						464	137
Hilly .	•		•			209	190

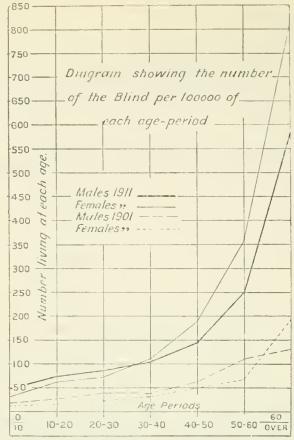
Of the Natural Divisions the Plateau shows the highest number, a Local distribution fact due to the greater number of towns and also to the better enumeration in that tract.







98

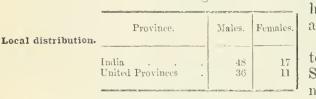


Females in this case exceed males. Under five years of age the balance is in favour of the males but after that the female figures rise rapidly. Congenital eye discases are said to be more prevalent among males, which would in part account for the difference. Cooking over smoky fires in a small space and the general neglect of disease among females is responsible for much blindness among old women.

The curves show the great improvement made since 1901 in recording this defect. Essentially a defect of old age, the curve should rise rapidly at the later periods. This it does, the female curve commencing a decided upward tendency at 20-30 and the male at 30-40.

The rise among females is rapid and agrees with the known prevalence of blindness in this sex at old age.

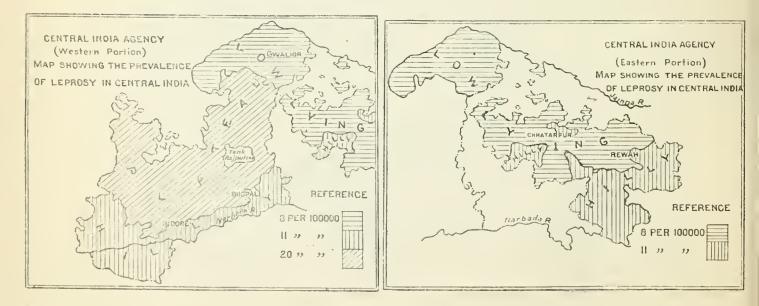
Leprosy.

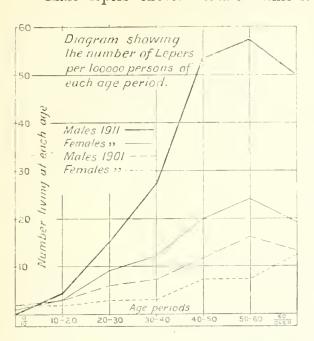


S6. The figures in this case are clearly still too low though considerably higher than in 1901, and it would be idle to base any theory upon them

The Plateau with its greater number of towns stands first. There is a leper asylum at Schore in this tract, with, however, only 32 inmates, 21 males and 11 females, which makes no

material difference to the total. These persons were all born in Bhopal State.





Age period.

0-10

10-2020-30

30-40

40-50

50-60

60 and over

Male lepers exceed female. This is a feature noticed wherever leprosy prevails, and though it may be due in part to concealment of female lepers it eannot be entirely due to this eause, but to men being more liable to the disease. The age figures show a great excess of females at 0-5.

> The male curve shows a rapid rise from the 10-20 period while the decline after 50-60 is also sharp showing that lepers are not long lived. The female curve shows similar conditions, the decline setting in at the same age.

> The greatest increase among lepers is found at 40-50, the period from 30 to 50 being apparently that at which the disease usually attacks people.

> The Census Report for India in 1891 and the Leprosy Commission put the age of greatest susceptibility at 25 to 30.

> is questionable Tt. whether the figures in this case are of any value at all for statistical purposes.

> 87. Taking male figures the highest ratio is given by Gahohi Banias, 39 men in every 10,000

being afflicted. Next come Shaikhs 31, Bhadauria Raiputs 27, and Jijhotia, Sanadhya, and Shrigaud Brahmans 28 each, in every 10,000. In other cases the ratios are below. It would be rash to base any particular deductions on these results.

Variation in

number of

lepers.

_ 22

+ 12 + 152 + 215

+264

+154

+

87

Among the Insane the Shrigaud Brahmans stand first with 51 afflicted in every 100,000, Shaikhs 37, Bundelas 34, and Bhadaurias 30, stand next. Among Deaf-mutes the order is Shaikhs 58, Shrimalis 56, Gahohis 51, Kachhwahas 48, Ponwars 46, Sanadhyas and Bhats 45, while Gahohis 300, Jijhotias 202, Sanadhyas 190, Shaikhs 189, Bhadaurias 178, Oswals 175, Shrigauds 167, and Ponwars 160, show most blind. The female figures are also high in this case, Gahalots 512, Gahohis 324, Jijhotias 242, and Bundelas 222. Among Lepers Bundelas 57, Bhilalas 51, Shrigands 39, Sondhias 34, Bhils 33, Rathods 32, stand first.

It will also be noticed that while a considerable number of castes show no females afflicted, due no doubt to concealment, only a few, in the case of Insanc and Lepers, give a blank return for males.

Caste and Infirmity,

99

Age, Sex and

Leprosy.

CHAPTER X .- INFIRMITIES.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE 1. -Number afflicted per 100,000 of the Population at each of the last two Censuses.

		Insa	NE.			DEAF-I	UUTE.		BIIND.				LEPERS.			
Natural Division. Male.		le,	Femal		Ma	le.	Fem	ale.	Male.		Female.		Male.		Female.	
	1911	1901	1911	1901	1911	1901	1911	1991	1911	1901	1911	1901	1911	1901	1911	1901
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Central India	10	5	6	2	27	19	19	13	109	41	128	35	19	7	9	4
Plateau .	13	6	8	3	26	25	19	14	120	56	147	36	27	8	13	6
Lowlying tract .	7	6	3	3	29	23	17	18	110	39	124	50	11	7	5	3
Hilly tract	10	2	6	1	27	3	19	2	11	17	104	10	15	1	7	

SUBSIDIARY TABLE H.-Distribution of the infirmities by age per 10,000 of each sex.

			workshown o															
				Ins.	ANE.			DEAF-	MUTE.			BLI	ND.			LEPI	ERS.	
Age.			Ma	ile.	Fem	iale.	Ma	le.	Fem	ale.	Ma	ie.	Female.		Male.		Fen	ale.
			1911	1901	1911	1901	1911	1901	1911	1901	1911	1901	1911	1901	1911	1901	1911	1901
1			2	3	ł	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Tota	al		10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,900	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
0-5			300	174	113	297	399	373	513	432	516	357	307	-411	34	441	152	
5-10			392	652	940	495	1,421	512	1,284	919	703	605	422	438	34	368	76	974
10-15			1,093	1,011	1,052	1,188	1,290	1,118	992	844	605	665	372	465	168	257	203	455
15-20			1,196	565	855	891	1,021	1,018	1,004	888	621	808	377	411	257	919	381	649
20-25			1,010	1,087	1,128	990	1,183	803	1,038	888	779	808	500	654	627	401	863	619
25 - 30		8	1,526	1,087	1,203	1,585	1,229	908	1,085	888	725	957	639	728	928	1,360	1,244	779
30-35			948	1,304	940	594	1,183	803	931	760	860	830	781	977	1,275	1,140	1,193	649
35 - 40			928	826	489	1,089	530	885	712	633	643	681	501	600	1,051	772	863	779
40-45			866	957	1,203	990	614	1,176	735	694	895	889	958	1,031	2,092	1,250	1,370	1,104
45-50			577	913	451	594	323	745	280	469	463	618	527	579	839	735	939	1,169
50-55			557	348	714	195 .	369	780	525	1,013	875	913	1,280	937	1,398	1,030	1,447	1,104
55 - 60			124	304	150	297	108	214	210	375	394	819	420	418	324	625	254	325
60 and over	r	•	474	739	752	495	330	605	688	1,197	1,908	1,050	2,916	2,351	973	699	1,015	1,364

SUBSIDIARY TABLE III Number afflicted per 100,000 persons of each age period and number of females afflicted per 1,000 males.

			N	UMBER	AFFL1	CTED PI	ZR 109,0	00.			NUMB	ER OF FI	EMALES ,000 MAL		ED PER
Age.		AFFLIC-	INSANE.		DEAF-MUTE.		BLIND.		LEPERS.		afflie-	e,	Deaf-mute.		S.
	Male,	Female.	Male.	Female,	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female,	Male.	Female.	Total ted.	Insane,	Deaf-	Blind.	Lepers.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Total .	165	162	10	6	27	19	109	128	19	9	923	548	658	1,105	441
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{r} 48\\96\\115\\134\\154\\150\\161\\184\\235\\239\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 31 \\ 70 \\ 88 \\ 104 \\ 96 \\ 119 \\ 139 \\ 155 \\ 223 \\ 264 \end{array}$	$2 \\ 3 \\ 11 \\ 14 \\ 11 \\ 16 \\ 10 \\ 15 \\ 13 \\ 17$		$7 \\ 31 \\ 35 \\ 33 \\ 36 \\ 34 \\ 32 \\ 23 \\ 24 \\ 26 \\ 26 \\ 34 \\ 32 \\ 32 \\ 34 \\ 32 \\ 34 \\ 32 \\ 34 \\ 32 \\ 34 \\ 32 \\ 34 \\ 34$	$\begin{array}{c} 6\\ 20\\ 22\\ 26\\ 19\\ 20\\ 18\\ 24\\ 20\\ 17\\ 17\end{array}$	$ \begin{array}{r} 39\\ 61\\ 66\\ 81\\ 94\\ 82\\ 95\\ 114\\ 144\\ 150 \end{array} $	$24 \\ 44 \\ 57 \\ 66 \\ 63 \\ 81 \\ 104 \\ 113 \\ 176 \\ 213$	$ \begin{array}{c} 1 \\ 3 \\ 6 \\ 13 \\ 18 \\ 24 \\ 32 \\ 57 \\ 46 \\ 6 \\ 16 \\ 18 \\ 18 \\ 24 \\ 57 \\ 46 \\ 57 \\ 46 \\ 57 \\ 46 \\ 57 \\ 46 \\ 57 \\ 46 \\ 57 \\ 57 \\ 57 \\ 57 \\ 57 \\ 57 \\ 57 \\ 57$	$ \begin{array}{c} 1 \\ 2 \\ 5 \\ 7 \\ 11 \\ 11 \\ 13 \\ 17 \\ 26 \\ \end{array} $	$\begin{array}{c} 677 \\ 663 \\ 608 \\ 636 \\ 663 \\ 781 \\ 790 \\ 731 \\ 911 \\ 977 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 200\\ 1,316\\ 528\\ 397\\ 612\\ 432\\ 544\\ 288\\ 762\\ 429\\ 762\\ 429\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 846\\ 595\\ 506\\ 647\\ 578\\ 581\\ 507\\ 884\\ 788\\ 571\\ 851\\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 657 \\ 60 \\ 679 \\ 672 \\ 709 \\ 974 \\ 1,002 \\ 861 \\ 1,196 \\ 1,259 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 2,000\\ 1,000\\ 533\\ 652\\ 607\\ 590\\ 412\\ 388\\ 289\\ 493\\ 493\end{array}$
5055	$ 328 \\ 381 \\ 673 $	$398 \\ 457 \\ 859$	$\begin{array}{c}13\\9\\13\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 9\\7\\10\end{array}$	24 21 25	21 30* 25_	$230 \\ 308 \\ 584$	342 403 802	$\begin{array}{c} 61\\ 43\\ 51 \end{array}$	$ \begin{array}{r} 26 \\ 17 \\ 19 \end{array} $	1,290 1,078 1,569	704 667 868	938 1,286 1,372	1,581 1,179 1,690	$456 \\ 345 \\ 460$

100

SUBSIDIARY TABLES.

NUMBER OF PEMALES AFFLICTED FER 1,000 MALES, NUMBER AFFLICTED PER 100,000. ted. Total afflicted. D'af-mute. Blind. Insane. Lepers. CASTE, TRIBE OR RACE. .epers. 1150.720 Blind, Male. Female Male. Female, Male. Female. Male. Female. Male. Female s Total $\mathbf{47}$ $\overline{7}$ 1.027 Aina 1.000 1.000 . . . 1.105 Bania . Agarwal 1,833 1.1211.000 Gahohi \$11 SS Mahesri . . . Oswal S 2,000 2.000 Porwal 8.1.4 Bhat 1.000 1.048Bhil S \$40 1,333 Bhilala S06 1,292 Brahman . Bhagor 1.010 1.500 1.300 Jijhotia 1,054 1.000 1,154 1.073 Sanadhya. Sarwaria . 1,625 Shrigand . Shrimali ,, 1.41 Chamar 1.130 1.193 Dhangar Gond 1,020\$00 1.200Gujar ----Kachera Khangar 1.750S.I 1,156 Koł .1 Mina 1.151.235Pathan . Rajput 6SS S Baghel 1,000 Bhadauria Bundela 1,000 1.333 2.375 ... 1.000 . Chanhan 1.1 2,000 Gahlot 2.7374,364 ,, Kachhwaha 2.1,, Ponwar 1.5831.000S 1.075Rathod 53S Tonwar S • , Saharia 1,353 1.0741.000 Sayad 1.333 SG Shaikh \$12 Sondhia 1,500 1,379 3.1 Teli s 1,067 2,333 1,139 | 1,000 S

SUESIDIARY TABLE IV.—Number afflicted per 100,000 persons of each Caste and number of females afflicted per 1,000 males.

CHAPTER XI.

Caste, Tribe or Race.

88. This Chapter deals with the statistics collected in column 8 of the schedule. It has been usual in this Chapter to deal with the composition of local castes and peculiar customs, but the delay in receiving information has necessitated the relegation of the information on local castes to a separate note.

89. The return on this occasion is noticeably more accurate. A caste index was compiled on the results of the last census and this together with the very complete instruction given in the census schools has undoubtedly improved the return. There were far fewer doubtful entries and these were, in practically every case, adjusted on reference.

In all 105 names of castes were recorded which comprise 1,000 or more individuals each. The classification adopted on this occasion in Subsidiary Table I is that of *traditional* occupation, that is to say, a Bhil will be classed under Forest, Hill Tribes, etc., even if he is actually a Subadhar in the Malwa Bhil Corps and has never been a professional hunter or fowler. In 1891 this classification was partially adopted, while in 1901 classification by social precedence was introduced, an unsatisfactory method, and one, moreover, which roused a good deal of antagonism between certain classes of the community.

90. It is not proposed to enter into the growth of the caste system as the various theories put forward can be studied in the works devoted to that subject. Having thus decided to avoid theoretical discussion and to relegate the caste list to a separate note, all that can be done is to deal with the distribution of the principal castes and their connection with the old traditional occupations. A caste for the purpose of this Chapter may be defined in the words of the census report for 1901 as "An endogamous group or a collection of several groups bearing a common name who, by reason of similarity of traditional occupation and reputed origin, are generally regarded by those of their castemen who are competent to give an opinion, as forming a single homogeneous community, the constituent parts of which are more nearly related to each other than they are to any other section of the society." It may be noted that endogamy, traditional occupation and a common origin are the three principles on which caste is based.

Distribution.

9	1.	The '	total	number	of castes or	section	is of the	co	$\operatorname{mmunity}$	record	ed are
given	in	the	inse	et. The	reduction	in the	number	is	solely d	ue to	better

Religion.	1911.	1901.
Hindu Jain Animist Musalman Total	$ \begin{array}{r} 145 \\ 24 \\ 11 \\ 48 \\ 228 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} 238 \\ 27 \\ 12 \\ 47 \\ \overline{324} \end{array} $

reduction in the number is solely due to better elassification. Brahmans of all clans number 986,050, . forming 12 per cent. of the Hindu population and 11 per cent. of the total population. The Sarvarias, found mostly in Baghelkhand, are by far the most numerous in this portion of the community. Rajputs of all clans number 755,819 or 9 per cent. of the Hindu and 8 per cent. of the total population, the Parmar being the most numerous. The Bania community, Jain and Hindu, numbers 373,917 and forms

4 per cent. of the total population, the Agarwals being the most numerous. Of remaining castes the Chamars (859,000) far exceed all others forming 9 per cent. of the whole population, Kachhi (372,000), Ahir (281,000) and Lodhi (228,000) following.

92. The relative strength of Hindu castes containing 50,000 or more individuals is given in the diagram attached. The first point that is brought out is the enormous excess of Chamars over all other castes. They exceed the Kachhis, who come next, by about 490,000 and form 10 per cent. of the Hindu

Caste.

Accuracy of re-

turn.

Hindu Castes.

		00000				09696	-1	96009	9	000030	09	9000	70	0000	R9	0000	9002
AHIR	BE STORES	194 - 22	Teching Star	- 200	1000	Į											
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BALAI	Lac State	10072157															
BANIA AGARWAL	AN IO AND A	I				1											
BANSPHOR	THE OWNER WATCHING																
BHANSI	FRESHERING								-								
BHOI	APPERED I					1											
BRAHMANJUHORN	C.S. States													L			
22 HARAUJIA						1											
" SARADHYA	STANDARD T	-															
17 SARVARIA	10 - 10 - 10 - 10	a standa	-	- serie		4											
CHAMAR	NO DECIDENCE		2 Course		5.34-	10.00	Y. materia	1	-		417-34F		C BOOM	-	10.00	5. m 2 p	3
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KACHHI	A LACK . JA MANY			-	-	and the second	2:23										
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OUIAR	and the same black and	50								-							

population. This easte is met with chiefly in Northern Gwalior, Baghelkhand and Bundelkhand where 56 per cent. are found.

93. The Kachhis, a cultivating class, forming 4 per cent. of the population, Kachni. is met with throughout the Agency, though more numerous in Orchha, Datia, and Northern Gwalior. The Sarvaria Brahmans who are third in order of numerical importance are chiefly found in Baghelkhand.

94. Ahirs follow being chiefly met with in Northern Gwalior, Baghelkhand Ahir. and Bundelkhand where about 70 per cent. reside. A decrease of 12 per cent. has occurred among Ahirs as compared with the figure of 1901. This is due mainly to the fact that the Bharuds, who follow the same profession in the Bhil country, were included among Ahirs in 1901.

95. This easte has risen by 165 per cent. since 1901. This increase is found Bagri. chiefly in the Malwa tract. The largest increase is reported from the Malwa districts of Gwalior (Ujjain, Shajapur, Mandsaur), the Bhopal district round Ashta, Dewas, Rajgarh and Narsinghgarh.

The number in 1911 compares favourably with that of 1891. The famine of 1900 severely affected this wandering tribe while by constantly changing their place of residence they pass from one part of the country to another.

96. This caste is found exclusively in Rewah. The increase of 120 per cent. Baiga. is entirely due to more careful enumeration. Bemariha, previously shown as a separate caste, was, on investigation, found to be a sub-division of Baiga. The number returned in 1891 compares favourably with the figures of 1911.

97. This class shows a decrease of 31 per cent. The principal decrease is found Balai. in the Malwa districts of Gwalior. Latterly this class has taken to cultivation and working in factories and they are extensively concealing their real caste as they rise. The Balais also being more or less allied with Balahars, Kotwars, Basors, etc., who are all elassed together in ordinary parlance, were probably shown under the common term of Balai in 1901.

98. A large increase is perceptible among Bansphors due to reasons noted Bansphor. above.

99. This is a very doubtful caste entry at any time as many persons are apt Beldar. to be classed as Beldars because they work as coolies. The increase is chiefly in the Indore State and is caused apparently by the large public works in progress of which there were none in 1901.

The explanation against *Ahir* will explain the increase.

Bharna.

Deswall.

Gusain.

Khati.

Korku.

Gahalot.

Raghubansi.

Rawat.

Tambat.

Brahman.

Rajput.

Bania.

Other Castes.

Animist.

100. The rise of 291 per cent. is found chiefly in the Nimar district of Indore, the Bhopal districts bordering on the Narbada, Dhar, Dewas and Narsinghgarh, and is due to more accurate enumeration.

101. Gusain, Babaji, and Bairagi are all of the same class and are popularly called by any of these names. Taking all these three together a rise of 53 per cent. has taken place since 1901. Compared with the figures of 1891 a small decrease is noticed. In the famine of 1900 these devotees rapidly disappeared from the stricken districts where begging was at a discount.

102. Khatis are carpenters and distinction is not always very carefully made between them and Badhai and Sutar.

103. The return was in 1901 clearly faulty, only 9,667 being shewn against 21,131 in 1891. The increase shown in 1911 is due to careful enumeration. Unless closely questioned these people invariably call themselves Rajputs.

104. The Gahalot Rajputs are found mainly in the Shajapur district of Gwalior and the Nizamat-i-Maghrib of Bhopal. The increase is due to better enumeration as the figures of 1891 show.

105. These people are met with mainly in the Malwa districts of Gwalior, Bhopal and Indore and in Rewah. The enormous increase is due to better enumeration. In 1901 most of them were simply shown as Rajputs.

106. This is a degraded class of Rajputs and unless very carefully questioned they never give their correct caste. They are cultivators mostly found in Gird Gwalior district and in the cast of the Agency. In Western Central India they are sparsely met with.

107. Tambat, Thatera, Tamer and Kasera all belong to one and the same occupational group and their separation is not easy. Tambat is a Dekkani title for a worker in brass known in Central India either as Thatera, Tamera or Kasera.

108. The numerically important sections of this community are the Sarvarias (303,000), Sanadhyas (159,000), Kanaujias (81,000), and Jijhotias (64,000), Bhagor (32,000), Shrigaud (15,000), and Bhadaurias (8,000) forming 29 per cent. of the local Brahman community. All these groups belong to Northern Gwalior and Bundelkhand, the Jijhotias being peculiar to that region, while the Shrigauds are chiefly met with in the Gwalior districts in Malwa and in the Indore district of Nimar.

109. Among the Rajputs, the Parmars stand first forming 14 per cent. of the whole Rajput community being found almost wholly in Malwa. It is not possible to show variations as in 1901 these clans were not shown separately, except Gahalot and Raghubansi and in their case the return was very imperfect.

110. Here we have both Jain and Hindu members of the community who in many cases intermarry freely and may, therefore, be taken as homogeneous groups.

The Agarwals (61,000) are the most numerous section of the community. They are chiefly found in Northern Gwalior and Rewah. The Gahohis (25,000) are confined to the East of the Agency, while the Kesar (14,000) are peculiar to the Rewah State.

Mahesri (23,000) are met with in appreciable number in the Malwa districts of Gwalior and other States. Only Agarwals, Oswals and Porwals were recorded in 1901. The Agarwals show a rise of 47 per cent., the Porwals of 99 per cent. due to the separate record of all castes. In 1901 they came under Bani.

111. Of the 105 castes in Subsidiary Table II, 59 show a rise since 1901. Among these, as already noted, a very large difference is to be seen in some cases. In one case only, Chhatri, is there any considerable fall. This is due to the separate record of all Rajput clans on this occasion.

112. Among the Animistic Tribes the Bhils, who number 270,000 or 56 per

0000 100000	150000	200000	250000	300000
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BHIL	
BHILALA	
GOND	
SAHARIA	

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cent. are the strongest; after them come the Bhilala, Gond and Saharia, who form respectively 19, 15 and 7 per cent.

113. Among Muhammadans the Shaikhs are numerically the strongest. Musalman.

	<u>O 20000 40000 60000 80000 100000 120000 140000 15000</u>
BOHRA	
FAQUIR	
MEWATI	
MUGHAL	
PATHAN	
PINJARA	
SAIYAD	
SHAIKH	
" JULAHA	

Next come the Pathans, Bohras, Saiyad, Mughals. The Mughals show a rise of 22 per cent. chiefly in the States of Baghelkhand, Jaora, and Chhatarpur.

114. Subsidiary Table I gives caste and traditional occupations. The cultivating class stands first with about 18 per cent. following their traditional occupation; Forest and Hill Tribes give 12 per cent.; Priests following with 11 per cent.; leather workers 9 per cent.; and land holders with S and Graziers with 5 per cent.; the rest all fall below 5 per cent. only one in every thousand among Bards and Astrologers and confectioners following their real trade.

115. New castes are most often formed by new settlements. Being discon- New castes. nected from their parent stock they form new habits and customs which alienate them. The parent stock, moreover, is apt to suspect their strict adherence to caste rules especially in marriage and refuse to recognise the connection. A few

gava and a Bania woman. They persist in being called Brahmans. They are, however, really Banias and have been treated as such in the United Provinces where they predominate. The real Brahman descendants of Bhargava Rishi are the Bhagor or Bhargava Brahmans found in Orchha and Northern Gwalior. They have no connection with the Dhusar.

The "Lodas" were originally Tonwar Rajputs of Delhi. They assert that at the bidding of the Emperor they subdued Nawagarh but were subsequently expelled and called " Loda." Gradually they increased in number and spread over the Umatwara tract forming a separate caste 13,943, being returned in the census of 1911 They appear to have been included among Lodhas or Lodhis in the previous census.

The Ruwalas were originally inhabitants of Mewar where they were known as Muwala Rajputs. Migrating to Umatwara they abaudoued the parda system, lost status and were called "Ruwala" and became a separate caste. The number of persons returned in 1911 was 3,377. They appear to have been included among Rajputs previously.

The Chamars of the Jathua sub-caste have begun to form themselves into a separate caste. These people came originally from Bharatpur and having taken to carpentry and manual work renounced all connection with their original caste. In the present census these persons, who were found in Indore and Mhow, have been included under Chamars.

Caste Government.

116. All the functional groups and a majority of the inferior castes, such as Kachchis, Gaolis, Dhobis, Chamars, etc., with the exception of a few tribes, as well as Brahmans and Rajputs are governed by Panchayats or standing caste committees which deal with breaches of caste rules and religious matters.

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The chief object of a Panchayat is to regulate matters relating to the calling followed by the caste. It usually consists of a headman, called Chaudhari or Mahton with the leading members of the community, not less than four, selected by him. Other castemen attend but not usually many. These men are the working members, so to speak, of the committee although every caste fellow has a right of voice in a Panchayat meeting. Among the inferior or less educated classes where there is a lack of intelligent men all disputes are settled on the opinion of the headman and the selected members.

A full Panchayat of all eastemen is, however, convened whenever the members consider it necessary to decide any important point relating to social or moral questions or whenever a party earnestly desires to place a matter before them for arbitration.

The subjects brought before this body concern matrimony, domestic affairs, restoration to caste or expulsion from it for misbehaviour or action contrary to rules, abduction of women, adultery, taking water and eating *Pakki* or *Kachchi* roti of prohibited eastes, following occupations considered derogatory to the caste, taking up work left unfinished by a easteman for non-payment of his just demand by his employer and the like. Pending decision the party in fault is temporarily placed out of caste. No easteman will eat, drink or smoke with him or have any communication with him, and he may even be prevented from following his calling.

The members of the committee hear the complainant and the accused, examine witnesses, hold open discussion and finally decide by majority. The proceedings are generally oral.

The punishment usually awarded is either penance (*Prayaschit*) entailing a visit to the Ganges or some shrine, for the purpose of bathing and washing away the sin, ex-communication, the giving of a easte feast, or a fine, the last being utilized in charitable gifts. For trifling matters an apology with folded hands and bended head is considered sufficient.

In these days the influence of the Panchayats is decreasing, except among the inferior eastes such as Gaolis, Dhobis, Bhangis, etc., there being an inercasing tendency for each man to judge for himself. The younger and educated generation especially, imbued with western ideas, has commenced to marry more freely beyond the old easter estrictions and to take food and drink anywhere, to visit Europe or America and on their return to quietly rejoin their caste brethren without any Prayaschit. A recent notable instance of marriage outside the old endogamous group is that of the Bundela Chief of Panna with the daughter of the Bhavnagar Chief, who is a Gohil Rajput.

Caste Control by Hindu Rajas.

117. In former days the Hindu Rajas exercised a considerable control over easte matters and up to quite recent date there were religious councils at Gwalior and Indore appointed by the Chief, composed of learned *Shastris* to whom important matters on caste questions were submitted. The decision of these committees was nominally final but their decisions were often overruled by the Maharajas wherever an aggrieved party could obtain the ear of the Chief. His orders were absolutely final. The Chief of Barwani till quite recently had control over the decision of certain caste Panchayats. This control is now no longer exercised.

Caste Restrictions.

118. A number of restrictions have been imposed by Hindu laws with respect to the life of a man. Although nowadays many of these are not very strictly observed, the following may be mentioned as nominally binding on every person in the caste.

(1) That he should not intermarry with his own sub-caste.

(2) That no girl should attain puberty before marriage, that is, she should be married before she passes the age of 12 years.

(3) That a widow of a Brahman, Rajput or Bania should not remarry. Those who practise this were formerly considered degraded and no strict persons in the caste would hold communication with them, intermarry, eat or drink with them.

(4) That a man should not take food or drink from the hands of prohibited castes and castes lower than himself

(5) That he should not follow an occupation derogatory to his caste. The prohibition is never regarded as binding in these days as Brahmans and Banias now freely trade in wines and leather articles. The business, however, is supposed not to pollute them, as they do not themselves make the articles. In eastern Central India Brahmans and Banias, though cultivators, are prohibited from actually holding the plough. In other parts of the Agency they personally plough the land. Castes such as Ahirs and Kumbis are prohibited from begging, others from scavenging, stable service, shoe-making, etc.

(6) The Malwi Brahmans and all Banias are prohibited from eating flesh and fish or drinking wine, formented liquors and distilled water.

(7) That they should not touch Mochis, Chamars, Dhobis, Domars, Bhangis or Basors. If they do so, they must purify themselves by bathing and washing their clothes.

(8) That they should not draw water from a well used by the above classes or allow them to draw water from their own wells.

Within the last twenty years conditions have materially changed and though to a great extent easy communication has increased the cohesion between different sections of the same community, at the same time caste restrictions are not so strictly adhered to. The first distinction to go was dress. Distinctive caste dress has almost wholly disappeared among educated classes of the younger generation. The *Pagri* has been replaced by a felt cap, *Sapha*, and even sola hats, the *Angrakha* by coats of European cut, the *Kurta* and *Bandi* by shirts, *Paijamas* and *Dhotis* by trousers, native *Juta* by English shoes and boots, and so on. Added to these is the practice of shaving after the western fashion which gives no indication as to whether the person is a Hindu, Musalman, Anglo-Indian or Parsi still less whether he is a Brahman, Rajput, Nai, Teli, etc. Formerly a man's caste could be distinguished at a glance by his peculiar dress. Travelling by rail and education in schools and colleges, where all castes sit on one bench, has done away with pollution by touch or proximity, while public institutions such as hospitals, jails and boarding houses do not respect caste restrictions. Coming in contact with western education and ideas restrictions of food and drink have gone out of fashion and now high and low castes dine freely in public refreshment rooms served by Christians, Musalmans and even low caste Hindus, while articles of food made in Europe and imported are generally eaten.

119. Agriculture is the principal occupation followed in Central India and Caste and Brahmans, Banias, Rajputs and Chamars and even the Bhils all alike pursue it. The true agricultural castes form 26 per cent. of the Hindu population, the most important are shewn below. These eight castes form 13 per cent. of the total population and 14 per cent. of the Hindu population of the Agency :--

	Nat	ne,				Total.	Malwa.	Northern Gwalior an l Bundelkhand.	Baghelkhand.
Dangi Gujar Jat . Kachhi Kumawat Kunbi Lodhi . Mali .	• • • • • • •	• • • • • • • •	• • •	• • • • • •	•	62,000 185,000 46,000 371,000 5,000 215,000 228,000 72,000	52,200 107,700 35,100 125,600 4,990 108,300 122,100 57,600	$9,200 \\ 77,100 \\ 9,800 \\ 186,800 \\ 10 \\ 42,400 \\ 92,500 \\ 10,500$	$\begin{array}{c} 600\\ 200\\ 1,100\\ 59\ 100\\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ $
			Тота	L		1,181,000	613,590	427,810	142,600

120. The real herdsmen are confined practically to three castes Ahirs, Gad- **merdsmen**, arias and Gaolis which are not very carefully distinguished in ordinary parlance. They form 5 per cent. of the total and 6 per cent. of the Hindu population :—

		Na	me.				Total.	Malwa.	Northern Gwalior and Bundelkhand.	Baghelkhand.
Ahir . Gadaria Gaoli .				•	• 1	281,000 159,000 44,000	$\begin{array}{c} - \\ 124,500 \\ 64,900 \\ 22,000 \end{array}$	82,700 74,300 21,200	73,800 19,806 800	
				:	484,000	211,400	178,200	94,400		
										2

Crafismen.

121. Genuine craftsmen are included in the castes given below. They form 8 per cent. of the total population and 9 per cent. of the Hindu population :—

		Nan	10.				Total.	Malwa,	Northern Gwalior and Bundelkhand,	Baghelkhand.
Darzi .		•					58,000	33,800	13,500	10,700
Kasera	•	•	•		•	•	3,00)	1,900	300	800
Kumhar		•				•	143,000	72,200	49,700	21,100
Lohar			•	•		•	95.000	46,000	26,000	23,000
Mochi			•				6,000	3,700	1,400	900
Salvi .							2,000	1,980	20	
Sonar .						•	66,000	33,700	20,000	12,300
Sutar .							115,000	75,700	30,100	9,200
Jingar							800	740	60	
Kachera							6,000	2,100	1.300	2,600
Kanghigar							500	4 + 1	500	
Kandera			•				19,000	4,300	12,400	2,300
Koli .							173,000	59,300	88,700	25,000
Komti							1.000	1,000		
Koshti							2,000	1,500	500	
Lakhera							8,000	4,200	2,600	1,200
Maru	,						3,000	2,980	20	-,
Tambat							5,000	3,600	1,100	300
Patwa							3,000	1,400	1,300	300
1	•	,					0,000		1,000	
				Тот	АL	•	709,300	350,100	249,500	109,700

Traders.

122. Traders have few castes but are a most important body of men. They form 4 per cent. of the total population and 4 per cent. of the Hindu and Jain population :—

	Nau	16.			Total.	Malwa.	Northern Gwalior and Bundelkhand.	Baghelkhand.
Agarwal . Gahohi . Kasaundhan Kesar . Khariaj . Mahesri . Oswal . Oswal . Others .	• • • •	•	•	•	$\begin{array}{r} 61,000\\ 25,000\\ 8,700\\ 14,200\\ 4,400\\ 23,000\\ 47,000\\ 39,000\\ 150,700\\ \hline \end{array}$	29,200 5,800 21,840 43,500 27,300 97,260 224,900	$\begin{array}{r} 25,400\\18,800\\1,200\\200\\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\$	$\begin{array}{r} 6,400\\ 400\\ 7,500\\ 14,000\\ 4,400\\ 500\\ 500\\ 700\\ 12,600\\\\ 47,900\end{array}$

Warrior classes.

123. The principal warrior classes are given below. They form 10 per cent. of the total population and 11 per cent. of Hindus and Musalmans :---

		Nan	ae.			Total.	Malwa.	Northern Gwalior and Bundelkhand.	Baghelkhaud,
Rajputs Dhangar Maratha Pathan	•	•	• •	Тот.	•	755,000 5,000 28,000 138,000 926,000	424,8004,00018,65092,700 $540,150$	190,800 700 9,300 33,600 234,400	139,400 300 50 11,700 151,450

Priests and Devotees.

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124. The most important priestly classes are those shown here who form 3 per cent. of the Hindu population :---

N	ame,				Total.	Malwa.	Northern Gwalior and Bundelkhand.	Baghelkhand.
Bhargava Jijhotia Sanadhya Shrigaud	•	•	0 0 0 0	•	32,000 63,000 159,000 15,000	16,800 8,400 41,800 13,800	15,000 53,×00 115,500 900	200 80 9 1,700 300
		To	FAL	•	269,000	80,800	185,200	3,000

CASTE AND OCCUPATION.

Bards and

125. Bards, astrologers, actors and mimes are given below : --

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Astrologers. Northern Gwalior Name, Total. Malwa. Baghelkhand. and Bundelkhand. Bhat . 25,000 13,600 7,300 4,100 Charan Bhand Gondhali Nat 2,990 950 80 $3,000 \\ 2,000 \\ 80$ 10 1,100 ••• 1,700 ... ٠ 8,000 4,900 1,400 . . 22,470 38,080 10,110 5,500 TOTAL

126. The most numerous of the depressed classes are entered below. They **Depressed classes**. form 11 per cent. of the total population :—

	Name.						Total.	MaIwa.	Northern Gwalior and Bundelkhand.	Baghelkhand.
Bhangi (M)				•			3,000	2,700	300	
" (H)					í.		52,300	27,800	19,300	5,200
Chamar						1	859,000	389,300	351,700	118,000
Dhobi (M)							600	270	200	130
" (H)					•		81,000	46,470	34,500	30
Dom .							300	150	50	100
Kanjar							1,000	200	200 -	600
Mahar.							6,000	5,700	300	
Mang .							500	500		
Sor .	•	•			•	•	13,000	•••	13,000	
				Tor	L		1,016,700	473,090	419,550	124,060

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SUBSIDIARY TABLE I.-Castes classified according to their Traditional Occupations.

tiroup and caste,	Strength 000's omitted.	Group and easte.	Strength 000's omitted.
Land Holders	756 81	Genealogists	<u></u>
Rajput	756	Bhat · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	$\frac{26}{4}$
Cultivators	1,673 179	Bards and astrologers	<u>10</u> 1
	0.0	Joshi	10
Ajana	$\frac{26}{49}$		71
Dangi	$63 \\ 62$	Writers	$-\frac{74}{8}$
Gujar .	186		
Jat	$\begin{array}{r} 47\\ 372\end{array}$	Kayasth	$\frac{71}{3}$
Kalota	22 90		0
Kulmi	215	Musicians, singers, dancers, mimes	62
Ledhi	229	and jugglers.	-02
Mali	$\frac{72}{75}$		
Sondhia	71	Dholi	15
Others · · · · · ·	95	Others	47
Labourers	81	Traders and pedlars	<u>404</u> <u>43</u>
	-	Bania	374
Kir · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	6 2	Bohra	16 14
Forest and Hill Tribcs, Hunters and Fowlers.	$\frac{1,164}{124}$	Carriers by pack animals	36 +
Bagri	53 296		0.0
Bhilala	123	Banjara	$32 \\ 4$
Gond	$235 \\ 193$		2
Kol	25	Barbers	156
Kotwal .	$ 28 \\ 21 $		17
Maji	25	Nai	156
Patlia	$\frac{22}{81}$		100
Saharia	62^{81}		
		Washermen	82
Graziers and dairy men	$\frac{485}{52}$	Dhobi	82
Ahir	$ 281 \\ 160 $		262
Gadaria	44	Weavers	28
Fishermen, boatmen, and palki-	236	Chhipa	18
bearers.	25	Koli	174 27
		Others	43
	52		50
Bhoi · · · · · ·	89	Tailors	$\frac{59}{6}$
Dhimar			
Dhimar	57 29		
Dhimar	57	Darzi	59
Dhimar	57 29	Darzi	
Dhimar	57 29	Darzi	59
Dhimar . <td>57 29 9 1,073</td> <td>Carpenters</td> <td>224 24 107</td>	57 29 9 1,073	Carpenters	224 24 107
Dhimar . <td>57 29 9 1,073 115 49 23</td> <td>Carpenters</td> <td>224 24</td>	57 29 9 1,073 115 49 23	Carpenters	224 24
Dhimar . <td>57 29 9 <u>1,073</u> 115 49 23 986</td> <td>Carpenters</td> <td>224 24 107 115</td>	57 29 9 <u>1,073</u> 115 49 23 986	Carpenters	224 24 107 115
Dhimar . <td>57 29 9 1,073 115 49 23</td> <td>Carpenters . <th< td=""><td>224 24 107 115 2</td></th<></td>	57 29 9 1,073 115 49 23	Carpenters . <th< td=""><td>224 24 107 115 2</td></th<>	224 24 107 115 2
Dhimar . <td>57 29 9 <u>1,073</u> 115 49 23 986</td> <td>Carpenters</td> <td>224 24 107 115</td>	57 29 9 <u>1,073</u> 115 49 23 986	Carpenters	224 24 107 115

Noir.-The number below the total strength of each group indicates the proportion per millo to the total population.

SUBSIDIARY TABLES.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE 1.-Castes classified according to their Traditional Occupations-continued,

Group and caste.	Strength 600's omitted.	Group and caste.	Strength 000's omitted.
Potters .	1 1 5 16	Leather-workers	<u>874</u> 93
Kumhar	145	Chamar	$\frac{859}{15}$
Glass and lac workers	$\frac{22}{2}$	Basket workers and mat makers	<u> </u>
Kachera	$\begin{array}{c} 6\\ 4\\ 10\\ 2\end{array}$	Bansphor	52 7
Black-smiths	<u> </u>	Earth, salt, etc., workers and quar- riers.	$-\frac{32}{3}$
Lohar	97	Beldar	$\frac{26}{6}$
Gold and silver-smiths	$\frac{-67}{7}$	Domestic servants	
Sonar	67	Village watchmen and menials	163 18
Brass and copper-smiths	29 3	Balai Mirdha	140 17
Bharewa	23 G	Others	6 57
Confectioners and grain parchers	9 1	Sweepers	6
Bharbunja Halwai		Bhangi	57
Oil-pressers	187 20	Others	7 <u>20</u> 77
Teli	187	Christians Deswali Gusain	9 34 21
Toddy drawers and distillers	70 7	Jogi Kandera Khangar	15 20 38 3
Kalal	64 6	Maratha	$28 \\ 18 \\ 139 \\ 19$
Butchers	<u>25</u> 3	Rawat	$\begin{array}{c} 64\\ 32\\ 147\end{array}$
Khatik	21 .1	Shaikh Behna	24 15 87

NOTE .- The number below the total strength of each group indicate the proportion per wills to the total population.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE H.-Variation in Caste, tribe, race, etc., since 1881.

٠

	Caste, tribe or race.	Pers	ons 000'	's omitt	ed.	3	ercentage of variation Inerease (+) Decrease (-)		N varia	let tion.
		1911.	1901.	1891.	1851.	1901 to 1911.	1891 to 1901.	1881 to 1891.	18J1 to 1911,	1681 to 1911.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
$ \begin{array}{c} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \\ 4 \\ 5 \\ 6 \end{array} $	Ahir Ajana Bagri Baiga Bairagi Balai .	$281 \\ 26 \\ 53 \\ 23 \\ 49 \\ 140$	$321 \\ 23 \\ 20 \\ 9 \\ 34 \\ 203$	374 19 57 16 59 347	246 170	$-12^{\cdot 3} + 13^{\cdot 3} + 165^{\cdot 1} + 152^{\cdot 6} + 44^{\cdot 2} - 31^{\cdot 0}$	$ \begin{array}{r} -14.1 \\ +24.9 \\ -65.2 \\ -42.6 \\ -42.3 \\ -41.5 \end{array} $	+51.6 +103.3	$-24.7 \\ +41.6 \\ -7.8 \\ +45.0 \\ -16.7 \\ -59.6$	+ 14·2 17·9
	Bania	374	359	265	287	+ 4.1	+ 35.6	-7.6	+ 41 1	+ 30'4
$\begin{array}{c} 7\\ 8\\ 9\\ 10\\ 11\\ 12\\ 13\\ 14\\ 15\\ 16\\ 17\\ 18\\ 19\\ 20\\ 21\\ 22\\ \end{array}$	Bania Agarwal<	$\begin{array}{c} 61\\ 25\\ 14\\ 39\\ 32\\ 26\\ 57\\ 23\\ 40\\ 26\\ 296\\ 123\\ 52\\ 52\\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 42\\ \cdots\\ 20\\ 54\\ 20\\ 26\\ 39\\ 8\\ 54\\ \cdots\\ 9\\ 31\\ 206\\ 131\\ 59\\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} \cdots \\ \cdots \\ 36 \\ \vdots \\ 39 \\ 44 \\ 8 \\ 38 \\ \cdots \\ 11 \\ 39 \\ 354 \\ 159 \\ 17 \\ \end{array}$	···· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ·	$\begin{array}{c} +47.3 \\ \cdots \\ +14.8 \\ -12.2 \\ +99.7 \\ +20.3 \\ +34.8 \\ +250.1 \\ +47 \\ \cdot \\ +421.6 \\ -18.6 \\ +43.6 \\ -6.9 \\ -11.8 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} \cdots \\ \cdots \\ +50.2 \\ -32.1 \\ -11.4 \\ -6.6 \\ +42.7 \\ \cdots \\ -18.2 \\ -18.8 \\ -41.8 \\ -41.8 \\ -17.6 \\ +250.1 \end{array}$	 + 63.2 	$\begin{array}{c} \cdots \\ \cdots \\ +31.8 \\ -18.4 \\ +19.5 \\ +227.0 \\ +49.4 \\ \cdots \\ +327.7 \\ -33.1 \\ -16.5 \\ -22.6 \\ +208.8 \end{array}$	 +36·3
	Brahman	986	878	955	962	+ 11*0	-8*2	-0.2	+ 3.2	+ 2.5
$\begin{array}{c} 33\\ 2\\ 2\\ 2\\ 2\\ 2\\ 2\\ 2\\ 2\\ 2\\ 2\\ 2\\ 2\\ 2\\$	Brahman Bhagor , Lakshani , Gujargaud , Gujarati , Jijhotia , Kanojia , Sanadhya , Sanadhya , Sanadhya , Sarvaria , Shrigaud Chamar Chamar . Shrigaud Chamar . Shrigaud Chamar . Shrigaud Chamar . Dangi Dangi Dangi 	$\begin{array}{c} 32\\ 34\\ 19\\ 40\\ 64\\ 81\\ 159\\ 303\\ 15\\ 859\\ 18\\ 63\\ 59\\ 34\\ 63\\ 59\\ 34\\ 63\\ 59\\ 34\\ 63\\ 100\\ 44\\ 235\\ 21\\ 186\\ 47\\ 15\\ 372\\ 57\\ 64\\ 27\\ 20\\ 71\\ 29\\ 48\\ 107\\ 21\\ 90\\ 193\\ 174\\ 25\\ 28\\ 215\\ 144\\ 228\\ 97\\ 21\\ 144\\ 228\\ 97\\ 21\\ 72\\ 21\\ 72\\ 21\\ 72\\ 21\\ 72\\ 21\\ 72\\ 21\\ 72\\ 21\\ 72\\ 21\\ 72\\ 21\\ 72\\ 21\\ 72\\ 21\\ 72\\ 21\\ 72\\ 21\\ 72\\ 21\\ 72\\ 21\\ 72\\ 228\\ 97\\ 72\\ 21\\ 72\\ 228\\ 97\\ 72\\ 72\\ 228\\ 97\\ 72\\ 72\\ 72\\ 72\\ 72\\ 72\\ 72\\ 72\\ 72\\ 7$	$\begin{array}{c} \cdots \\ \cdots \\ 54 \\ \cdots \\ 13 \\ 717 \\ 17 \\ 38 \\ 56 \\ 9 \\ 9 \\ 41 \\ 66 \\ 79 \\ 9 \\ 148 \\ 35 \\ 195 \\ 45 \\ 161 \\ 53 \\ 347 \\ 29 \\ 62 \\ 277 \\ 17 \\ 29 \\ 62 \\ 277 \\ 17 \\ 79 \\ 28 \\ 34 \\ 577 \\ 21 \\ 94 \\ 156 \\ 170 \\ 10 \\ 32 \\ 229 \\ 136 \\ 216 \\ 93 \\ 26 \\ 72 \\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} \cdots \\ \end{array} \\ \begin{array}{c} \cdots \\ 888 \\ 21 \\ 59 \\ 66 \\ 38 \\ 52 \\ 69 \\ 97 \\ 171 \\ 10 \\ 254 \\ 36 \\ 205 \\ 57 \\ 100 \\ 254 \\ 38 \\ 81 \\ 12 \\ 21 \\ 222 \\ 74 \\ 32 \\ 38 \\ 85 \\ 114 \\ 217 \\ 123 \\ 21 \\ 229 \\ 157 \\ 253 \\ 107 \\ \cdots \\ 91 \\ \end{array}$	 1,077 15 414 337 183 183 183 183 185 	$\begin{array}{c} \cdots \\ \cdots $	$\begin{array}{c} \cdots \\ \cdots $	$ \begin{array}{c}\\\\ +17.6\\\\ +157.5\\\\ -38.5\\\\ -39.4\\\\ +157.9\\\\\\ +157.9\\\\\\ +157.9\\\\\\ +32.1\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\ $	$\begin{array}{c} \cdots \\ \cdots $	$ \begin{array}{c} $

SUBSIDIARY TABLE II. - Variation in Caste, tribe, race, etc., since 1881-eontd.

	Caste, tribe or ra	(9.	Per	sons 000	's omitt	ed.	I	ercentage of variation increase (+) ecrease (-).		Net variat	
			1911.	1901.	1891,	1881.	1901 to 1911.	1891 to 1901.	1881 to 1991,	1891 to 1911.	1881 to 1911.
	1		2	3	3 4	4 5	6	6 7	8	9	10
69 70 71 72 73 74 75	Maratha Miraha Nai (barbor) . Panika Pardhi Patlia	• • • • • • • • • • • • •	$28 \\ 75 \\ 17 \\ 156 \\ 27 \\ 25 \\ 22$	$34 \\ 98 \\ 10 \\ 152 \\ 24 \\ 6 \\ 14$	$36 \\ 119 \\ 16 \\ 171 \\ 34 \\ 6 \\ 12$	 	$-18.3 \\ -24.0 \\ +68.2 \\ +2.7 \\ +9.8 \\ +302.9 \\ +53.2$	$\begin{array}{r} -3.7 \\ -17.0 \\ -35.9 \\ -10.7 \\ -27.6 \\ -2.9 \\ +16.7 \end{array}$	+137·8 	$\begin{array}{r} -21\cdot3 \\ -37\cdot0 \\ +7\cdot6 \\ -8\cdot4 \\ -20.5 \\ +290\cdot9 \\ +78\cdot9 \end{array}$	 + 49·8
	Rajput .		756	654	602	803	+ 15 6	+ 8 6	-25.1	+ 26 [.] 6	-59
76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 934 95 96 97 99 99 99	Rajput Badgujar , Baghela , Bundela , Chhatri Chohan . Gahalot . Kaebhwaha . Parihar . Parmar . Raghubansi . Rathor . Sendho . Solanki . Tonwar . Rawat . Saharia . Sonar . Sondhia . Sor . Sutar . Teli .	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	$\begin{array}{c} 16\\ 25\\ 23\\ 17\\ 62\\ 40\\ 24\\ 24\\ 18\\ 40\\ 24\\ 18\\ 40\\ 33\\ 71\\ 16\\ 33\\ 71\\ 16\\ 33\\ 71\\ 16\\ 81\\ 67\\ 71\\ 14\\ 115\\ 115\\ 115\\ 187\\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} \cdots \\ \cdots $	$\begin{array}{c} \cdots \\ \cdots \\ \cdots \\ 21 \\ \cdots \\ \cdots \\ \cdots \\ 14 \\ \cdots \\ \cdots \\ 24 \\ 70 \\ 74 \\ 8 \\ \cdots \\ 128 \\ 24 \\ 211 \end{array}$	···· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ·	$\begin{array}{c} \cdots \\ \cdots \\ -87\cdot 3 \\ \cdots \\ +122\cdot 7 \\ \cdots \\ +516\cdot 6 \\ \cdots \\ +97\cdot 5 \\ +83\cdot 5 \\ -10\cdot 9 \\ -5\cdot 4 \\ -6\cdot 1 \\ -3\cdot 8 \\ -10\cdot 1 \\ +16\cdot 2 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} \cdots \\ \cdots $	···· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ·	$\begin{array}{c} \cdots \\ \cdots \\ \cdots \\ +13\cdot3 \\ \cdots \\ +175\cdot7 \\ \cdots \\ +175\cdot7 \\ \cdots \\ +162\cdot4 \\ +15\cdot8 \\ -11\cdot2 \\ +777\cdot0 \\ \cdots \\ -9\cdot9 \\ -37\cdot9 \\ -11\cdot6 \end{array}$	···· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ·
	Musalman .		. 511	514	569	511	-06	-9.6	+11.3	-101	+ 0
100 101 102 103 104 105	Musalman Bohra ,, Mughal ,, Pathan ,, Pinjara ,, Saiyad ,, Shaikh	• • • • • • • • • • •	$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	18 37	$15 \\ 10 \\ 170 \\ 22 \\ 35 \\ 235$		$ \begin{array}{r} +1.5 \\ +24.9 \\ -3.8 \\ +6.8 \\ -13.7 \\ -7.5 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} + 5.1 \\ + 46.0 \\ - 15.3 \\ - 19.2 \\ + 7.0 \\ - 15.4 \end{array} $	···· ···· ···	$\begin{array}{c} + 6.6 \\ + 82.4 \\ - 18.5 \\ - 13.3 \\ - 7.7 \\ - 21.7 \end{array}$	· · · · · · · · · ·

CHAPTER XII.

Occupation or Means of Livelihood.

127. The statistics dealt with in this Chapter are given in Imperial Tables XV and XVI and the Subsidiary Tables at the end of the Chapter. Table XV is divided into five parts. The general principles underlying the arrangement adopted in the different parts of Table XV are these. In Table XV-A a man is classified according to his principal occupation, while except partial depen-dency on agriculture no subsidiary occupations are concerned in this part. In parts B and C subsidiary occupations are dealt with. XV-B gives the subsidiary occupations of agriculturists who are actual workers, these being classed as :--

1. Rent receivers (Landlords).

Rent payers (Actual Cultivators).
 Farm Servants and Field Labourers.

XV-C gives returns for certain common fixed occupations, showing principal and subsidiary means of livelihood.

XV-D shows distribution of occupations by religions.

XV-E gives statistics relating to industrial undertakings employing 20 or more persons at the date of the census.

Scheme of Classification.

128. The scheme of elassification adopted on this occasion was entirely different from that employed in 1891 and 1901. The system followed on those occasions was based on Indian conditions only, while that employed in 1911 aims at making the results comparable with those of other countries. The system followed was adapted from that put forward by M. Bertillon, the French statistician, at Paris in 1881 and at Vienna in 1893, before the International Institute of Statistica. Institute of Statisties. This system attempts to secure uniformity in the record of occupational statistics throughout the world, so that results may be comparable. To enable this to be carried out some elasticity is necessary and hence three forms of elassification are employed. The first is very condensed and contains only 61 heads, the second reproduces some of the general headings and subdivides them, and a third form makes a still more minute sub-division. While there are strong objections to changing a scheme of classification once adopted there can be no two opinions on the advantages which the present has over that hitherto pursued. Statistics which are comparable only with similar statistics for previous years collected in the same region are far less valuable than those which are recorded on such lines as to make general comparison possible with statistics of the same class of occupation collected in other lands. Another advantage of the present system is its far greater simplicity. This the table below brings out : --

System of 1891 and	1901.			System of 1911.					
Class.	Orders.	Sub- orders	Groups.	Class.	Sub- classes,	Orders.	Groups.		
 A.—Government B.—Pasture and Agriculture C.—Personal service D.—Preparation and supply of material substances. E.—Commerce, transport and storage. F.—Professions G.—Unskilled labour, not agrieulture. H.—Means of subsistence, independent of occupation. 	3 2 1 11 2 2 2 2 1	$7 \\ 6 \\ 3 \\ 37 \\ 9 \\ 11 \\ 4 \\ 2$	$ \begin{array}{r} 24 \\ 35 \\ 16 \\ 316 \\ 52 \\ 56 \\ 10 \\ 11 \\ 11 $	 A. —Production of raw materials B.—Preparation and supply of material substances. C.—Public administration and liberal arts. D.—Miscellaneous 	2 3 `4 3	5 36 10 4	20 118 23 8		
TOTAL .	24	79	5 20	Total .	12	55	169		

That the scheme followed in the previous enumerations was far too elaborate had been recognised and it was, therefore, wise to seize the opportunity of making the Indian returns simpler and at the same time comparable with those of other countries.

129. The essence of M. Bertillon's scheme is that the main divisions of ^{M. Bertillon's Scheme.} classes and sub-classes should be retained in order that the statistics may be comparable with those of other communities, while the minor sub-divisions can be adapted to local circumstances. M. Bertillon in his scheme has four Classes, 12 Sub-classes, 61 Orders and 499 Groups. Mr. Gait has retained the Classes and Sub-classes but has reduced the Orders from 61 to 55 by omitting 5 Orders not needed in India and combining Maritime and Fresh water transport under one head, "Transport by water." Sub-orders are only used under Order No. 1, Pasture and Agriculture, which has 5 Sub-orders. The Groups have been reduced from 499 to 169. This gives :—

M. Bertillon.	India scheme.
4 Classes. 12 Sub-classes.	4 Classes. 12 Sub-classes.
61 Orders.	55 Orders. 5 Sub-orders (to Order No. 1 only).
499 Croups.	169 Groups.

130. No class of entries in a census record give such opportunities for error Accuracy of as that of occupation. Very particular attention was paid to the directions **Record**, issued and the instructions given to the enumerators in the schools on the recording of this information. Three columns had to be filled in :

Column 9. Principal occupation of Actual workers.

- , 10. Subsidiary occupation of Actual workers.
- " 11. Means of subsistence of dependants on workers.

By means of detailed instruction and much training before the census all that was possible was done to ensure accuracy and the return shows an enormous advance on that of 1901, which was the first occasion in which such a record had been attempted.

131. The Census Report of 1901 notes seven limitations in this record : -

- (i) It must be borne in mind that these returns refer to the state of affairs on a single day in a certain month, industries which are seasonable, therefore, may possibly not be recorded at all. As regards the month in which this census was taken, viz., March, the following occupations are in abeyance, agricultural operations generally, grass cutting, ginning of cotton, and transport by carts.
- (ii) Another cause is the difficulty of deciding what is actually a principal occupation in many cases. Numbers of people follow more than one pursuit as a means of livelihood; thus fishermen are always boatmen; Chaukidars are generally cultivators; landlords often money-lenders. The caprice of the person enumerated, or the views of census officials may affect the result in such instances.
- (iii) Mixed occupations again cause confusion, and in the case of agricultural peasants this is particularly so, a rent-payer may also receive rents from others, a man may own a field but also work for another.
- (iv) Vague entries are also a source of trouble; but these were comparatively few on this occasion, great stress being laid on the necessity of specification and the uselessness of entries such as "clerk," "shop-keeper," "railway employé," and the like.

Limitations of the Return.

CHAPTER XII .- OCCUPATION OR MEANS OF LIVELIHOOD.

- (v) Errors in the entries are likely owing to the confusion between a man's actual and traditional occupation, which he may not be actually following at all, or may only follow as a subsidiary calling. Another fruitful source of mistake was the entry as a dependant of a man who was working as the servant of some other person, while the entries in the case of the members of a man's household, who actually assisted him in his occupation, often gave rise to difficulty.
- (vi) Makers and sellers are often indistinguishable and in most cases are one and the same person; thus a fisherman catches and sells fish, a butcher kills animals and sells their flesh.
- (vii) Errors in compilation were minimised by the fact that all the tabulation was done under the supervision of the Census Superintendent and any errors of classification made were at any rate constant. Moreover no abbreviations were allowed which obviated the error so often caused by the use of abbreviated entries in cases where an occupation lengthily described really approximated only in class to one of those indicated by an abbreviation.

Careful re-examination brought a few discrepancies to light which were adjusted by referring back.

132. On the whole the return is probably as accurate as any such return can well be, the taking of a census being obviously not suited to a really accurate record of so complicated a nature. The Classes and Sub-classes, and indeed almost all the Orders may be accepted with confidence, but it is not possible to give equal credence to the Groups.

133. The diagram below gives at a glance the relative population engaged in the various occupations shown by Sub-classes. As would be expected Agriculture leads, being 52 per cent. ahead of any other pursuit, Industry

Diagram showing the general distribution of the population by occupation (sub-classes)

SUB CLASSES	NUMB	ER	PER	CE	NT	OF	POPI	JLATI	NC	
	Q 1	to.	2	ρ	36)	40	50	60	70
EXPLOITATION OF THE I. SURFACE OF THE EARTH					2.46	توفي فهو	z fizze e			
DE. INDUSTRY			///							
IV. TRANSPORT		-								
V. TRADE							AL P	OPULA	TION	2772
VI. PUBLIC FORCE .										
VIL PUBLIC ADMINIST RATION			1							
PROFESSIONS AND VILLIBERAL ARTS .					_					
PERSONS LIVING		-								
X. DOMESTIC SERVICE										
INSUFFICIENTLY XI. DESCRIBED OCCUPATION										
XU-UNPRODUCTIVE										

coming next with only 12 per cent. In eities Industry and Trade take the leading places with 24 and 15 per cent. The artificial occupations of Public Administration and Public forces come next. No other Sub-class can show double figures.

Natural Divisions and Occupations, 134. Turning to the Natural Divisions the Hilly tract shows the highest figure for Agriculture, 66 per cent., the Lowlying 61 and the Plateau 57. As might be expected the more civilised Plateau and Lowlying tracts return the highest percentage for Industry, Commerce and the Professions.

Goneral Conclusion.

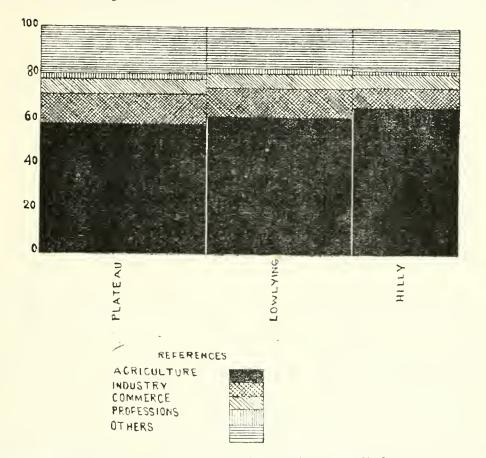
General discussion of the Result.

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135. When a comparison is made between the occupations in villages and comparison those in Lashkar, Indore, Bhopal and Ratlam, treated locally as cities for the occupations of purpose, it appears that the occupations in the latter have distinctly urban Cities and Villages.

Dragram showing the distribution of the population

by occupation (classes) meach Natural Division.



characteristics while those in villages and the other so-called towns, which are merely overgrown villages, are practically rural. As a rule agriculture is the prevailing occupation in all villages, while the industries, service in the public administration, domestic service, arts and professions predominate in cities. The statistics of occupations usually followed in rural areas will be found

in the subjoined table :--

	c	Groups included.	Number per 10,000 of total population.							
1.	Landlords and tenants						,		1,2.6	4,463
2.	Labourds and tenants Labourers (a) Agricultural labourers (b) General labourers Stock-owners, milkmen and Cotton workers (not in mills Goldsmiths and blacksmiths Brass, Copper and bell metal Carpenters								4,98,101,168	1,603
	(a) Agricultural laboure	r9							4	1,591
	(b) General labourers .								98, 104, 168	12
3.	Stock-owners, milkmen and	herds	men						9, 10, 12, 61	225
4.	Cotton workers (not in mills)							21, 22	142
5.	Goldsmiths and blacksmiths	,							41, 89	105
6.	Brass, Copper and bell metal	wor	kers						42	13
7.	Carpenters								8, 36	108
8.	Fishermen and boatmen .								14, 60, 97, 116	14
9.	Oil-pressers								53, 118	102
0.	Fishermen and boatmen Oil-pressers Barbers Washermen Toddy-drawers and sellers Grain-parchers Leather-workers Basket-makers, scavengers an Priests Potters Mendicants Village quacks and midwives Grocers and confectioners Graind calers and money-fen								72	90
1.	Washermen								71	59
2.	Toddy-drawers and sellers .							- 1	65. 114	24
3,	Grain-parchers							1	58	8
4.	Leather-workers							• .	32, 108, 109	43
5.	Basket-makers, scavengers an	nd dr	umm	ers					37, 93, 160	139
6.	Priests .							.	137, 148, 151	32
1.	Potters .								47, 48, 112	97
8.	Mendicants -							.	149.169	279
9.	Village quacks and midwives		÷						_155	-1
0.	Grocers and confectioners .								$65.\ 117.119$	96
1.	Graind ealers and money-len	ders							106, 121	178
2.	Tailors	Gecau							68	63
23.	Vegetable and fruit sellers							.	30 120	41
4.	Other shop-keepers								+135	67
5.	Makers and sellers of hangle								45,90, 132	30
6.	Tailors Vegetable and fruit sellers Other shop-keepers Makers and sellers of bangles Silk-worm rearers and silk wo	aver	3						13, 27	1
						Tor	AL			8,026

CHAPTER XIL - OCCUPATION OR MEANS OF LIVELIHOOD.

Out of every 100 persons 80 per cent. are supported by the village occupations shown above. In villages, moreover, occupations are largely hereditary, a Kunbi will cultivate, a tailor will sew clothes, a barber will shave, a potter will make earthen vessels and the like and receive in return their recognised share of grain when the crop is reaped. At marriages and similar ceremonics and dinner parties they also receive food, money, presents and clothes. Thus the inhabitants of villages still to a great extent form within themselves an organised community which is capable of supplying most local needs.

The urban occupations are chiefly those given below :--

											Number supported	1 per 1,00) in
			Occu	pation.							Central India.	Cities.
Public force	•			,		•					19	95
Public administration			+	•	•	•		•	•	• [15	$ \frac{145}{66} $
Domestic service Agriculture		*	*	*	•		*		•		$\frac{25}{607}$	40
Distant and the second s	•	:									24	13
Textile industry											18	34
Food industries									+		7	39
ndustries of dress at			ilet			•	•	· ·	•	•	42	56
rofessions and libera				•	٠	•		•	•	•	15	41 44
Persons living on the	IL OH	7N 1N	come		*	•	•	•	*	•	13	·1-1·

The occupations in cities differ widely from those of villages. Agriculture here supports only 4 per cent. whereas public force, public administration, industries and professions give employment to a very large number of persons.

The fact that plague was rife in so many towns has, however, materially affected this return.

136. Subsidiary Table I shows actual workers and dependants for all Subclasses and Orders. From this it is seen that the number of actual workers and dependants for Central India as a whole is practically equal to that of Class A, *viz.*, 57 workers and 43 dependants in every 100 of the population. The largest number of dependants is found under Sub-class II Order 4 Quarries of hard rocks and 5 Salt, but the total figures under these heads are so very small that a slight variation causes a large difference. As a rule dependants are in a minority, but under Banks and Brokerage (V-24-25) the reverse is the case as also in the Professions (VIII) and Persons living on their incomes (IX). The lowest return occurs in the case of workers in refuse matters (V-40) and inmates of jails and asylums (XII-54).

137. The first Order "Pasture and Agriculture" supports 5,900,000 persons or 63 per cent. of the population and gives occupation to 36 per cent. of the actual workers of the community. The importance of this Order has necessitated its being sub-divided into 5 Sub-orders, though none of the remaining 54 Orders is so treated. It is still further divided into 13 Groups.

Subsidiary Table VII gives comparative figures for 1901 and 1911. The figure under Pastoral and Agricultural pursuits has risen from 4,570,000 in 1901 to 5,936,000 in 1911, an increase of just under 30 per cent. This is easily accounted for by the general progress which has taken place since 1901 and the unfavourable conditions obtaining in 1899-1900 just before the census was taken.

138. It will be noticed that the general classification of Rent-receivers and Rent-payers used in 1901 has been wisely dropped as it was impossible to separate

Landlor		
1011.	1901.	Percentage uf variation.
123,000	234,000	47-4

these two classes effectually. The result has been a considerable fall in the numbers of those who live on the rent of agricultural land. The return in 1901 included many who were merely cultivators or even labourers, and owned a small field insufficient for their support, which they let out to another.

Workers

Dopendants.

Agricultural Occupation.

Landlords

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139. The term "Ordinary cultivators" refers to those who grow the field cultivators. crops and staple products of the season as distinct from gardeners, tea planters, etc. It would have been better, probably, to have used some term such as "Growers of staple products and ordinary crops" as the Sub-order "Ordinary cultivator"

Cultiv	ators.	
1911.	1901.	Percentage of variation,
4 ,03 8 ,000	3,154.000	+ 28.0

which includes landlords, managers and cultivators of ordinary erops and also of special products is apt to be confused with it. There has been a rise of 2S per cent. in this Group in part due to the inclusion of persons of the Landlord elass and in part to the improved agricultural conditions obtaining during the years preceding the census.

Subsidiary Table IV gives occupations with which agriculture is combined as a subsidiary means of livelihood.

The inset gives the six principal Sub-classes. Examination of these

Sub-class.	Number of mille
VIII. Professions and liberal arts.	166
III. Industry .	117
V. Trade	98
V1. Public force	75
IV. Transport .	72
X. Domestic service .	47

figures in detail shows that "Industries of dress and the toilet (166)" "Metal industries (127)" "Hotels, cafés, etc. (109)" "Fishing and hunting (107)" "Trade in food stuffs (100)" are the most important. This is accounted for largely in the case of the first two by the grants of land made to barbers, blacksmiths and other village servants; those engaged in "Fishing and hunting" all cultivate; while "Trade in food stuffs" includes "Sellers of milk and butter" "dealers in sheep and goats" who invariably own land.

The Natural Division figures are also interesting. They show that those who belong to Professions, Industry, Trade and Transport in the Lowlying tract engage more in agriculture than elsewhere owing to the small development of industrial concerns. In the case of "Public force" and "Domestic service" the Hilly tract has the highest figures.

Table XV-B shows persons following agriculture as the principal means of livelihood while the details are brought ont in Subsidiary Table V where these categories are used. Rent-receivers (Landlords), Rent-payers (Tenants) and Farmservants and Field Labourers. Of Landlords 2,300 in every 10,000 of the population are also payers of rent, while 699 are labourers and 337 money-lenders and grain dealers. The remaining figures are insignificant. It shows how the land lies almost entirely in the hands of the agricultural classes. Of the Rent-payers (Cultivators) practically none follows any other occupation, though a few also receive rent and some are petty shop-keepers or breeders of cattle. Among Farm-servants none follows any occupation save general labour.

There is, therefore, no danger at present of the land passing out of the hands of the agricultural classes in the Agency.

140. The total number engaged in raising animals is 221,000 or 26 per cent. Pasture.

Pastor	a1,		
1911.	1901.	Percentage of variation,	
22 1,000	176,000	+ 25.6	

of the total population. In 1901 stock breeding and dealing were not separated and the comparative figures are very approximate therefore.

141. This form of occupation supports 12,000 Fishing and persons or below 1 per cent. and shows a rise of 86 Hunting per cent. since 1901. This rise is due to the abandonment in 1901 of the jungle tracts where

the Bhils could no longer support themselves. This reduced the population in those areas, the great increase which has actually taken place among the jungle tribes being another cause.

142. The extraction of minerals supports only some 4,000 persons of whom Mining. 2,000 are found in the Rewalt State coal mine at Umaria.

The mining industry is still in its infancy and until a complete scientific economic survey of the mineral deposits in Central India has been made, real development is impossible; that such industries will some day arise seems certain, at any rate in parts of the Agency which is free from Trap rock. The Gwalior and Indore Darbars are taking steps in this direction.

CHAPTER XII. - OCCUPATION OR MEANS OF LIVELIHOOD.

Industry.

Textiles.

143. This is the most important Sub-class next to Agriculture. Over

Order.	Number supported per 1,000.
 Industries of dress and the toilet. Textile Wood Ceramies Metsis Chemical products Industries of luxury 	$42 \\ 18 \\ 14 \\ 11 \\ 8 \\ 8 \\ 6$

1,145,000 persons are supported by the groups which fall under this Order or 122 per 1,000 of the population. The most important industries are Industries of dress and the noted in the inset. toilet thus support nearly one-third of the total industrial population.

144. Among the textile industries cotton spinning-and-weaving takes the first place with 106,000 persons or 63 per cent. of those supported by this Order. Of these most are workers at hand looms, weavers of fine muslin (saris, etc.) for which

Chanderi, Maheshwar and other places are still noted. Mills only employ in all 2,500 persons out of the 106,000 returned. Cotton ginning, cleaning and pressing come next with 26,000. The remaining groups are all under 20,000, dyeing and bleaching (17,000) and wool-workers (11,000) being next in importance.

Hides, Skins, etc.

145. Industries connected with hides, skins and hard animal substances support 23,000 persons or 2 per mille of the population, all of whom are either tanners (11,000) or leather workers (12,000), exclusive of shoe-makers who are shown under Order 13. The work they do is of a primitive kind there being no scientifically managed tannery in the Agency, skins being tanned in the usual way with babul bark solution.

146. The bone industry is quite in its infancy and only supports 4 persons. 147. This is the most important occupation next to textiles, giving support to 133,000 persons, or 14 per 1,000 of the population. It includes sawyers, car-penters, turners, joiners, etc. (64,000) and basket makers, etc. (69,000).

Carpenter is a general term for the man who does all village work such as mending wooden agricultural implements, assisting to build houses, etc., while the turners make *charpoy* legs, swings, cradles, etc. Wood carving is also a part of this industry. Basket makers and leaf plate makers are met with chiefly in Gwalior, Rewah, Indore, Bhopal, Orchha and other States in Bundelkhand.

148. Metal workers number 70,000 and form 8 per cent. of the population. The most numerous group is that of "Other workers in iron, etc. (51,800)" workers in brass and copper being next in numerical strength (12,000). The most numerous class includes the Lohars or village blacksmiths who make and repair the iron implements used by the agriculturist, while the brass and copper workers manufacture and mend the necessary household pots and pans.

149. Ceramics support 100,000 persons or 11 per cent. of the population, 86,000 of whom are potters. They are met with chiefly in Northern Gwalior, Rewah and Bhopal.

150. Of the 71,000 persons supported, 66,000 are engaged in refining Chemical Products. vegetable oils, the Teli class falling under this head.

> 151, Food industries number 65,000 persons of whom most fall under flour-grinders (18,000) and sweetmeat makers (17,000). Rice is little grown in the Agency and those returned in group 56 are all flour-grinders.

> 152. This is the most important of all the industries supporting 391,000 or 42 per cent. of the population. Far the most numerous class is that of the shoemakers (189,000); barbers (84,000), tailors (59,000) and dyers and cleaners (55,000) stand next in importance.

> 153. This only returns 300 persons, and probably they are only domestic, retained to look after palace furniture and the like.

> 154. The building industry supports 28,000 persons, of whom 17,000 are bricklayers and masons.

155. This is also a small Order, 1,300 out of the total of 1,400 being saddlers Construction of Means of Trans-port. and harness makers.

156. The State electric works in the cities of Lashkar, Indore and Bhopal T ransmission of Physical Forces. provide most of the employment under this head.

Industries of Luxurics.

Production and

157. The 52,000 supported are mostly jewellers (46,000).

120

Bone.

Wood.

Metal.

Ceramics.

Food Industries.

Industries of Dross and the Toilet.

Furniture Indus-

tries.

Building.

158. These are the contractors for conservancy and sweepers and scavengers Industries con-(38,000).

159. Of the 52,000 persons supported by transport 37,800 carry on trans-Transport. port by land and of these 22,800 are carters, drivers, etc. Transport by water occupies 1,300, almost all of whom are boatmen plying on the rivers. Of the rest 10,000 are met with on railways and 2,000 in the post and telegraph service.

160. The 513,900 persons supported by trade are mainly traders in textiles **Trade**. (27,000) and shop-keepers (62,000).

161. Public administration in its various branches accounts for 490,900 Public Administrapersons. Of these 89,000 are in military service, 8,000 being in the Imperial ^{tion.} Service troops; police employ 92,000 and the various branches of the Public Administration 139,000, of whom 69,000 are officials of the various Darbars.

162. The professions employ 138,000, religion claiming the greatest num-Professions ber 94,000. Among these priests, etc., number 54,000, mendicants 32,000, and catechists, etc., about 500.

163. Those with private incomes number 31,000. They are practically all vate incomes. land owners though a few may have invested funds. A certain number are pensioners.

164. This form of occupation supports 214,000 persons and of these Domestic Service. 204,800 are indoor servants.

165. The occupations of 754,000 persons were too insufficiently described Insufficiently desto allow of their being classed. Of these 741,000 were workmen and labourers occupations.

166. Jails, asylums and the like accounted for 4,000 out of the 230,000 Unproductive. whose occupations were unproductive; beggars complete the tale.

Factory Statistics.

167. So far no distinction has been made between factories and home industries. The information for factories has been collected in Table XV-E which gives a return for all factories, mills, etc., which were employing 20 or more people on March 10th 1911.

This Table, while it supplies very little material in itself, only 16,000 persons being supported by work in factories, shows to what a small extent industrial enterprise has spread in Central India. Only 144 institutions were working and of these S6 lay in the Gwalior and Indore Residency Political Charges which supported 9,000 persons between them. The weaving mills at Indore employed the largest individual number of hands (2,234). The east of the Agency only shows 19 such institutions of which 17 lie in Baghelkhand and 2 in Bundelkhand.

The factories classified are shown in the inset. The various processes of

	Number.							
Mines Ginning f Cotton pr Other fac Food indu Other ind	esses to <mark>ries co</mark> istries	inne	cted w	rith co	otton	•	•	4 51 10 14 12 23
					Тот	AL	•	144

dealing with cotton claim 105 of these factories; 112 employ steam wholly or in part. Of those employed 12,000 are males and 3,900 are females. The supervision is in the hands of 37 Europeans and Anglo-Indians and 759 Indians while 34 skilled workmen are Europeans or Anglo-Indians and 6,000 are Indians. Of the unskilled labourers who number 5,894

males and 3,233 females, S,300 are over and 750 are under 14 years of age.

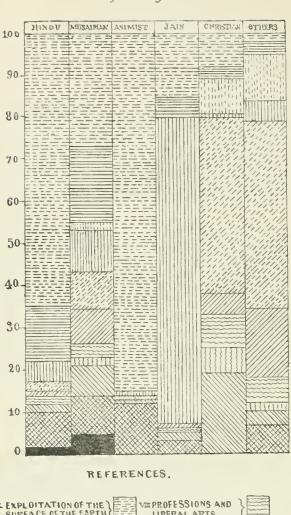
Table XV-E. Parts III and IV deal with the owners and managers respectively. The Agarwal Banias head the list, Mahesri Banias and Bohras (Musalman) following, while all classes manage cotton mills or presses.

168. Table XV-D. Subsidiary Table IX and the attached diagram show Occupation and Religion.

R

The diagram deals with all who are supported by the religion and not Diagram showing the main distribution by compation (Subclassor) With actual workers only.

for religion



LEXPLOITATION OF THE SURFACE OF THE EARTH ILIBERAL ARTS INDUSTRY. IN TRANSPORT VTRADE. VI PUBLIC FORCE. VI PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION with actual workers only. Hindus preponderate showing much the same ratios as the whole population; of this religion, 65 per cent. follow agricultural and pastoral pursuits and 13 per cent. transport (Sub-class IV).

The Muhammadans are also mainly found engaged in agriculture, but 18 per cent. follow trade and 10 per cent. are employed in the army and police as against the 5 per cent. of Hindus,

Animists are almost all engaged in agriculture and pastoral pursuits, 85 per cent. falling under Subclass I.

Jains, as would be expected, follow trade chiefly, 73 per cent. falling under Sub-class V, while 15 per cent. follow agriculture.

Christians are practically all engaged in the Public force being mainly British soldiers, while 19 per cent. are in domestic service, the latter being Indian-Christians.

"Others" are mainly Sikhs, etc., serving in the army and police.

Caste and Occupa-

169. Imperial Table XVI and Subsidiary Table VIII deal with occupation and caste. This shows that now-a-days no caste adheres strictly to its traditional occupation, if indeed it ever did do so.

Thus of Banias 65 per cent. follow trade and 14 per cent. agriculture. Among the various castes of Bania while all follow trade to about this extent, the Agarwals are the most addicted to cultivation, nearly 19 per cent. following this occupation.

Of Bhats 20 per cent. follow the traditional occupation while some 40 per cent. follow various kinds of agricultural labour and 12 per cent. are beggars and criminals, etc.

Of Brahmans only 9 per cent. follow the traditional occupation, 60 per cent. being cultivators. Of the different castes the Shrimalis (27) and the Shrigaud (24) show the highest percentages following the traditional occupation, while the Sarvarias show only 6 per cent.

Rajputs show 13 per cent. following their traditional occupation, about 60 per cent. heing agriculturists. The Baghelas stand first with 24 per cent., the Tonwar last with 7 per cent.

Of Musalmans 20 per cent. follow their traditional occupation and serve in the army or police, while about 30 per cent. live on the land. The occupations followed in this case are very varied.

Decaying Industries.

170. Modern conditions have resulted in the decay of many industries once in a flourishing state.

The oil pressing industry has decayed largely owing to the export of the ren. seed and the impossibility of competing with modern machines. Kerosine oil, moreover, has ousted country oil to a great extent as an illuminant. Country oil was formerly used universally by classes who now buy imported oils. The Telis are taking to agriculture, merchandise, preparation of foodstuffs, etc.

The country potter finds that cheap china, empty Kerosine oil tins and Kumhar. enamelled ware are taking the place of earthen vessels. Agriculture, watercarrying and mercantile business are now followed freely by Kumhars.

The maker of arms has been almost wholly ousted under modern coudi- Arms. tions. They now enter the public service or become carpenters and blacksmiths.

The Patwas find cheap imported ornaments are interfering seriously with Patwas. this trade.

Iron articles are replacing stone cut grills, balconies and the like.

Stone workers.

The old form of transport in Palkis, palanquins, and the picturesque Badhais. and often highly ornamented bullock rath used by the rich, has been superseded by motors and modern carriages; hence the manufacture of these means of conveyance is yearly diminishing.

Fine weaving, for which Malwa was famous, the cloth of Chauderi, Sironj, Weaving. Schore and other places being sold all over India, has almost wholly died out in competition with imported cloth. Imported thread has also affected thread makers.

The lac industry as followed in Central India, where the primitive methods Lac. are still largely used, has suffered in competition with the more advanced system introduced in Burma.

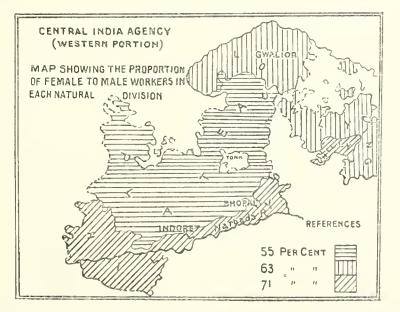
The importation of European goods has seriously injured the stamped cloth Chhipa. industry.

Powder except for fireworks is now searcely made anywhere, and even Barudgar. fireworks are to some extent imported.

Female Occupations.

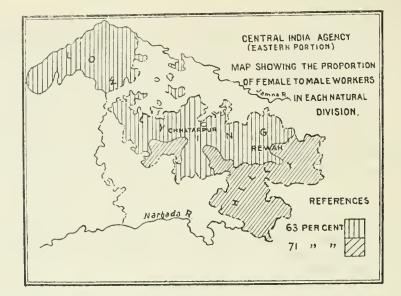
171. The actual workers number 3,288,000 males and 2,900,000 females in the Agency as a whole, therefore in every 1,000 actual workers 618 are females.

The maps below give proportions in the Natural Divisions. This shows



that women work most in the Hilly tract, and least in the Plateau. Towns predominate on the Plateau and with towns the proportions of artisans and R 2

traders increases. Women work most where the country is agricultural and pastoral and hence the predominance in the Hilly tract. Looking at the Subclasses and Groups this soon becomes clear.



The Orders in which occupations are chiefly feminine are given in the

0	rder, gro	up and occupation.	Number of females per 1,000 males.
$12 \\ 28 \\ 48 \\ 12 \\ 13$	56	Flour-grinders .	5,200
	110	Trade iu wood .	2,500
	155B	Midwives .	2,300
	62	Sugar-making .	2,100
	73	Toilet industries.	1,900

Certain occupations are almost monopolised by females; these are flour-grinding, midwifery, sugar-making, toilet industries, toymaking and the wood trade. In no case, however, is the total population engaged large. Among occupations in which women take a large share are basketmaking in which there are 90 women to 100

men, potters (57), sweepers (71), sellers of grocery and oil, etc. (68), sellers of milk (86), sellers of betel nut, etc. (102), dealers in grass (130), cooks, etc. (55).

SUBSIDIARY TABLE I.-General Distribution by Occupation.

Class, Sub-class and order.	Numbe 10,000 o popul	f total	Percentage class, sub- order of	e in each class and	Percenta actual w emplo	orkers	Percenta depends actual v	suts to
Clabs, encellase and order.	Persons supported.	Actual worke r s.	Actual workers.	Depeu- dants,	lu cities.	In rural areas,	In cities.	In rural areas,
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
CENTRAL INDIA	1 0,0 00	5,686	56*9	43.1	1.8	98.2	85.6	75'7
AProduction of raw materials	6,362	3,659	57.5	42.5	0.2	99.8	70.4	73.9
IExploitation of surface of the								
earth	6,358	3,657	57•5	42.5	0.5	99.8	71.5	73 [.] 9
1. Pasture and agriculture 2. Fishing and hunting	$6,345 \\ 13$	3,050 7	57°5 55°5	$\frac{42.5}{44.5}$	0·2 8·5	99•8 91·5	$72.7 \\ 57.4$	73·8 82·2
II.—Extraction of minerals	4	2	45-2	54.8	12•2	87.8	37.1	132.9
3. Mines .<	3 1	2 	48.7 28.6 36.3	$51.3 \\ 76.4 \\ 63.7$	15·1 	84.9 100.0 100.0	37·1 	$ \begin{array}{r} 117.7 \\ 323.1 \\ 175.7 \end{array} $
B. — Preparation and supply of mate- rial substances	1.829	950	51.9	48.1	4.3	95.7	92.8	91.4
IIIIndustry	1	645	52.1	47.3	3.8	96.2	82.0	90.1
6. Textiles	180	103	57.1	42.6	3.2	96.5	78.5	74.1
7. Hides, skins and hard materials from the animal kingdom. 8. Wood 9. Metals 10. Ceramics	$25 \\ 142 \\ 76 \\ 107$	$ \begin{array}{c} 13 \\ 77 \\ 35 \\ 63 \end{array} $	53.0 53.8 15.7 58.5	$\begin{array}{c} 47.0 \\ 46.2 \\ 54.3 \\ 41.5 \end{array}$	1.7 2.8 5.0 2.2	98·3 97·2 95·0 97·8	89 2 75·7 122·5 70•0	88.7 86.0 118.4 71.9
 Chemical products properly so called and analogous Food industries Industries of dress and the toilet Furniture industries 	76 70 418	40 38 209	530 551 500 584	$ \begin{array}{r} 47.0 \\ 44.9 \\ 50.0 \\ 41.6 \end{array} $	1.5 11.3 2.9 12.7	98.5 88.7 97.1 87.3	84.6 68.9 77.1 137.2	88.6 83.2 100.9 61.6
15. Building industries 16. Construction of means of transport. 17. Production and transmission of physi-	31	$15 \\ 1$	49·7 53·6	50•3 46•4	$11.7 \\ 17.2$	88 [.] 3 82 [.] 8	$\begin{array}{c} 99.4 \\ 81.2 \end{array}$	101·5 87·5
cal forces 18. Industries of luxury and those pertain- ing to literature and the arts and			62.1	37-9	57.6	42.4	52.9	72.0
sciences 19. Industries connected with refuse	56	25	43.9	56.1	5.4	94.6	113•9	128.6
matter	41	26	62.6	37.4	5.1	94.9	68.2	59.2
IVTransport	56	29	51 ·0	49.0	1 0 ·3	89.7	96.6	95.9
20. Transport by water 21. Transport by road 22. Transport by rail 23. Post Office, Telegraph and Telephone	$\begin{array}{c} 2\\ 40\\ 12 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c}1\\22\\5\end{array}$	57•4 53•3 44•0	$42.6 \\ 46.7 \\ 56.0$	$0.8 \\ 7.9 \\ 22.8$	$99 \cdot 2 \\ 92 \cdot 1 \\ 77 \cdot 2$	50·0 69•7 127•6	74·3 89·1 127·5
services	2	1	43.1	56.9	8.3	91.7	207.3	125.4
VTrade	549	276	5 0 •3	49.7	4.9	95.1	112.4	97.9
 24. Banks, establishments of credit, exchangent insurance 25. Brokerage, commission and export 26. Trade in textiles 27. Trade in skins, leather and furs 28. Trade in metals 29. Trade in metals 30. Trade in chemical products 32. Hotels, cafes, restaurants, etc. 33. Other trade in food stuffs 34. Trade in clothing and toilet articles 35. Trade in furniture 36. Trade in building materials 37. Trade in metals 38. Trade in duilding materials 39. Trade in fuel 39. Trade in fuel 39. Trade in fuel 30. Trade in fuel 	$ \begin{array}{c} 39\\ 6\\ 29\\ 2\\ 3\\\\ 7\\ 26\\ 314\\ 10\\ 1\\\\ 5\\ 14 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{c} 16\\ 2\\ 14\\ 1\\ 1\\ 1\\\\ 4\\ 12\\ 164\\ 7\\\\ 2\\ 8\\ \end{array} $	$\begin{array}{c} 40.7\\ 36.8\\ 47.8\\ 43.7\\ 69.8\\ 38.3\\ 55.6\\ 53.4\\ 46.5\\ 52.2\\ 68.0\\ 50.8\\ 48.3\\ 46.0\\ 55.8\end{array}$	$59.3 \\ 63.2 \\ 52.2 \\ 56.3 \\ 30.2 \\ 61.7 \\ 44.4 \\ 46.6 \\ 53.5 \\ 47.8 \\ 32.0 \\ 19.2 \\ 51.7 \\ 54.0 \\ 44.2 \\ 14.2 \\ $	$\begin{array}{c} 6.7\\ 16.1\\ 7.2\\ 2.4\\ 7.8\\ 5.8\\ 5.8\\ 5.8\\ 5.8\\ 6.1\\ 4.4\\ 8.2\\ 6.3\\ 9.4\\ 0.5\\ 6.3\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 93.3\\ 83.9\\ 92.8\\ 97.6\\ 92.2\\ 94.2\\ 100.0\\ 97.3\\ 93.9\\ 95.6\\ 91.8\\ 93.7\\ 90.6\\ 99.5\\ 93.7\\ 93.7\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 136 \cdot 2 \\ 177 \cdot 6 \\ 143 \cdot 5 \\ 131 \cdot 8 \\ 125 \cdot 3 \\ 25 \cdot 3 \\ 25 \cdot 2 \cdot 9 \\ \dots \\ 100 \cdot 0 \\ 95 \cdot 7 \\ 98 \cdot 0 \\ 64 \cdot 5 \\ 170 \cdot 0 \\ 122 \cdot 7 \\ 70 \cdot 0 \\ 125 \cdot 8 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 146 \cdot 1 \\ 170 \cdot 4 \\ 106 \cdot 4 \\ 128 \cdot 6 \\ 36 \cdot 3 \\ 155 \cdot 7 \\ 80 \cdot 0 \\ 87 \cdot 1 \\ 116 \cdot 7 \\ 98 \cdot 2 \\ 45 \cdot 5 \\ 91 \cdot 9 \\ 105 \cdot 7 \\ 117 \cdot 4 \\ 76 \cdot 0 \end{array}$
40. Trade of other sorts	19 ₇₂	10 34	52·4 75·0 47·0	47*6 25*0 53*0	8·2 2·7	91.8 100.0 97.3	111.6 168.7	88.9 33.9 111.1

Class, Sub-class and order.	Numbe 10,000 o popul	r per f total ation,	Percentag class, sub- order of	e in each class and	Percent actual emplo	vorkers	Percent: depende actual v	ants to
	Persons supported.	Actual workers,	Aetnal workers.	Depen- dants.	In cities,	In rural areas,	ln cities.	In rural areas.
1	2	3	4	δ	6	7	8	9
								_
C.—Public administration and liberal arts	525	235	44.8	55.2	13.0	. 87.0	99.0	126.5
VIPublic force	195	99	50 [.] 8	49.2	9 • 5	90.5	89 [.] 3	97.5
42. Army	96	52	54.5	45.5	13.5	86.5	96.5	81.4
43. Navy	 99	47	4 7 •3	52.7	 5·2	94.8	68.5	113.8
VIIPublic administration	149	60	40.4	59 [.] 6	20.9	79.1	113.2	156.7
45. Public administration	149	60	49•4	5 9 .6	20.9	79.1	113.2	156.7
VIII.—Professions and liberal arts .	148	62	42.1	579	6.3	93.7	94.4	140.3
46. Religion	101	39	38.3	61.7	4.1	95.9	96-1	163·8
47. Law	4 6	1 3	$36.4 \\ 47.4$	63.6 52.6	$\frac{17.1}{15.8}$	82·3 84·2	$ 181.8 \\ 91.5 $	$172.8 \\ 114.5$
49. Instruction	8	3	47.1	52.9	13.9	87.1	70.3	1184
50. Letters and arts and sciences	29	16	53.7	46•3	7.3	92.7	83.4	86 5
IXPersons living on their income	33	14	40.7	59-3	33.6	66•4	83•8	177.3
51. Persons living principally on their income	33	14	40.7	59.3	3 3 •6	66.4	83.8	177-3
D.—Miscellaneous	1,224	842	65.6	34.4	2.6	97.4	58.0	52•3
XDomestic service	229	134	58.4	41.6	5•5	94.5	69.4	71.3
52. Domestic service	229	134	58.4	41.6	5.2	94:5	69.4	71.3
XI.—Insufficiently described occu- pation	806	533	66'1	33.9	2.0	98 •0	57.4	51.8
53. General terms which do not indicate a definite occupation	806	533	66.1	33.0	2.0	98.0	57.1	51.8
XIIUnproductive	249	175	70'5	29.5	2.5	97*8	38.4	42.0
54. Inmates of jails and asylums and hospitals 55. Beggars, vagrants, prostitutes	5 244	4 171	84 [.] 5 70 [.] 2	15 [.] 5 29 [.] 8	$21.9 \\ 1.8$	78·1 99·2	8·2 46·4	21·2 42·4
]	1		}	1

SUBSIDIARY TABLE I.-General Distribution by Occupation-contd.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE II.—Distribution by Occupation in Natural Division.

2	NUMBER PI	ER MILLE OF TOTAL	POPULATION SUPPORT	ID IN
Occupation.	Central India.	Plateau.	Lowlying.	Hilly.
1	2	3	4	5
Total .	1,000	1,000	1.000	1,000
IExploitation of the surface of the earth .	636	600	63 1	695
l.—(a) Agriculture · · · · · · · ·	607	573	606	660
(1) Income from rent of agricultural land	13	9	20	1
(2) Ordinary cultivators	432	391	443	48
(3) Agents, managers of landed estates (not plan- ters), clerks, rent collectors, etc.	1	2	1	
(4) Farm servants and field labourers	159	170	140	16
(5) Tea, coffee, cinchona and indigo plantation .				* * *
(6) Fruit, flower, vegetable, betel, vine, areca nut, etc., growers	2	1	2	
(b) Pasturo	24	21	23	2
(9) Cattle and buffalo breeders and keepers .	2	3	1	
(10) Sheep, goat and pig breeders	5 د 4			
(11) Breeders of other animals (horses, mules, camels, asses, etc.)	2		3	
(12) Herdsmen, shepherds, goatherds, etc.	20	18	19	
(13) Birds, bees, silk worms, etc.		* * *		
2Fishing and hunting	1	1	1	
$Others (7-8) \qquad . \qquad . \qquad . \qquad .$	4	5	4	
IIExtraction of minerals			1	
IIIIndustry	122	132	133	\$
6. Textile industries	18	17	23	
8. Wood industries	14	14	16	
9. Metal industries	7	7	8	
12. Food industries	7	8	7	
13. Industries of dress and the toilet	42	50	43	
Other industries	34	36	36	
IVTransport	6	8	3	
VTrade · · · · · · · · ·	55	63	53	
26. Trade in textiles	3	3	2	
32. Hotels, cafes, restaurants, etc	3	3	2	
33. Other trade in food stuffs	31	32	33	
Other trade	18	25	16	
VI.—Public force	19	22	22	
VII.—Public administration	15	20	15	
VIIIProfessions and liberal arts	15	14	20	
IX.—Persons living on their income	3	5	1	
X.—Domestic service	23	29	21	
XI.—Insufficiently described occupation .	81	73	83	:
XII,-Unproductive	25	34	14	:

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		AGRICULI	UBE.		IND	USTRY (INCLU	DING MIN28).	
Natural Division.	orted by agri-		Percentage tural pop	on agricul- ulation,	supported by in-		Percentage o popula	
	Populatiao supported culture.	Proportian of agricultural po- pulation por 1,000 of Natural Division population.	Actual workers.	Dependants.	Population supp dustry.	Proportion of industrial po- paidion per 1,000 of Natural Division population.	Actual workers.	Dependants.
1	3	3	4	δ	6	7	8	9
CENTRAL INDIA	5,675,281	607	57.1	42.9	1,149,140	123	52.6	47.4
Plateau	2.108,441	572	54•6	45.4	488,301	133	48.1	51*9
Lowlying	2,007,526	606	58.5	41.5	443,690	1 34	55.7	44.3
Hilly	1,559,314	6 60	58.6	41.4	217,149	92	56 [.] 6	43•4
Cities	7,060	40	56-9	4 3·1	42,323	240	55•1	11 .9

SUBSIDIARY TABLE III.—Distribution of the agricultural, industrial, commercial and professional population in Natural Division.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE III.—Distribution of the agricultural, industrial, commercial and professional population in Natural Division.

	(Соммавс	в.		Pi	OFESSIO	N8.		Отне	COUP.	TIONS.			
Natural Division.	supported by com-	commercial po- 000 of Natural ation.	Percentage on commercial population.		Percents comme popula		snpported by pro-	Proportion of professional no- pulation per 1,000 of Natural Division population.	Percentage on professional population.		orted by other	her occupation 000 of Natural stion.	other other	tage on occupa- ollowers of
	Population sup merce.	Proportion of commercial pulation per 1,000 of Nat Division population.	Actual workers.	Itependants.	Population snp fession.	Proportion of p pulation per 1 Division popul	Actual workers.	Depeodants,	Population supported by occupations.	Proportion of other oc followers par 1,000 of Division population.	Actual workers.	Dependants.		
1	10	11	12	13	14 .	15	16	17	18	19	20	21		
CENTRAL INDIA	566,344	60	50.4	40.0	138,390	15	42.1	57.9	1,827,825	195	61.8	38-2		
Platean	263,304	71	44.6	55.4	51,372	14	4 8·0	52.0	772,073	210	57•1	42.9		
Lowlying	185,779	56	55.0	45 ·0	66 ,5 66	20	36•2	63.8	607,142	181	63.8	36.2		
Hilly	117,261	49	56-1	43 [.] 9	20,452	9	46.6	53-4	448,610	190	67.3	3 2 ·7		
Cities	32,410	184	47.7	52.3	7,1 1 8	41	51.4	48.6	87,110	495	55•5	44.5		

SUBSIDIARY TABLE IV.—Occupations combined with agriculture (where agriculture is the subsidiary occupation),

	УДЛВЕВ 1	PER MILLE WHO AEE	FABTIALLY AGBICULTU	BISTE.
OCCUPATION.	Central India.	Plateau.	Lowlying.	Hilly.
1	2	3	4	5
Total .	32		46	
I.—Exploitation of the Surface of the Earth	11	6	18	2.
1(a). Agriculture	9	4	16	
(1). Income from rent of agricultural land .		-	10	
(2). Ordinary cultivators			-	
(3). Agents, managers of landed estates (not plan- tors), clerks, rent collectors, etc.	70	78	71	•••
(4). Farm servants and field labourers	26	9	58	1
(5). Tea, coffee, cinchona and indigo plantations .	443			
(6). Fruit, flower, vegetable, botel, vinc, areca			***	
nut, etc., growers	100	47	129	6
(b). Pasturo	64	62	52	7
(9). Cattle aud buffalo breeders and keepers .	24	21	13	6
(10). Sheep, goat and pig breeders . • .	36	30	•••	1
(11). Breeders of other animals, (horses, mules, camels, asses, etc.)	25	8	42	
(12). Herdsmen, shepherds, goatherds, etc	72	69	58	8
(13). Birds, becs, silkworms, etc	45			40
2Fishing and Hunting	107	50	186	10
Others. (7-S)	20	18	38	
IIExtraction of Minerals	29	8	49	
III.—Industry · · · · · · · ·	117	85	159	9
6. Textile Industries	80	59	116	2
8. Wood Industries	95	88	116	7
9. Metal Industries	127	87	160	12
12. Food Industries	41	11	93	1
13. Industries of dress and the toilet	166	119	24	13
Other Industries	106	67	134	15
IVTransport	72	23	111	14
V. —Trade	98	68	133	9
26. Trade in textiles	42	21	83	1 1
32. Hotels, cafes, restaurants, etc	109	84	168	10
33. Trade in food stuffs	100	67	130	9
Other trades	98	75	140	9
VI.—Public Force	75	75	71	9
VII.—Public Administration	7	72	75	10
III.—Professions and Liberal Arts	166	59	284	9
IXPersons Living on their Income	26	79	23	5
X.—Domestic Service	47	19	27	3'
XIInsufficiently Described Occupations .	7	68	9	7
XII.—Unproductive · · · · · ·	12	3	14	6

SUBSIDIARY TABLE V.-Occupations combined with agriculture (where agriculture is the principal occupation).

LANDLORDS (Rent Receivers)	•	CULTIVATORS (Rent Payers).	FARM SERVANTS AND FIEL LABOURERS.	D
Subsidiary Occupation.	Number pcr 10,000 who follow it.	Subsidiary Occupation.	Number per 10,000 who follow it,	Subsidiary Occupation.	Number per 10,000 who follow it.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Total .	4,726	Total .	647	Total .	588
(a) Agricultural	3,012	(a) Agricultural	173	(a) Agricultural	91
Ront payers	2,313	Rent receivers	79	Rent receivers	29
Agricultural labourers .	699	Agricultural labourers .	94	Rent payers	62
(b) Non-Agricultural .	1,714	(b) Non-Agricultural .	474	(b) Non-Agricultural .	497
Government employés of all kinds	88	General labourers	93	General labourers	166
Money lenders and g'rain	00	Government employés of all kinds		Village watchmen .	12
dealers	337	Money lenders and grain		Cattle breeders and milk- men	35
Other traders of all kinds .	146	dealers	33	Mill hands	16
Priests	238	Other traders of all kinds	34	Fishermen and boatmen	8
Clerks of all kinds (not Go- vernment)	77	Fishermen and boatmen .	· 10	Rice pounders	2
School masters	25	Cattle breeders and milk- men	34	Traders of all kinds	16
Lawyers	5	Village watchmen .	13	Oil-pressers	8
Estate Agents and Managers	11	Weavers	7	Weavers	18
Medical practitioners		Barbers		Potters	
Anticona			14 22		10
Others	50	Oil-pressers		Leather workers	45
Others	725	Washermen	· 12	Blacksmiths and carpen- ters	12
		Potters	11	Washermen	22
		Blacksmiths and carpen- ters	17	Others	127
		Others	174		
	1]			

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SUBSIDIARY TABLE VI.-Occupations of females by subclasses, and selected orders and groups.

Group		NUMBER OF ACT	TAL WORKERS.	Number of female
No.	Occupation	Males,	Females.	per 1,000 males.
1	2	3	4	5
	CENTRAL INDIA	3,288,363	2,032.029	618
	IExploitation of the surface of the earth	2,065,646	1,356,540	657
$ \begin{array}{c} 1 \\ 2 \\ 4 \\ 8 \\ 9 \\ 11 \\ 12 \end{array} $	 Pasture and Agriculture Income from rent of agricultural land Ordinary cultivators Farm servants and field labourers Wood cutters, firewood lac, catechu, rubber, etc., collectors and charcoal burners. Cattle and buffalo breeders and kcepers Breeders of other animals (horses, camels, mnles, asses, etc.) Herdsmen, shepherds, goatherds, ctc. 	$2,\!059,\!905 \\ 43,762 \\ 1,\!425,\!548 \\ 452,\!295 \\ 14,\!367 \\ 8,\!617 \\ 10,\!113 \\ 0,\!12$	$1,355,300 \\10.279 \\711,868 \\584,219 \\10,781 \\2,296 \\1,568 \\9,509 \\$	$\begin{array}{c} c58\\ 235\\ 409\\ 1,292\\ 750\\ 266\\ 155\\ 319 \end{array}$
12	II.—Extraction of minerals	93,160 1,384	29,708 454	328
	IIIIndustry	416,117	187,117	450
$21 \\ 22 \\ 30$	6 Textiles Cotton ginning, cleaning and pressing, Cotton spinning, pressing and weaving Dyeing, blcaching, printing, preparation and sponging of textiles.	56,373 9,817 34,117 5,794	$\begin{array}{c} 40,065\\ 3,769\\ 29,922\\ 3,358\end{array}$	711 384 877 580
36 37	 Hides, skins and hard materials from the animal kingdom Wood Sawyers, carpenters, turners, and joiners Basket makers and other industrics of woody material including leaves. 	$\begin{array}{c} 11,171 \\ 49,369 \\ 26,341 \\ 22,978 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 1,369\\ 22,303\\ 1,693\\ 20,610\end{array}$	$123 \\ 452 \\ 64 \\ 897$
41	9. Metals Other workers in iron and makers of implements and tools principally or exclusively of iron	25,595 19,973	$\substack{6,794\\4,948}$	$\frac{265}{259}$
47 53 56 62 68 69 71 72 73	 10. Ceramics Potters and earthen pipe and bowl makers Potters and earthen pipe and bowl makers Potters and earthen pipe and bowl makers Nemotical products properly so called and analogous Manufacture and refining of vegetable and mineral oils Prood industries Rice pounders and huskers and flour grinders Makers of sugar, molasses and gur Nakers of sugar, molasses and gur Nakers of dress and toilet Tailors, milliners, dressmakers and darners, cmbroiderers on linen Shoe, boot, and sandal makers Washing, cleaning and dyeing Barbers, hairdressers and wig makers Other industries connected with the toilet (tattooers, shampooers. 	$\begin{array}{c} 36,587\\ 32,052\\ 21,581\\ 19,649\\ 19,506\\ 1,853\\ 41\\ 149,756\\ 21,927\\ 72,071\\ 19,413\\ 35,513\\ 17\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 21,925\\ 18,123\\ 16,334\\ 15,237\\ 16,307\\ 9,751\\ 900\\ 45,736\\ 9,624\\ 20,299\\ 14,055\\ 1,214\\ 33\end{array}$	5995697587758365,2622.195305439282724341,941
	bath houses, etc.) 15. Building industries	11,412	2,780	244
89	 Industry of luxury and those pertaining to literature and the arts and sciences Workers in precious stones and metals, enamellers, imitation of 	19,702	3,318	168
91 93	Toy, kite, cage, fishing tackle, etc., makers, taxidermists, etc. 19. Industries connected with refuse matter Sweepers, scavengers, dust and sweeping contractor	$\begin{array}{c} 17,\!598\\ 85\\ 14.136\\ 14.136\end{array}$	$2,295 \\ 144 \\ 10,050 \\ 10,050 $	130 1,694 711 711
	IV.—Transport	23,611	3,130	133
99	21. Transport by road Cart owners and drivers, coachmen, stable boys, tramway, mail	17,371	2,780	160
	carriage, etc., managers and employés (including private ser- vants)	10,971	1,024	93
	VTrade	177,151	81,540	460
106	24. Banks, establishments of credit exchange and insurance Bank managers, money lenders, exchange and insurance agents, money changers and brokers and their employés.	12,065 12,065	2,642 2,642	$\frac{219}{219}$
108	26. Trade in textile Trade in textile piece goods, wool, cotton, silk, hair and other textiles.	11,161 11,161	1,810 1,810	$\frac{162}{162}$
110	28. Trade in wood Trade in wood (not firewood, cork, bark, etc.) 32. Hotels, cafcs, restaurants, etc.	$343 \\ 343 \\ 5,504$	879 879 2,725	2,563 2,563 320

SUBSIDIARY TABLE VI.-Occupations of females by subclasses, and selected orders and groups.-contd.

Gronp		NUMBER OF ACTI	JAL WORKERS.	Number of females
No.	Occupation.	Males.	Females.	per 1,000 males.
1	2	3	4	5
114	VTrade-contd. Vendors of wine, liquors and aerated waters	7,941	2,159	273
$ \begin{array}{r} 117 \\ 118 \\ 120 \\ 121 \\ 124 \\ 135 \end{array} $	 33. Other trade in food stuffs Grocers and selle s of vegetable oil, salt and other condiments Sellers of milk. butter, ghee, poultry, eggs Cardamom, betel-leaf, vegetables, fruit and arecanut sellers Grain, pulse dealers Pealers in hay, grass and fodder 41. Trade in other sorts Shopkeepers otherwise unspecified 	$\begin{array}{c} 96,745\\ 19,106\\ 9,115\\ 11,120\\ 45,718\\ 3,577\\ 23,735\\ 21,824\\ \end{array}$	$56.789 \\13,016 \\7,852 \\11,439 \\17,107 \\4,661 \\7,923 \\7,427$	587 681 861 1,029 374 1,303 330 340
	VIPublic Force	90,182	2,321	26
143	44. Police	41,367 22,589	$2,321 \\ 2,321$	56 103
	VII.—Public Administration	54,282	, 2,056	38
145c	45. Public administration	54,282 14,4 $\mathfrak{t}1$	2,056 2,037	38 141
	VIIIProfession and liberal arts	49,162	9,121	186
148 19 155B	46. Religion Priests, ministers, etc. Religious mendicants, inmates of monasteries, etc. Midwives, vaccinators, compounders, nurses, masseurs, etc. (Native States).	$33,161 \\ 19,677 \\ 9,886 \\ 521$	3,087 . 875 1,990 1,209	201
160	50. Letters and arts and sciences Music composers and masters, players on all kinds of musical instruments (not military), singers, actors and dancers.	10,362 8,317	4,238 4,155	
	IXPersons living on their income	8,313	4,362	525
161	51. Persons living on their income Proprietors (other than of agricultural land), fund and scholarship holders and pensioners.	8,313 8,313	4,362 4,362	-
	XDomestic service	81,543	43,565	534
162	52. Domestic service Cooks, water carriers, door keepers, watchmen and other indoor servants.	81,543 77,503	43,565 43,032	
	XI.—Insufficiently described occupations	223,103	275,887	1,237
167	53. General terms which do not indicate a definite occupation Labourers and workmen otherwise unspecified	223,103 218,249	275,887 275,641	
	XIIUnproductive	97,869	65,936	674
169	55. Boggars, vagrants, prostitutes Beggars, vagrants, procurers, prostitutes, receivers of stolen goods, cattle poisoners	94,865 64,865	65,435 65,435	

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SUBSIDIARY TABLES VIL-Selected Occupations, 1911 and 1901.

toup No,	Occupation.	Population supported in 1911.	Population supported in 1901.	Percentage of variation.
1	2	3	4	5
	IExploitation of the surface of the earth	5,949,356	4,579,754	+ 29*9
-	1. Pasture and Agriculture	5,936,785	4,573.005	+29.8
1 2 3	Income from rent of agricultural land Ordinary cultivators Agents, managers of landed es'ates (not planters), elerks, rent	$\begin{array}{r}123,516\\4,038,048\\11,024\end{array}$	$234,188 \ 3,154,343 \ 4,959$	-47: +280 +122:
$\begin{array}{c} 4\\ 6\\ 8\end{array}$	collectors, etc. Farm servants and field labourers Fruits, flowers, vegetable, betel, vine, arccanut, etc., growers Wood cutters, firewood, lac, catechu, rubber, etc., collectors,	$1,488,403 \\ 14,140 \\ 37,288$	924,975 22,184 43,006	$+ 60^{\circ}$ - 36^{\circ} - 13^{\circ}
9	and charcoal burners. Cattle and bnffalo breeders and keepers	17,745	20,543	13
$11 \\ 12 \\ 14$	Breeders of other animals (horses, camels, mules, asses, etc.) Herdsmen, shepherds, goatherds, etc. 2. Fishing and hunting Fishing	$\begin{array}{c} 17,402 \\ 182,763 \\ 12,571 \\ 10,687 \end{array}$	$7.839 \\ 148,421 \\ 6.746 \\ 4,846$	+ 122 + 23 + 86 + 120
	II.—Extraction of minerals	4,067	4,600	-11*
	3. Mines	3,039	2,514	$+20^{\circ}$
	4. Quarries of hard rock	110 918	569 1,517	-80 -39
	IIIIndustry	1,145,073	1,117,644	+ 2*
อา	6. Textiles	$\substack{168,024\\26,587}$	$217.665 \\ 25.453$	-22 +4
$\begin{array}{c} 21\\ 22\\ 26\end{array}$	Cotton ginning, cleaning and pressing Cotton spinning, pressing and weaving Wool carders and spinners, weavers of woollen blankets, carpets, etc.	106,726 11,198	158,335 9,665	$\frac{32}{+15}$
3 0	Dyeing, bleaching, printing, preparation and sponging of textiles.	17,746	18,742	5
32	7. Hides, skins and hard materials from the animal kingdom . Tanners, curiers, leather dressers and dyers, etc.	23,570 11,036	$55,746 \\ 44,925$	-57 -75
33	Makers of leather articles, such as trunks, water bags, etc.	12,630 133,102	$10.822 \\ 103.592$	$^{+16}_{+25}$
36	Sawyers, corpenters, torners and joiners, etc.	64,075	62,730	+2
37	Basket makers and other industries of woody material includ- ing leaves. 9. Metals	69.027 70,801	40,862 59,152	$^{+68}_{+19}$
41	Other workers in iron and makers of implements and tools principally or exclusively of iron.	51,851	45,417	+14
42	Workers in brass, copper and bell metal	12.036 100.011	$\begin{array}{r} 4,544\\76,754\end{array}$	+164 +30
47	10. Ceramics Potters and earthen pipe and bowl makers 11. Chemical products properly so called and analogous	$\frac{86,035}{71,493}$	$61,551 \\ 56,117$	+ 39 + 27
53	Manufacture and refining of vegetable aud mineral oils .	$66,063 \\ 65,028$	38,325 63,708	+72 +2
56	Rice pounders and huskers and flour grinders .	18,47) 14,179	$21,534 \\ 14,273$	-14
$\frac{59}{63}$	Butchers Sweetmeat makers, preparers of jam and condiments	17,599	9,011	+95
68	13. Industries of dress and the toilet . Tailors, milliners, dressmakers and darners, embroiderers on	391,413	352,704	+11
69	li¤en. Shoe, boot, and sandal makers	$59,027 \\ 189,695$	48,849 160,147	- -18
$71 \\ 72$	Washing cleaning and dreing	$55.605 \\ 84.441$	52,339 81,321	+6+3
	Barbers, hairdress-ens and wig makers	363 28,566	$3 \cdot 2$ 33.242	
78	15. Building industries Stone and marble workers, masons and bricklayers	17,683	23,114 2,333	-23
	 Construction of means of transport Production and transmission of physical forces Industries of luxnry and those pertaining to literature and the 	1,440 95 52,450	-,555 54,138	+100
89	arts and scie: ees. Workers in precious stones and metals, enamellers, imitation	46,592	45,297	+3
93	jewellery makers and gilders, etc. 19. Industries concerned with refuse matter Sweepers, scavengers, dust and sweeping contractors	35,614 38,614	42,110 42,110	-7
	IVTransport	52,412	36,420	+ 44
29	 20. Transport by water 21. Transport by road Cart owners, and drivers, coachmen, stable boys, tramway, mail carriage, etc., managers and employés (including private sorrants) 	37,800 22,858	$1.282 \\ 27,194 \\ 5,739$	+8 +39 +298
103	servants.) 22. Transport by rail Railway employés of all kinds other than construction coolies 23. Post Office, Telegraph and Telephone services	10,923 10 194	6,092 6,092	+79 + 79

SUBSIDIARY TABLES VII.-Selected Occupations, 1911 and 1901-contd.

Group No.	Occupation.	Population supported in 1911.	Population supported in 1901.	Percentage of variation.
1	2	3	4	5
	VTrade	513,932	657,264	-21.8
114 117 118 119 120	 24. Banks, establishments of credit, exchange and insurance . 25. Brokerage, commission and export	$\begin{array}{c} 36,093\\ 5,195\\ 27,121\\ 2,095\\ 1,750\\ 3,159\\ 18\\ 6,945\\ 24,152\\ 22,330\\ 294,305\\ 62,100\\ 29,194\\ 10,488\\ 38,752\\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 46,414\\ 9,690\\ 27,095\\ 2,691\\ 29,979\\ 518\\ 19,436\\ 9,313\\ 33,179\\ 22,843\\ 324,106\\ 59,159\\ 28,123\\ 5,087\\ 65,744 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} -22 \cdot 6 \\ -46 \cdot 4 \\ +0 \cdot 1 \\ -22 \cdot 1 \\ -94 \cdot 2 \\ +509 \cdot 8 \\ +99 \cdot 9 \\ -25 \cdot 4 \\ +4 \cdot 2 \\ -22 \\ -9 \cdot 2 \\ +5 \cdot 0 \\ +3 \cdot 8 \\ +106 \cdot 2 \\ -41 \cdot 1 \end{array}$
121 124	Grain pulse dealers Dealers in hay, grass and fodder 34. Trade in elothing and toilet articles 35. Trade in furniture 36. Trade in building materials 37. Trade in means of transport 38. Trade in fuel 39. Trade in articles of luxury and those pertaining to letters and arts and sciences.	$130,110 \\ 13,152 \\ 9,614 \\ 626 \\ 485 \\ 4,296 \\ 12,797 \\ 17,938$	$\begin{array}{c} 93,133\\52,685\\9,414\\11,924\\956\\3,766\\13,812\\16,998\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} +39.7 \\ -75.0 \\ +2.1 \\ -94.8 \\ -49.2 \\ +14.1 \\ -7.3 \\ +5.5 \end{array}$
132	Dealers in common bangles, bead, necklaces, tans, small articles, toys, hunting and fishing tackle, flowers, etc.	14,031	10,997	+27.5
135	40. Trade in refuse matters .	$\begin{array}{c} 4\\67,339\\62,447\end{array}$	107,773 99,724	+100 -37.8 -37.4
	VIPublic Force	181,938	104,752	+ 73•7
139 140	42. Army Army (Government) Army (Imperial and Native States) 43. Navy	89,551 11,474 78.077	83,839 12,454 71,384	+6.8 -8.0 +9.4
$\frac{142}{143}$	44. Police Police (Government and Native States) Village watchmen	92,387 40,707 51,680	$\begin{array}{c} 20,913 \\ 4,630 \\ 16,283 \end{array}$	+ 341.8 + 779.2 + 217.4
	VII.—Public administration	139,485	262,508	- 46*9
145 147	Service of Native and Foreign States . Village officials and servants other than watchmen .	108.143 24,095	$\begin{array}{r} 251,044\\ 5,038\end{array}$	
	VIIIProfessions and liberal arts	138,390	103,099	+ 34*2
148 149 160	 46. Religion . Priests, ministers, etc. Religious mendicants, inmates of monasteries, etc. 47. Law . 48. Medicine . 49. Instruction . 50. Letters and arts and sciences . Music composers and masters. players on all kinds of musical instruments (not military), singers, actors and dancers. 	$\begin{array}{c} 94,629\\ 54,227\\ 32,327\\ 3,663\\ 5,054\\ 6,951\\ 27,193\\ 22,706\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 63,799\\ 37,148\\ 9,611\\ 3,241\\ 7,708\\ 6,588\\ 21,763\\ 17,593 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} + 48.3 \\ + 46.0 \\ + 236.4 \\ + 13.0 \\ - 22.8 \\ + 5.5 \\ + 24.9 \\ + 29.1 \end{array}$
	IXPersons living on their income	31,173	38,817	-19.8
	XDomestic service	214,177	293,583	-27.0
162	Cooks, water carriers, door keepers, watchmen and other indoor servants.	204,889	279,272	-26.6
	XIInsufficiently described occupations	754,480	1,149,240	-34*3
167	Labourers and workmen otherwise unspecified	741,728	1,109,608	-33.5
	XII.—Unproductive ,	232,497	281,100	-17'3
	54. Inmates of jails and asylums and hospitals	4,148 228,349	5,154 275,946	-19.5 - 17.2

SUBSIDIARY TABLE VIII.—Occupation of Selected Castes.

	Cast	e and oc	eupation	1.							Number per 1,000 workers engaged on each occupation	Number of femal workers per 100 males,
		1									2	3
ana.—Agriculture .											725	4
	-4-										74	14
Field labourers, wood cutters, a Labourers, unspecified		•	:	•		•	•	•	•		152	17
Others	٠	٠	•	•	•	٠	٠	٠	•	•	49	- 2
ania.—Trade		•	• •				•		٠	•	653	3
Income from rent of land .											20	33
Cultivators of all kinds .		,	•			•	•	. '		•	145	
Artisans and other workmen Public administration	•	•	•	•	٠	*	•	*	•	•	9 5	
Arts and professions .											8	1
Persons living on their income Domestic service	٠	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	$\frac{21}{46}$	
Labourers, unspecified .	•	•				•		•	•	•	$\frac{46}{76}$	17
Beggars, prostitutes, criminals	and i	nmates	of ja	ils and	asylu	ms	•				6	12
Others	•	•	٠	٠	•	•	•	۰	٠	•	8	
ania Agarwal.—Trade	٠	•	•	• •	•		•	•	4		659	2
Income from rent of land .		٠									31	6
Cultivators of all kinds .	•	•	•	٠	•	•	•	•	•	•	$132 \\ 25$	1
Persons living on their income Domestic service	•	•	•	•	•	:	•	•	•	;	$\frac{25}{41}$	
Labourers, unspecified .				4						•	82	1
Others	•	٠	•	٠	•	٠	•		•	•	50	
ania Gahohi.—Trade		٠	•	• •					٠	•	685	4
Income from rent of land .											186	
Cultivators of all kinds .	•	•	3			•		•	•	•	24 71	
Labourers, unspecified . Others	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	$71\\34$	
ania Mahesri.—Trade											598	4
Cultivators of all hinds											90	
Cultivators of all kinds . Persons living on their income	•	•				•		•	:	e 	54	
Domestic service		•	•	•							99	2
Labourers, unspecified Others		•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	87 72	2
										-		-
ania Oswal.—Trade		•	٠	• •	•					•	695	1
Cultivators of all kinds .						•					100	
Artisans and other workmen		•		٠	٠	•	4	•	٠	•	24 60	1
Domestic service Labourers, unspecified	•	•	•	•		•	•	•	•		58	3
Others			•			•	•		•.	•	63	
											650	
ania Porwal.—Trade	•	٠	٠	٠	• •	•	•	·	•	•	, 630 123	
Cultivators of all kinds . Persons living on their income	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	123 29	1 :
Domestic service	•					•	•	•	•	•	45 105	1
Labourers, unspecified Others	•		•	•	•	•	•		•	•	$105 \\ 48$	
hatLegend Singer .											198	3
		•	•	• •	•	•		٠	•			
Income from rent of land . Cultivators of all kinds .		•	4	٠	٠	•	٠	٠	•	•	33 290	Ī
Field labourers, wood cutters.	etc	•		:	•						132	11
Labourers, unspecified Beggars, prostitutes, criminals		•		•	•.		•			•	$120 \\ 118$	

SUBSIDIARY TABLE VIII.-Occupation of Selected Castes-contd.

- Caste and occupation.		Number per 1,000 workers engaged on cach occupation,	Number of femal workers per 100 males.
1		9	3
Bhil.—Agriculture	• •	537	5
Field labourers, wood cutters, etc.	• •	261	150
Raisers of livestock, milkmen and herdsmen	8 t - t	$\frac{29}{4}$	3
Public force		5	
Public administration	: :	4.8	4
Labourers, unspecified		143	10
Beggars, prostitutes, criminals and inmates of jails and asylums Others	• •	3 6	4
Bhilala.—Agriculture			10
Field labourers, wood cutters, etc.		72	10
Raisers of livestock, milkmen and herdsmen Domestic service	• •	16	3
Labourers, unspecified	• •	7 33	4 6
Others	• •	8	3
rahmanPriest	• •	89	3
Income from rent of land	• •	34	2
Cultivators of all kinds Agents and Managers of landed estates, planters, forest officers and their cl	erks, rent	596	4
collectors, etc		$\frac{4}{60}$	
Raisers of livestock, milkuien and herdsmen		8	1
Artisans and other workmen Labourers, boatmen, 'carters, palki Learers	• •	3	3: 2:
Trade		13	77
Public force		13 15	••
Arts and professions	• •	3	(
Persons living on their income	• •	7 24	4.8 24
Labourers, unspecified		67	131
Beggars, prostitutes, criminals and inmates of jails and asylums Others	• •	$59 \\ 2$	69 19
rahman Bhagor.—Priest	• •	148	38
Income from rent of land		52	176
Cultivators of all kinds Field labourers, wood cutters, etc.	• •	489	54
Field labourers, wood cutters, etc.	• •	80 41	220 74
Labourers, unspecified Beggars, prostitutes, criminals and inmates of jails and asylums Others		79	24
Others	•	111	15
rahman Jijhotia.—Priest		157	20
Income from rent of land	!	87	10
Cultivators of all kinds	• •	393 91	39 133
Public force		16	
Public administration . Domestic service	• •	21 32	- 44
Labourers, unspecified	• •	91	$1\bar{2}7$
Labourers, unspecified Beggars, prostitutes, criminals and inmates of jails and asylums Others	• •	69 43	81 23
rahman Sanadhya.—Priest		88	13
Income from rent of land		29	21
Cultivators of all kinds		568	48
Field labourers, wood cutters, etc	• •	54	51 11
Trade		16	28
Public force	• •	22 17	***
Persons living on their income Domestic service . Labourers, unspecified Beggars, prostitutes, criminals and inmates of jails and asylums Others	• •	11	20
Domestic service	• •	28 102	14 151
Beggars, prostitutes, criminals and inmates of jails and asylums		46	29
Others		12	13

SUBSIDIARY TABLE VIIL-Occupation of Selected Castes -contd.

Caste and occupation.	Number per 1,000 workers engaged on each occupation.	Number of femal workers per 10 males.
1	2	3
Brahman Sarwaria. – Priest	<mark>59</mark>	5
Income from rent of land Cultivators of all kinds Agents and Managers of landed estates, planters, forest officers and their clerks, rent	$\begin{array}{c} 23 \\ 687 \end{array}$	3) 4(
collectors, etc. Field lal ourers, wood cutters, etc. Raisers of livestock, milkmen and herdsmen	6 51	8
Labourers, boatmen, carters, palki bearers	9 3 11	20 31 4
Public force	$ \begin{array}{c} 5\\ 10\\ 4 \end{array} $	
Pomestic service Labourers, unspecifica Beggars, prostitutes, criminals and inmates of fails and asylums	$\begin{array}{c}17\\47\\61\end{array}$	2: 12: 10:
Others	4	
Brahman ShrigaudPriest	249	9
Cultivators of all kinds Field labourers, wood cutters, etc.	222 70 92	$2 \\ 13 \\ 3$
Domestic service Labourers, unspecified Beggars, prestitutes, eriminals and inmates of jails and asylums	$\begin{array}{c} 71\\60 \end{array}$	7
Otbers	236	1
rahman Shrimali.—Priest	275	21
Cultivators of all kinds Public administration Labourers, unspecified Others	$248 \\ 71 \\ 90 \\ 316$	5 2
Dhangar.—Military and Dominant	256	1
Cultivators of all kinds	$^{-128}_{-103}$	33 153
Domestic service	130 216 167	7 12 8'
ond.—Agriculture and Hunting	598	
Field labourers, word cutters, etc. ••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••	197 17	112
Trade	5	0; 3(
Labourers, unspecified	165 6 8	
ujar.—Agriculture	660	32
Field labourers, wood cutters, etc	96 67 5	5
Artisans and other workmen Trade Public force	6 8	
Public force	$\begin{array}{c}13\\129\\16\end{array}$	10 100 33
Cachera.—Glass and Lac Workers	590	6
Cultivators of all kinds	120 112 178	64 4 8
KhangarWatchmen	166	
Cultivators of all kinds Field labourers, wood cutters, etc.	334 159	66 19
Public administration	23 45 180	119
Others	84	4.1

SUBSIDIARY TABLE VIII.-Occupations of Selected Castes-contd,

	Caste a	nd occup	ation.							Number por 1,000 workers engaged on each occupation.	Number of femal workers per 100 males,
		1								2	3
ol.—Hunting and collec	eting Ju	ungle	prod	luce						277	104
Cultivators of all kinds										89	4
Field laboarers, wood cutters.	eic.					•		:	• •	306	11
Raisers of livestock, milkmer Persons living on their incon	and her	dsmen	•	+		•		•	• •	23	3
Domestic service.						•	•	•	• •	3	2
Labourers, unspecified . Beggars, prostitutes, crimina				:		•			•••	262	10
Beggars, prostitutes, crimina Others	als and in	imates (of jail	s and	asylu	$\mathbf{n}\mathbf{s}$				13	
Officers	• •	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	• •	9	e e
IarathaMilitary and	Domin	ant.	٠							405	
Cultivators of all kinds										170	2
Field labourers, wood cutter					•	:		•		76	1
Artisans and other workme Public administration .		•	•			•				66	4:
Domestic service .	• •		•	•	•	•	•	•	• •	23	1
Labourers, unspecified .						:		•	• •	78	
Others	• •	•	•	•	•	•		•		104	
a)put.—Military and D	omina	nt .									-
				•	•	•	•	٠	• •	132	
Income from rent of land Cultivators of all kinds	• •	•	r	•	•	•	•	•	• •	68	
Field labourers, wood cutters	. efc.	:	•	•	•	•	+	•	• •	525	
Raisers of livestock, milkme	n and her	dsmen				:	:	÷	• •	115	
Artisans and other workmen	• •	•	•	•	•					17	
Trade	• •	•	•	•	•	•	•	3	• •	9	:
Arts and professions .			:			:	÷.	• •	• •	4.3	
Persons living on their incor	ne .						-			7	1
Domestic service . Labourers, unspecified .	• •	٠		•	•		•	•	• •	27	1
Beggars, prostitutes, crimin	als and in	motes	ofiai	Is and	•		•	•	• •	66	1
Others	• •	*	•	9 9	-	*	•	•		7	
ajput Baghela.—Milita	rv and	Dom	inan	t.						239	
Income from rent of land	-				•	•	•	•	• •		
Cultivators of all kinds		•			:	•	•	•		151	
Field labourers, wood cutters	, etc.					•				46	:
Domestic service Labourers, unspecified .	• •	•	•		•	•	•			52	
Others .	• •	•		•	•	•	*	*	• •	51 47	1
	•••	•	•	•	•		•	•	• •	47	-
ajput Bhadauria.—Mil	litary a	nd D	omin	ant						48	
Income from rent of land										170	1
Cultivators of all kinds										611	
Field labourers, wood cutters Labourers, unspecified Others	, etc.	•	•	•	•	•	•		• •	64	1
Others							•	•	•	67 37	
ajput Bundela.—Milita	ary and	Dom	linar	ıt.		•				174	
Income from rent of land										126	
Cultivators of all kinds										475	
Field labourers, wood cutters Others	s, etc.	•	•	•	•				• •	118	1
Others	* *	•	•	•	•	٠	•	•	• •	107	
ajput Chauhan.—Milit									• •	160	
Income from rost of land	• •									42	
Cultivators of all kinds Field labourers, wood cutters	, etc.	+	•	•		٠	•	•	• •	432	
Field labourers, wood cutters Domestic service		:		:		•	•			40	
Labourers, unspecified . Others	• •								•	99	ì
						•	•	•	• •	85	
Rajput Gahalot.—Milita	ary and	l Dom	inan	t.						. 136	
Cultivators of all kinds										577	
Field labourers, wood cutter	s. etc.					•			•	133	
Labourers, unspecified . Others								•		80	10
										. 74	

SUBSIDIARY TABLE VIII.- Occupations of Selected Castes-contd.

Caste and occupation.		Number per 1,000 workers engaged on each occupation.	Number of fema workers per 100 males,
1		2	3
ajput Kachhwaha.—Military and Dominant	o 0	144	
Cultivators of all kinds		604	2
Field labourers, wood cutters, etc.		68 45	3
Others	•	139	
ajput Ponwar.—Military and Dominant	• •	146	
Income from rent of land		46	1
Cultivators of all kinds	• •	$\frac{484}{124}$	$\frac{2}{4}$
Artisans and other workmen		40	5
Domestic service	•	23 23	2 1
Others	•	54	1
ajput Rathod.—Military and Dominant		125	
Income from rent of land		58	11
Cultivators of all kinds		493	5
Field labourers, wood cutters, etc.	•	$\frac{119}{29}$	6 1
Domestic service		34	6
Labourers, unspecified		$\frac{71}{71}$	$10 \\ 3$
iput Tonwar.—Military and Dominant	· · ·	72	
Income from sent of land	• •	62	3
Field laboure:s, word cutters, etc.		696 83	2
Labourers, unspecified	•	$\frac{46}{41}$	5
	•		
hariaHunting and collecting Jungle produce	• • !	138	15
Cultivators of all kinds		287	5
Cultivators of all kinds Field labourers, wood cutters, etc.		$\frac{200}{28}$	1
Domestic service	•	$\frac{14}{302}$	13
Public force Domestic service Labourers, unspecified Beggars, prostitutes, criminals and inmates of jails and asylums	•	11	13 10
Others	•	20	1
ndhia.—Agriculture and Dacoity	• •	684	33
Raisers of livestock, milkmen and herdsmen	• •	200 36	15
Field labouters, wood cutters, etc. . . Raisers of livestoek, milkmen and herdsmen . . Labourers, unsi ecified . . Others . .	•	40 \$0	$\overline{7}$
asalman.—Military and Dominant	• •	205	
Income from rent of land Cultivators of all kinds Agents and managers of landed estates, planters, forest officers and their clerk	:1	9 216	3
conectors, etc.	s, rent	3 106	
Field labourers, wood eutters, etc. Raisers of livestock, milkmen and herdsmen		11	1
Fishing and hunting		$\frac{3}{76}$	5 8
Labourers, boatmen, carters, pallsi bearers		11	1
	•	$\frac{72}{24}$	4
Arts and professions		23	2
Public administration Arts and professions Persons living on their income Domestic service Labourers, unspecified Beggals, prostitutes, criminals and inmates of juils and asylums Others		20 81	1
Labourers, unspecified .		95 47	12
Beggais, prostitutes, criminals and inmates of jails and asylums			5

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.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE VIII.-Occupations of Selected Castes-concld

Coste and occupation.	Number per 1,00 workers engaged of each occupation	m workers per 100
1	2	3
Iusalman Pathan.—Military and Dominant	234	
		0 3
Income from rent of land	22	
Cultivators of all kinds	1	
Raisers of livestock, milkmen and herdsmen	· · · 17	
Labourers, boatmen, carters, palki bearers		
Artisans and other workmen Labourers, boatmen, carters, palki bearers Trade Public administration		5 7
Public administration		1
Aits and professions . Persons living on their income . Domestic service . Labourers, unspecified . Beggars, prostitutes, criminals and inmates of jails and asylums	2	1
Domestic service	7	$\frac{4}{8}$
Labourers, unspecified . Beggars, prostitutes, and inmates of jails and asylums		8
Others	•	8
Iusalman Sayad.—Military and Dominant	. 26	5
	20	
Income from rent of land		7 1
Field labourers, wood cutters, etc.		5 1
Trade	• •	2
Persons living on their income	•	1
Domestic service		4
Public administration Persons living on their income Domestic service Labourers, unspecified Beggars, prostitutes, criminals and inmates of jails and asylums.		.1 9 8
Others	•••	
lusalman Shaikh.—Military and Dominant	173	1
Income from rent of land		7
Cultimations of all hinds		
	10	
Field labourers, wood cutters, etc.		6
Cultivators of all kinds Field labourers, wood cutters, etc. Raisers of livestock, milkmen and herdsmen Arti-ans and other workmen		6 3 4
Artians and other workmen		6 3 34 9
Artians and other workmen Labourers, boatmen, carters, palki bearers Trade		6 3 34 9
Artisans and other workmen Labourers, boatmen, carters, palki bearers Trade Public administration		6 3 44 9 9 2 2 4
Arti-ans and other workmen Labourers, boatmen, carters, palki bearers Trade Public administration Arts and professions Persons living on their income		6 3 4 9 9 2 2 4 6
Artisans and other workmen Labourers, boatmen, carters, palki bearers Trade Public administration Arts and professions Persons living on their income Domestic service		6 3 44 9 9 2 2 4 6 0
Artisans and other workmen Labourers, boatmen, carters, palki bearers Trade Public administration Arts and professions Persons living on their income Domestic service Labourers, unspecified Beggars, prostitutes, criminals and inmates of jails and asylums		$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
Artisans and other workmen Labourers, boatmen, carters, palki bearers Trade Public administration Arts and professions Persons living on their income Domestic service		$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
Artisans and other workmen Labourers, boatmen, carters, palki bearers Trade Public administration Arts and professions Persons living on their income Domestic service Labourers, unspecified Beggars, prostitutes, criminals and inmates of jails and asylums Others		$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
Artisans and other workmen Labourers, boatmen, carters, palki bearers Trade Public administration Arts and professions Persons living on their income Domestic service Labourers, unspecified Beggars, prostitutes, criminals and inmates of jails and asylums Others		6 3 4 9 9 9 2 4 6 0 1 1 1
Arti-ans and other workmen Labourers, boatmen, carters, palki bearers Trade Public administration Arts and professions Persons living on their income Domestic service Labourers, unspecified Beggars, prostitutes, criminals and inmates of jails and asylums Others 		6 3 4 9 9 9 2 2 4 6 0 1 1 1 35 16
Arti-ans and other workmen Labourers, boatmen, carters, palki bearers Trade Public administration Arts and professions Persons living on their income Domestic service Labourers, unspecified Beggars, prostitutes, criminals and inmates of jails and asylums Others Others Owners, managers, ships' officers, etc.		6 3 44 9 9 9 22 44 6 0 1 1 1 55 55
Artisans and other workmen Labourers, boatmen, carters, palki bearers Trade Public administration Arts and professions Persons living on their income Domestic service Labourers, unspecified Beggars, prostitutes, criminals and inmates of jails and asylums Others Others Owners, managers, ships' officers, etc. Public force		6 3 44 9 9 9 22 44 6 0 1 1 1 55 16 55
Arti-ans and other workmen		6 3 4 9 9 9 2 4 6 0 1 1 1 35 16 55 34
Arti-ans and other workmen Labourers, boatmen, carters, palki bearers Trade Public administration Arts and professions Persons living on their income Domestic service Labourers, unspecified. Beggars, prostitutes, criminals and inmates of jails and asylums Others Owners, mansgers, ships' officers, etc. Public force Arts and professions Others Others		6 3 4 9 9 22 4 6 0 1 1 1 55 16 55 34 46 47 46 46 46 46 46 46 46 46 46 46 46 46 46 46 46 46 46 47 46 47 46 47 46 47
Artisans and other workmen Labourers, boatmen, carters, palki bearers Trade Public administration Arts and professions Persons living on their income Domestic service Labourers, unspecified Beggars, prostitutes, criminals and inmates of jails and asylums Others Owners, managers, ships' officers, etc. Arts and professions Owners, managers, ships' officers, etc. Owners, managers, ships' officers, etc. Arts and professions		6 3 4 9 9 9 9 2 4 6 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
Arti-ans and other workmen		6 3 4 9 9 9 9 2 4 6 0 1 1 1 5 6 5 8 4 4 1 1 1 1
Arti-ans and other workmen		6 3 4 9 9 9 9 2 4 6 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
Arti-ans and other workmen Labourers, boatmen, carters, palki bearers Trade Public administration Arts and professions Persons living on their income Domestic service Labourers, unspecified Beggars, prostitutes, criminals and inmatcs of jails and asylums Others Owners, managers, ships' officers, etc. Arts and professions Others Owners, managers, ships' officers, etc. Arts and professions Owners, managers, ships' officers, ctc. Arts and professions Others Othe		6 3 4 9 9 22 4 6 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
Artisans and other workmen		$ \begin{array}{c} 6 \\ 3 \\ 4 \\ 9 \\ 9 \\ 9 \\ 2 \\ 4 \\ 6 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1$
Artisans and other workmen		$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$

SUBSIDIARY TABLE IX.—Occupations by Religion for Orders and selected Groups.

Orders and selected groups.	Hindu.	Musa1-	Animist.	Jain.	Chris-	Others.	Hindu.	Musal-	Animist.	Jain.	Chris	Other
		man.		-	tian.	<u> </u>		man.			tian	
1	2			5	6	7	8	9	10		12	13
ENTRAL INDIA	8,830	546	517	94	10	3	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,00
Pasture and Agriculture .	9,057	232	688	22	1		6,507	2,699	8,445	1,422	827	16
1. Income from rent of agricul- tural land	9,399	447	97	56	1		141	108	25	80	7	1
2. Ordinary enltivators 3. Agents, managers of landed	9,031	220	719	28	2		4,414	1,741	6,001	1,305	708	1:
estates (not planters), clerks, rent collectors, etc 4. Farm servants and field labour-	6,081	3,845	21	49	•••	1	8	53		6	• •	
6, Fruit, flowers, vegetable, betel	9,105 9,484	213 439	675 40	4	26		1,641	619	2,080	73	19 40	
vine, arecanut, etc., growers S. Wood cutters, firewood, lac, catechu. rubber, etc., collec-	9,404	405		11	-0		16	12	1		40	
tors and charcoal burners . 9. Cattle and buffalo breeders	8,057	221	1,722 29		••		35	16	141		* *	
and keepers 11. Breeders of other animals (horses, camels, mules, asses,	9,526	434	70	11	••		20	15	1	2	•••	
etc.) 12. Herdsmen, shepherds, goat-	9,106	154	734	ē	••		19	5	26	1		
herds, etc	9,356	174	468	1	1		207	62	18	2	11	
2Fishing and Hunting	8,904	904	192	• •		·	14	22	5	6.6		
14. Fishing	9,006	972	22	••	•••	* *	12	20		**		••
3.—Mines	8,045	1,869	30	39	10	7	3	11		1	3	
4.—Quarries of hard rocks . 5.—Ealt, etc.	9,727 6,253	273 3,671		76	••	**						
6.—Textiles	8,020	1,900	53	25	1	1	163	625	19	-18	11	
21. Cotton ginning, cleaning and pressing	5,772	4,206		18		4	19	219		5		Ι.
22. Cotton spinning, pressing and weaving	8,957	938	77	27	1		116	196	17	33	11	
26. Wool carders and spinners, weavers of woollen blankets, carpets, etc.	9,706	289	5				13	6				
30. Dyeing, bleaching, printing, preparation and sponging of textiles	4,293	5,691	2			2	9	198				
7Hides, skins and hard	.,	.,					£*					
materials from the animal kingdom	9,817	179	4				28	8				
32. Tanners, curriers, leather dressers and dyers, etc.	9,797	202				· · ·	13	4				
33. Makers of leather articles, such as trunks, water bags, etc.	9,836	16 0	4		•		15	4				
8	9,870	90	36	3	1		159	23	10	4	6	
36. Sawyers, carpenters, and join- ers, etc.	9,833	142	19		1				3	3	6	
37. Basket makers and other indus- tries of woody material				ō			76	18				() ···
including leaves	9,904	42	52	••	1	1	83	5	7	1	••	
9Metals	8,717	1,252	13	18	• •		75	173	2	1-1		:
41. Other workers in iron and makers of implements and tools principally or exclu-												
sively of iron . 42. Workers in brass, copper and	8,774	1,206	17	3	* 4	••	55	122	2	2	•••	
bell metal	9,349	580	1	69		1	. 14	14	••	10		
10.—Ceramics	9,691	301	7	1		• •	117	59	1	1	••	• •
47. Potters and earthen pipe and bowl makers	9,966	29	5		• •	•••	104	5	1	• •		
11.—Chemical products properly so called and analogous	9,709	279	11	1			84	39	2	1		í
53. Manufacture and refining of vegetable and mineral oils .	9,925	69	5	1			79	9	1	1	1	
12.—Food industrics												•••
56. Rice pounders and husbers and	7,608	1,808	57	251	3	3	60	230	8	387	16	6
flour grinders 59. Butchers 63. Sweetmeat makers, preparers	7,967 5,387	$1,627 \\ 4,508$	$155 \\ 5$.250	1	•••	18 9	$\frac{59}{128}$	6	.53 	1	
of jam and condiments, etc.	8,338	186	22	1,454		••	18	6	1	<u>292</u>		
13Industries of dress and the toilet	9,665	323	3	5	2	2	158	247	2	21	92	1:
68. Tailors, milliners, dressmakers and darners, embroiderers												
on linen 69. Shoe, boot and sandal makers.	$9,172 \\ 9,878$	$771 \\ 119$		30	12	$\frac{1}{3}$	66 227	$\frac{89}{44}$	2	20	;7 6	1
71. Washing, cleaning and dycing.	9,312	886			2		63	75			9	

SUBSIDIARY TABLE IX.—Occupation by Religion for Orders and selected Groups-contd.

Orders and selected groups.	Distr		BY RELIG OWING EA			RSONS	DISTRI	BUTION	BY OCCUP. OF EACH			ERSONS
Orders and selected groups.	Hindu.	Musal- man.	Animist.	Jain.	Chris- tian.	Others.	Hindu.	Musal- man.	Animist.	Jain.	Chris- tian,	Others.
	2	3	4	6	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
14Furniture industries	3,774	6,226		••				4		• •		
15.—Building industries	7,902	2,056	28	14	• •	••	27	115	2	5	1	
78. Stone and warble workers, masons and bricklayers	7,791	2,183	25	1	••	**	17	76	1			
16.—Construction of means of transport	9,723	201	48	21	7	••	2	1			1	
17.—Production and transmis- sion of physical forces .	5,789	3,474		• •	73 7			2			8	
18.—Industries of luxury and those pertaining to litera- ture and the arts and sciences	8,414	1,543		33	9	1	53	158		20	48	17
89. Workers in precious stones and metals, enamellers, invitation involution makeum												
initation jewellery makers and gilders	8,653	1,312		35			49	120		19		
19.—Industrics concerned with refuse matter	8,690	1,286	10	1	11	2	41	97	1		46	24
93. Sweeters, scavengers, dust and sweeping contractors .	8,690	1,286	10	1	11	2	41	97	1		46	24
26Transport by water	9,382	553	36	29			2	1	•••	••		
21Transport by road	7,510	2,304	139	35	4	8	34	170	11	15	16	110
99. Cart owners, and drivers, coachmen, stable buys, tram- way, mail carriage, etc.,								1				
managers and employés (including private servants)	6,753	2,996	189	47	7	8	19	134	9	12	16	65
22.—Transport hy rail	6,613	2,252	176	39	660	260	9	48	1	5	771	973
103. Railway employés of all kinds other than construction coolies	6,515	2,388	79	42	704	272	8	48	2	5	767	95
23.—Post Office, Telegraph and Telephone scrvices	7,400	1,912	505	9	139	35	2	9	2		34	27
24.—Banks, cstablishments of credit, exchange and insurance	6,648	354	4	2,990		4	29	25		1,234		55
106. Bank managers, money lenders, exchange and insurance agents, money changers and brokers and their employés.	[6,648	354	4	2,990	••	4	29	25		1,234		55
25.—Brokerage, commission and export .	7,111	776	13	2,089	12		4	8		124	. 6	
107. Brokers, commission agents, commercial travellers, warehouse owners and employés.	7,111	776	13	2,089	12		4	8		124	6	••
26.—Trade in textiles	6,538	1,313	2	2,134	12	1	21	70		662	35	7
108. Trade in textile piece-goods, wool, cotton, silk, hair and other textiles	6,583	1,313	2	2,134	12	1	21	70		662	35	7
27.—Trade in skins, leather and furs	7,207	1,356	14	1,418	5		2	5		34	1	
28Trade in wood	7,497	1,394	772	337			2	5	3	7		
29.—Trade in metals	6,895	2,976	81	48			3	18	1	2		
30.—Trade in pottery	5,000	2,222		2,778	• •	·				1		•••
31 Trade in chemical pro- ducts	6,554	3,374	29	30	\$	9	6	46		2	3	20
32.—Hotels, cafes, restaurants, ctc.	9,268	590	43	68	9	22	27	28	2	19	24	185
114 Vendors of wine, liquors and aerated waters	9,433	420	46	74	3	24	25	18	2	19	7	116
33.—Other trade in food stuffs.	7,974	822	102	1,102	• •		284	473	62	3,708	11	41
 Grocers and sellers of vegetable oil, salt and their condiments. Sellers of milk, butter, thee, 	7,833	1,121	2)	1,016	1		59	195	4	722	6	
119. Sellers of sweetmeats, sugar, gur and molasses 120. Caradinom, betel-leaf, veget-	9,583 9,298	315 172	3	98 528	1	•••	84 12	18 1		33 63	3	•••
ables, fruit and arecanut sellers	8,757	1,175	54	14		••	41	89 150	4	6 9 797	,	
121. Urain and pulse dealers . 124. Dealers in hay, grass and fodder .	7,491 6,571	623 1,511	5 1,918	1,881	•••	• •	118 10	159 30	1 52	2,797	1	21
	- manage and particular limits) And the statement of the same								PROFILE PERMIT		

SUBSIDIARY TABLE 1X.- Occupation by Religion for Orders and selected Groups-coneld.

Orders and selected groups.												
	Hindu.	Musal- man.	Animist.	Jain.	Chris- tian.	Others.	Hindu.	Musal- man.	Animist.	Jain.	Chris• tian.	Other
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	0	10	11	12	13
4Trade in clothing and				080				89	0	44		
toilet articles	4,842	4,760 1.358		398 224	• •		6			82	••	
5Trade in furniture	8,418 7,981	2,011		25 سينس		••		3				
6Trade in building materials	*,001	2,011	••									
7Trade in means of trans- port	8,121	1,578	203	98	••	••	4	13	2	5	• •	· · · ·
8.—Trade in fuel	7,731	1,068	1,168	31	* *	2	12	27	31	5	••	
130. Dealers in firewood, charcoal, coal, cowdung, etc.	7,781	1,068	1,168	31	• •	2	12	27	31	4		
39.—Trade in articles of luxury and those pertaining to letters and arts and sciences	7,269	2,215		513		3	16	78		105	i	
132. Dealers in common bangles, bead, nccklaces, tans, small												
articles, toys, hunting and fishing tackle, flowers	7,208	2,678		14			12	73		2	• •	î.
0. Trade in refuse matters.	10,000 7,145	1,162	4	1,6 83	2		58	153	1	1,295		
1Trade in other sorts	7,110		x									
135. Shop-keepers otherwise un- specified	7,152	1,031	4	1,805	2	6	54	126	1	1,288	15	
2Army	6,742	2, 61	65	3	434	135	73	459	13	3	4,158	4,:
139. Army (Government) .	3,345	2,500	138		3,328	689	5	156	3		4,080	2,
140. Army (Native States and Imperial Service)	7,281	2,635	58	3	10	53	68	403	10	3	78	1,
3.—Navy						·					••	
4.—Police	7,379	2,190	406	7	5	13	83	396	78	8	50	
142. Police (Native States and Government) 143. Village watchmen .	5,325 8,996	4,275 547	$355 \\ 446$	$3 \\ 11$. 12 	80	26 57	341 55	30 48	$\frac{1}{7}$	50	
	6,979	2,7	104	64	35	33	118	760	30	103	516	1,
5Public administration		2,713		108	35	20	60	348		86	254	1
145B. Durbar officials 145C. Menials 147. Village officials and servants	7,124 5,506	4,417	13	19	4	41	26	333	1	8	18	
other than watchmen .	9,046	342	581	31.	••	••	26	16	27	9		•
6Religion	9,636	250	18	46	42	S	110	46	3	50	427	1
148. Priests, ministers, etc. 149. Religious mendicants, inmates	9,764	167	6	41	11	11	64	18	1	25	62	
of monasteries, etc.	9,643	247	40	64	5	Ţ	38	16	3	24	18	
7Law	7,144	2,697		115		44	3	19		5	••	1
8Medicine	7.306	2,410	29	54	176	25	5	28		4	112	
19Instruction	7,941	1,790	12	53	131	63	7	24		5	97	
50Letters and arts and	7,322	2,584	45	6	25	8	24	137	3	2	103	
160. Music composers and masters, players on all kinds of musical instruments (not												
military), singers, actors, and dancers	7,135	2 800	51	7	7	1	20 :	163	2	2	16	.
51Persons living principally on their income.	6,326	3,362	24	103	165	21	24	205	· 2	36	550	
161. Proprietors (other than of agricultural land) fund and scholarship and pensioners .	6,326	3,362	24	102	165	21	24	205	2	36	550	
52.—Domestic service 162. Cooks, water carriers, door	7,960	1,722	143	84	34	4	206	722	63	212	1,925	
keepers, watchmen and other indoor servants .	8,001	1,694	140	90	72	3	198	679	59	211	1,571	
53.—Gencral terms which do not indicate a definite occupation .	8,619	598	745	34	1	3	787	883	1,163	296	43	
167. Labourers and workmen other- wise unspecified	8,634	582	754	29	1		775	845	1,158	244	38	
54.—Inmates of jails and asylums and hospitals .	8,194	1,005	702	10	89		4	8	6	••	40	
55Beggars, vagrants, prosti- tutes	8,769	170	49	12			242	523	23	32	4	
169. Beggars, vagrants, procurers, prostitutes, receivers of stolen goods, cattle poison- ers.	8,769	1,170	49	12			242	523	23	32	4	

0

SUBSIDIARY TABLE X.- Number of persons employed on the 10th March 1911 on Railways and in the Irrigation, Post Office and Telegraph Departments.

Class of persons employed.	Europeans and Anglo-Indians,	Iudians.
1	2	3
RAILWAYS.		
Total Persons Employed	188	8,641
Persons directly employed	186	6,737
Officer3	15	
Subordinates drawing more than Rs. 75 per mensem	134 37 	46 885 5,806
Persons indirectly employed	2	1,904
Contractors Contractor's regular employés Coolies	2	107 164 1,633
IRRIGATION DEPARTMENT.		
Total Persons Employed.	28	29,010
Persons directly employed	4	791
Officers	4	34
Upper subordinates		99 290
Peons and other servants		339 29
Persons indirectly employed	24	28,219
		20,240
Contractors	$\frac{2}{22}$	$\frac{310}{1,295}$
Mistri , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,		46 8
Coolies · · · · · · · · · · · ·	•••	26.560
POSTAL DEPARTMENT.		
Total Persons Employed	•••	1,157
Officers (including probationery Superintendents and Inspectors, and all officers of bigher rank than these)		. 13
higher rank than these) Postmasters (including Deputy, Assistant, Sub and Branch Postmasters) Niccellaneous Agents, School Masters, Station Masters, etc.	•••	161 114
Miscellaneous Agents, School Masters, Station Masters, etc. Clerks (English and Vernacular) Postmen and other servants		$72 \\ 413$
Postmen and other servants . Read Establishments, consisting of Overseers, Ruiners, Clerks and Booking Agents, Boatmen, Syces, Coachmen, Bearers and others	***	336
Sorters Mail Guards and Agents	•••	17
Combined Officers	•••	30
Signallers	•••	13 17
TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.		
Total Fersons Employed	28	107
Administrative Establishment		
Clerks	1	4 39
Unskil'ed labour Messengers and other servants	***	1 53

Appendix showing the Classes, Sub-classes and Orders of the M. Bertillon's new classification of occupations adopted in 1911 and the total number of persons in the Census as supported by each division given after it in brackets.

Class.	Snb-class.	Orders.
1	2	3
A.—Production of raw materials. (5,053,423.)	IExploitation of the surface of the earth. (5,949,356.)	 Pasture and Agriculture. (5,936,785.) (a) Ordinary cultivation. (5,660,991.) (b) Growers of special products and market gardening. (11,290.) (c) Forestry. (40,139.) (d) Raising of farm stock. (221,276.) (e) Raising of small animals. (89.) Fishing and hunting. (12,571.)
A.—Pr. material	II.—Estraction of minerals. (4,067.)	 3. Mines. (3,039.) 4. Quarries of hard rocks. (110.) 5. Salt, etc. (918.)
stances. (1,711,477.)	111Industry. (1,145,073.)	 6. Textiles. (168,024.) 7. Hides, skins and hard materials from the animal kingdom. (23,670) 8. Wood. (133,102.) 9. Metals. (70,801.) 10. Ceramics. (100,011.) 11. Chemical products properly so called, and analogous. (71,193.) 12. Food industries. (65,028.) 13. Industries of dress and the toilet. (391,413.) 14. Furniture industries. (28,566.) 15. Building industries. (28,566.) 16. Construction of means of transport. (1,443.) 17. Production and transmission of physical forces (heat, light, electricity, motive power, etc.) (95.) 18. Industries of luxnry and those pertaining to literature and the arts and sciences. (52,450.) 19. Industries concerned with refuse matter. (38,614.)
material sub	1V.—Transport. (52,412)	 (20. Transport by water. (1.393.) (21. Transport by road. (37,800.) (22. Transport by rail. (10,923.) (23. Post Office, Telegraph and Telephone services. (2,296.)
BPreparation and supply of material substances. (1,711,417.)	V.—Trade. (513,932.)	 (24. Banks, establishments of credit, ex change and insurance. (36,093.) 25. Brokerage, commission and export (5,195.) 26. Trade in textiles. (27,121.) 27. Trade in skins, leather and furs. (2,095.) 28. Trade in wood. (1,750.) 29. Trade in metals. (3,159.) 30. Trade in metals. (3,159.) 31. Trade in obtical products. (6,945.) 32. Hotels, cafes, restaurants, etc. (24,152.) 33. Other trade in furniture. (626.) 34. Trade in furniture. (626.) 35. Trade in furniture. (626.) 36. Trade in building materials. (485.) 37. Trade in means of transport. (4,296.) 38. Trade in fuel. (12,797.) 39. Trade in articles of luxury and those pertaining to letters and the arts and sciences. (17,938.) 40. Trado in refuse matter. (4.) 41. Trade of other sorts. (67,339.)
(and	VIPublic force. (181,938.)	$\begin{cases} 42. & \text{Army.} (89,551.) \\ 43. & \text{Navy.} (00) \\ 44. & \text{Police.} (92,387.) \end{cases}$
nistration (490,986.	VII.—Publie administration. (139,485.)	{45. Public Administration. (139,485.)
C.—Public administration and liberal arts. (490,986.)	VIIIProfess- ions and liberal arts. (138,390.)	46. Religion. (94,629.) 47. Law. (3,663.) 48. Medicine. (5,954.) 49. Instruction. (6,951.) 50. Letters and arts and sciences. (27,193.)
Į	IX.—Persons living on their in- come. (31,173.)	$\begin{cases} 51. Persons living principally on their income. (31,173.) \end{cases}$
(1,201,154.)	X.—Domestic service. (214,177.)	$\begin{cases} 52. \text{ Domestic service.} & (214,177.) \end{cases}$
DMiscellaneous. (1,201,154.)	XI.—Insuffici- ently described occupations. (754,480.)	53. General terms which do not indicate a definite occupation. (754,480.)
DWisee	XII.—Unpro- ductive. (232,497.)	54. Inmates of jails, asylums and hospitals. (4,148.) 55. Beggars, vagrants, prostitutes. (228,349.)

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PART II. TABLES.

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TABLE I.

AREA, HOUSES AND POPULATION.

This table gives figures for each Political Charge. The area of the agencies has been reduced by the transfer of the three Tonk State districts of Chhabra, Pirawa and Sironj to the Rajputana Agency, while various internal adjustments have also taken place in Political Charges.

Provincial Tables I and II giving leading statistics for States of any size have been printed at the end of this Volume.

Area of Central India Agency, 1	1901	•				•	78,772
Deduct—Three Tonk Parganas	•	•				•	$1,\!439$
Add—Certain outlying areas	•	•		•	6		$77,333 \\ 34$
Present area			•	٠		•	77,367

							Area in	POPULATION.			
Cantonnient	.s, S1	tation:	s, ete.				square miles.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	
]	1				2		3	-4	5	
				То	tal		31.84	86,712	49,400	37,312	
ANTONMENTS AND M	ILI	TAR Y	ST/	TION	IS.		22.50	67,886	38,823	29,063	
Mhow Cantonment							6-00	29,820	17,723	12,097	
Nimach Cantonment							4.00	12.318	6,741	5,577	
Nowgong Cantonment							7.50	9,421	5.454	3,967	
Agar Station .							1.00	3,487	1,981	1,506	
Guna Station .							2.00	5,099	2.768	2,331	
Schore Station .	•	•	•		•	•	2.00	7,741	4,156	3,585	
IVIL STATIONS .				•			9•3 4	18,826	10,577	8,249	
Gwalior Residency Hea	ad-q	uarter	з.				0.50	304	223	81	
Indore Residency Head	l-qui	arters					1.00	9,195	5,362	3,833	
Nowgong (Bundelkhan	d Ag	ency	Head	-quart	cis)		Included	674	439	235	
		L.		-	ŕ		in Novgong			1	
*Sardarpur (Bhopawa	r Ag	geney	Head	quart	ers)		1.00	1,650	851	799	
Satna (Baghelkhand A	gene	y Hea	ad-qu	arters) .		0.14	394	257	137	
Mai pur (British Parga							6.70	6,609	3,445	3.164	

Details of areas under British Administration.

* This place has since been made over to the Gwalior State, the Lead-quarters being transferred to Manpur.

В

		Rural.	17	4,180,260	1,333,240	409,573	864,862	4 60,307	338,391	623,759	152,044		
	FEMALES.	Urban.	16	373,255	129,977	63,128	28,622	53,880	10,511	48,516	38,621		
		Total.	15	4,555,521	1,463,317	102'825.	F8F'868	211,277	318,902	672,275	190,665		
)N.		Pural.	14	4,388,600	1,479,769	431,372	2117,718	478,975	339,065	652,734	158,968		
POPULATION.	MALES.	Urban.	13	412,859	147,812	75,287	31,373	57,483	10,488	50,308	40,108		
1	2	Total.	12	4,801,459	1,627,551	506,639	879,090	536,458	349,553	26F0'802	199,076		
		Rural.	11	8,570,866	2,813,009	840,045	1,712,570	939,372	677,456	1,276,493	311,012		
	PERSONE.	Urban.	10	786,114	277,789	138,415	£9,995	111,363	20,909	98,824	78,720		
		Total.	8	9,356,980	586,083 3,090,79 8	. 979,360	1,772,574	1,050,735	698,455	1,375,317	389,741		
SES.	Towns. In Villages		00	1,828,964	586,083	192,844	346,734	212,163	140,027	277,450	73,663		
PIED HOUSES.	1n Towns.		[*	210,991	75,341	39,888	15,799	29,027	5,523	25,037	20,376		
OCCUPT	Total.		9	2,039,955	151.199	522,255	369,533	061,1190	145,550	181'a08	94,039		
	Villages.		10	33,023	10,308	3,430	6,412	4,570	3,207	3,768	1,310		
	Towns.		-ţr	L*	00 ©1	11	ts.	11	0	11	9		
	Arca in square miles.		en	77,367	24,384	9,004	14,706	9,154	7,274	10,118	2,727		
			trge.			•	•	•			• • •		•
	Political Charge.		¢1	Central India .	Gwallor Residency .	Indore Residency .	Baghelkhand Agency ,	Bhopal Agancy	Jihopawar Agency	Bundelkhand Agency .	Malwa Ageney		
	Serial .		1		-	сł	0	7	ű,	¢	t*		

TABLE I.-AFFA, HOUEFE AND POPLLATION.

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TABLE II.

VARIATION IN POPULATION SINCE 1881.

Various adjustments have been necessary owing to the transfer of certain units to Rajputana and the inclusion of island tracts formerly excluded. These are given below. Numerous minor internal transfers between Political Charges have also taken place. A special table is being given showing all details. This will come in the Report. (See Table at page 105).

Adjustment of Areas.		1901.			1891.		1881.			
Aujustinent of Areas.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
Population of Central India Agency as shown in Central India Imperial Table 11.	8,628,751	4,428,790	4,199,991	10,318,812	5,395,536	4,923,276	include totals	d in Cent _i which de	4,379,084 mere not cal India alt with not agen-	
					63.0.1					
To Rajputana, 3 Par- gunas of Tonk,	-129,871	67,155	69,716	181,135	96,345	\$4,790				
	8,498,910	4,361,635	4,137,275	10,137,677	5,299,191	4,838,486				
To Rajputana, Chha- bra Kuilway Station (in Tonk State).	-66	40	26	No	Ruilway	existed.				
	8,498,844	4,361,595	4,137,249	10,137,677	5,299,191	4,838,486				
To United Provinces, population of Allaha- bad villages in Rewah State,	-2,079	1,016	1,063	2,498	1,208	1,290				
ADD-	8,496,765	4,360,579	4,136,186	10,135,179	5,297,983	4,837,196				
From United Provinces, population of Rewan villages in Allahabad district.	+ 1,040	557	483	1,224	619	605				
DISTRIBUTED BY POLIFICAL CHARGES-	8,497,805	4,361,136	4,136,669	10,136,403	5,298,602	4,837,801	9,261,907	4,882,823	4,379,084	
Gwalior Residency .	2,952,000	1,551,250	1,400,750	3,377,922	1,807,308	1,570,614				
Indore Residency	842,107	436,680	405,427	1,060,794	561,959	498,835				
Baghelkhand Agency	1,553,985	770,842	783,143	1,787,058	897,651	889,407				
Bhopal Agency	926,619	468,550	458,069	1,284,309	669,722	614,647				
Bhopawar Agency .	548,694	276,606	272,088	713,595	365,325	345,270		,		
Bundelkhand Agency	1,308,326	671,285	637,041	1,457,327	758,888	698,439				
Malwa Agency	366,074	185,923	180,151	455,338	237,749	217,589				

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TABLE]

						(<u>1</u> 6										
NET VARIA- TION IN PERIOD	1881 to 1911. Increase + Decrease	18	+95,073													
+ DECREASE	1881 to 1891.	21	+874,496													
INCREASE + I	1891 to 1901. 1881 to 1891	16	-1,638,598		-218,687	-233,073	-357,750		-149,001	-89,264						
VARIATION, INCREASE	1901 to 1911.	15	+ 859,175	+138,798	+ 137,253	+218,589	+124,116	+149,761	+ 66,991	+23,667						
	1881.	14	4,379,084			.9Idaliay.	e 10 X									
FEMALES.	1891.	13	4,837,801	1,570,614	498,835	889,407	614,647	348,270	698,439	217,589						
EE.	1901.	12	4,555,521 4,136,669 4,837,801	1,400,750	405,427	783,143	458,069	272,088	140,788	180,151						
	1011.	11	1	1,463,217	472,701	893,484	514,277	348,902	672,275	190,665						
	1881.	10	4,882,823	•	.5 tot available.											
MALES.	1891.	0	5,298,602	1,807,308	561,959	897,651	552'699	365,325		237,749						
MA	1901.	œ	4,361,136	1,551,250	436,680	770,842	468,550	276,608	671,285	185,923						
	1911.	5-	4,801,459	1,627,581	506,659	879,090	536,458	349,553	703,042	199,076						
	1881.	9	9,261,907			,9Idallay	va do ^N									
ONS.	1891.	LQ.	8,497,805 10,136,403 9,261,907	2,952,000 3,377,922	842,107 1,060,794	1,553,985 1,787,058	926,619 1,234,369	713,595	1,457,327	455,338						
PERSONS.	1901.	+	8,497,805	2,952,000	842,107	1,553,985	926,619	545,694	1,308,326	366,074						
	1911.	\$	9,356,980	3,090,798	979,360	1,172,574	1,050,735	698,435	1,375,317	359,741						
	e.		•	•	•	•		•	•	•						
	Political Charge.	21	Central India	Gwalior Residency	Indore Residency .	Baghelkhand Agency	Bhopal Agency	ğ lihopawar Agency .	Bundelkhand'Agency	Malwa Agency .						
Serial .	No.	1	1	1	61	en	4	10	0							

TABLE III.

6

TOWNS AND VILLAGES CLASSIFIED BY POPULATION.

The Native States in the Central India Agency have not been all cadastrally surveyed and the Mauza or revenue village has, as far as possible, been taken as a village. Every possible care has been taken to include all outlying hamlets in parent villages to which they appertain.

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VILLAGES CLAS
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TABLE III.

Eocamp- ment,	Boat and Railway Population unclassed.	10	4,829	617	:	:	564	:	3,805	93
100,000.	Population.	20	ž. 55,953	;	:	:	55,953	:	:	:
50,000-100,000.	Number.	19	Ţ	:	:	:	1	:	:	:
50,000.	Number, Population.	18	215,125	86,247	74,767	° 26,247	:	:	:	27,864
20,000-50,000.		17	φ	01	C1	1	•	:	:	H
20,000.	Population.	16	155,334	68,002	;	:	: '	:	53,993	33,339
10,000-20,000.		15	п	ţĢ	:	:	:	:	-14	03
10,000.	Number, Population, Number.	14	277,642	101,599	60,142	20,294	35,825	20,999	32,759	5,924
5,000-10,000.		13	33	15	00	0	τĊ	60	4	1
2,000-5,000.	Number, Population, Number, Population, Number, Population, Number, Population,	12	647,299	2()2,212	61,345	73,801	54,062	62,926	155,336	37,567
2,000-	Number.	11	234	ŧ.	30	9	00	01 01	61	11
1,000-2,000.	Population.	10	907 1,221,362	440,016	96,645	251,260	92,404	44,113	268,260	28,664
1,000-	Number.	6	206	318	12	195	12	33	199	03
500-1,000.	Population.	8	2,695 2,001,070	688,110	171,018	1 15,301	177,947	109,244	342,680	66,770
500-	Number.	-1	2,895	939	262	699	500	157	510	66
UNDER 500.	Population.	9	4,778,466	1,503,995	515,443	955,671	634,280	461,173	518,384	189,520
UND	Number.	22	29,007	8,983	3,087	5,525	100,1	2,995	3,001	1,182
	Population.	+	9,356,980	3,090,798	979,360	1,772,574	1,050,735	698,455	1,375,317	389,741
Total	number of inhabited Towns and Villages.	3	33,100	10,336	3,450	6,419	£,590	3,210	3,779	1,316
	Political Charge.	cı	Central India .	Gwalior Residency .	Indore Residency .	flagheikhand Agency	Bhopal Agency	Bhopawar Agency .	Bundelkhand Agency .	Malwa Agency
.0	N (MH38	-		1	04	0	-44	10	9	t-

TABLE IV.

TOWNS CLASSIFIED BY POPULATION WITH VARIATION SINCE 1881.

The population of certain towns fell below the normal figures owing to the prevalence of plague at the time of the actual census (10th March 1911). These localities were accordingly recounted on convenient dates in July 1911 after the normal condition was re-established. The figures for both enumerations are given bolow :—

Localities,	Date of re- counting.	TOTAL ON EXCLUDIN		RCH 1911, Y POPULA-			JULY 1911, AY POPULA-	Difference.
	countings	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males,	Females.	
1	 2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Lashkar City .	Sth July 1911	46,952	24,245	22,707	60,921	32,241	28,680	+13,969
Indore City	20th do.	44.385	24,424	19,961	68.733	37,910	30,823	+24,348
Morar	Sth do.	13.533	8,579	4.954	16,251	10.213	6,038	+2,718
Lashkar Brigade	Do.	9,235	6,288	2.947	11,488	7.704	3,784	± 2.253
Dhar	2nd do.	7,472	3,850	3,622	17.016	8,821	8,195	+9.544
Sanawad .	20th do.	3.426	1,818	1,608	5,595	2,886	2,709	+ 2, 169

NOTE-The Bhopal City, also affected with plague, was recounted on 10th July 1911 but practically shewed no difference, hence it has not been included in the above table.

Ten towns, viz., Karahia, Mungaolifal, Manasa, Sunel, Gautampura, Nadigaon, Sironj, Chhabra, and Pirawa treated as towns in the previous Census, have been omitted from this table on the present occasion, the first seven having lost their importance and the last three belonging to the Tonk State, having been transferred with their districts to the Rajputana Agency. Seven new places, on the other hand, viz., Sipri, Morena, Sanawad, Maharajpur, Rajnagar, Nagod and Raisen, have been included in the towns owing to their growing importance in urban characteristics or as trade centres or as being places of historic fame. TABLE IV.—Towns classified by Population with Variation since 1881.

	serial No.	19		er 61 63 47 10	$\frac{7}{8}$	11 12 14 15	16 17 19 20	12222223	30 98 23 8 30 9 28	31 32 35 35	36 33 39 40
	1691.	18	466,132	33,447 49,530 36,656 16,399 13,473	14,500 11,471 10,834 13,353 12,621	$8.410\\7.727\\6.528\\6.528$		4,750 3,956 4,096 3,246 4,013	3,612 5,451 4,927 5,802 5,802	5,040 8,729 3,673 3,124 2,610	2,969 3,278 3,137 2,849
VENADES.	1001.	17	460,096	37,846 43,268 40,522 19,063 15,251	$17,802 \\ 12,406 \\ 12,049 \\ 11,788 \\ 10,124 \\ 1$		5,644 2,737 5,395 5,951 3,498	3,980 4,734 5,248 4,350 4,151	3,694 4,900 5,273 3,720 4,044	5,511 8,729 3,729 3,729 3,247 3,247 3,247	2,640 2,660 2,690 2,626 2,626
ι. K	1911.	16	373,255	27,161 22,707 20,155 18,431 12,097	13,617 11,999 8,908 8,563 8,183	7,482 7,427 7,236 4,967 5,577	5,395 5,025 5,358 5,358 4,891	4,820 3,967 3,847 4,383 4,383	$\begin{array}{c} 4,052\\ 4,466\\ 4,200\\ 3,989\\ 3,984\end{array}$	3,585 3,682 3,682 3,739 3,739 3,739	3,363 3,318 3,704 3,255 3,072
	1891.	15	530,874	36,891 54,553 46,328 18,292 18,292	15,322 12,155 11,010 14,213 13,164	$9,200\\8,051\\8,023\\15,375\\8,763\\8,763$	7,766 4,229 6,604 6,604 4,670	$\begin{array}{c} 4,388\\ 6,946\\ 7,257\\ 6,099\\ 4,548\end{array}$	5,592 5,592 5,234 6,133	6,084 9,701 4,192 2,930 2,876	3,802 3,650 3,179 3,131 3,131
MALES.	1901.	14	409,846	$\begin{array}{c} 39.177\\ 45.886\\ 46.164\\ 20.829\\ 20.788\\ 20.788\end{array}$	18,519 12,202 11,805 12,283 12,283 10,812	$7,105 \\ 7,914 \\ 8,589 \\ 31,450 \\ 31,450 \\ 8,632 \\ 8,$		3,644 6,773 8,226 6,768 4,627	4,335 5,053 3,731 4,229	$\begin{array}{c} 6,244\\ 9,063\\ 4,504\\ 3,030\\ 3,026\\ 3,028\end{array}$	3,929 3,434 3,391 2,917 2,789
	1911.	13	412,359	29,043 24,245 24,792 20,864 17,723	$\begin{array}{c} 14,340\\ 14,248\\ 9,146\\ 8,766\\ 8,766\\ 8,602 \end{array}$	8,013 7,858 7,458 8,610 8,741	5,361 5,603 5,055 4,840 4,708	4,603 5,454 6,288 5,362 4,779	5,081 4,410 4,434 5,815 8,815 8,815	$\begin{array}{c} 4,156\\ 2,850\\ 3,799\\ 3,540\\ 3,561\end{array}$	3,829 3,806 3,403 3,403 3,403 3,403
Variation in period 1881 to	1911. Increase (+) Decrease ().	12	:	+ 802 + 802 + 802 + 30,454 + 6,363 + 2,593 +	-3,109 +4,231 +1,231 -1,848 1,848 5,811	-2,849 +3,364 -10,445 751	-3,920 -3,061 3,317	+1,929 +1,505 -2,236	-1,721 -371 +726 +1,357 \cdot	-7.752 -7.752 +1.698 +94	+1,807
IATION. DECREASE ().	1881 to 1891.	11	:	+14.936 +16.017 +7.583 +1.759 +4.546	-1,244 +1,610 +1,942 +3,189	-734 +3,147 + 2,222 + 2,222	+29 	+3,410 +1,655 -2,839	+1,776 +1,796 +2,353 +2,600 	+735 +3,206 +261 +473 -1,618	+1,386 -30
VAR.	1891 ta 1901.	10	-37,064	+6,685 -14,029 +3,702 +5,201 +4,266	+6,499 +982 +2,010 -3,495 -4,849	-3,560 +335 +1,057 +107 +107	-3,359 -2,518 -2,928 1,350 -2,188	-1,523 + 605 + $2,119$ + $1,773$ + 217	-1,156 -1,090 +595 -2,189 -3,662	+631 +631 +223 +853	+700 + 700
1NCREASE (+)	1901 to 1911.	6	-173,825	-20,819 -41,739 -597 -6,219	-8,364 +1,639 -5,800 -6,742 -6,742 -4,151	+1,445 -118 -5,602 -3,080	-590 +5,036 +384 -1,839 +2,557	+1,799 -2,086 -4,237 -1,923 +386	+1,101 +1,101 +1,077 +1,077 +1,077 +1,101 +1,1000+100+1000+10	-4,014 -10,320 -845 +1,002 +859	-279 +1,090 +210 +1,056 +1,171
	1881.	æ	:	55,402 88,066 75,401 32,932 27,227	$\begin{array}{c} 31,066\\ 22,016\\ 10,902\\ 28,346\\ 22,506\end{array}$	18,344 11,921 24,022 13,069	14,676 13,474 13,196	7,492 7,690 11,400	7,412 9,247 7,908 7,070	10,389 15,224 7,891 5,581 7,104	5,385 6,487
.No	1891.	-	500'266	70,338 104,083 82,984 34,691 31,773	29,822 23,626 21,844 27,566 25,785	17,610 15,068 15,750 24,518 15,291	14.705 8,110 12,957 13,068 9,230	9,147 10,902 11,353 9,845 8,561	9,188 9,261 9,261 9,670 11,935	$11,124 \\ 18,430 \\ 7,865 \\ 6,054 \\ 5,486 \\ 5,486 \\$	6,771 6,630 6,457 6,457 6,457 6,000
POPULATION.	1901.	9	959,942	77,023 89,154 86,686 39,892 36,039	$\begin{array}{c} 36,321\\ 24,608\\ 23,854\\ 23,854\\ 24,071\\ 20,936\end{array}$	14,050 15,403 16,807 19,179 15,398	$\begin{array}{c} 11,346 \\ 5,592 \\ 10,029 \\ 11,718 \\ 7,042 \end{array}$	7,624 11,507 13,472 11,118 8,778	$\begin{array}{c} 8,032\\ 9,953\\ 7,481\\ 8,273\\ 8,273\end{array}$	11,755 17,702 8,286 6,239 6,339	7,471 6,094 6,884 5,415 5,415
	1911.	13	786, 114	56,204 46,952 34,947 39,295 29,820 29,820	26,247 26,247 18,024 17,329 16,785	15,495 15,285 14,694 13,577 12,318	$\begin{array}{c} 10,756\\ 10,628\\ 10,628\\ 10,413\\ 9,879\\ 9,599\end{array}$	9,423 9,421 9,235 9,195	9,133 8,876 8,876 8,427 8,427 7,799	7,741 7,741 7,472 7,441 7,279 7,198	7,192 7,192 7,094 6,586 6,586
Municipality suburbs,	cantonments, etc.	4		Carlonment		Cantonment	۵	Cantonment			
							0 0 0 0 0				
	States.	3		Bhopal Gwallor Indore Gwallor Indore	Ratlam Rewah Jaora Datla Gwalior	Orchha Dewas Gwalior Do. Do.	Panna Gwalior Chhatarpur Charkhari Indore	Do. Chhatarpur, Gwalior Indore Narsinghgarh	Gwalinr Do. Do. Do.	Bhopal Dhar Samthar Barwani Dewas	Rewah Indore Malhar Ralgarh Gwalior
	Towns.	53	Central India	Bhopal Lashkar Indore Ujjain Mbow (Cantonment)	Ratlam Revah. Jaora Datla	Tikangarh Dowas Gwalior Morar Nimach (Cantoument)	Panna Sipri Chhatarpnr : Maharsjagar Maheshwar :	Khargon Nowgoog (Cantonment). Lashkar (Brigade Indore Residency Narsinghgath	Bhind . Shalapur Barnagar Bhilaa . Rampura	Sehore (Station)	Satns (ltaghurajnagar) . Jiarwaha Mahar Siana Guna (Town)
G aria	ND.	-			000040	11 12 15 15	20 20 20 20	855355I	8558 8558 8558 8558 8558 8558 8558 855	336 821 354 82 354 82	336 337 339 40

8

1944 1944 1947 1947	44440 88800 88800	55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55	56 53 53 53 53 53 54 53 56 53 56 57 56 57 56 57 56 57 56 57 56 57 56 57 56 57 56 57 56 57 56 57 56 57 56 57 56 57 57 56 57 57 57 56 57 57 57 57 57 57 57 57 57 57 57 57 57	61 65 65 65 65	66 65 69 70 70	722	76 77
4,365 4,530 2,8630 3,158 3,429 3,429	2,6682 3,318 2,844 3,336 3,336	3,555 4,246 3,706 2,867 2,867 2,600	1,964 1,966 1,966	3,065 2,204 2,204 2,545 902 902	2,487 1,953 3,165 2,365 3,016	1,775 2,687 1,499 1,847 2,520	2,605
2,998 4,647 2,604 2,716 2,541	2,29,09,09 2,29,09 2,252 2,252 2,252 2,552	2,536 2,536 2,536	2,9681 2,96835 2,9588 2,9588 2,155	2,749 2,017 2,017 2,473 2,516 2,516	2,152 2,152 2,200 2,476	1,767 3,746 1,589 1,589 1,920 1,928	2,071
3,266 3,081 3,121 3,150 2,976	2,868 2,910 2,904 2,904 2,930	908 94 94 94 98 98 98 98 98 98 98 98 98 98 98 98 98	9,9,9,9,9,9,9,9,9,9,9,9,9,9,9,9,9,9,9,	9,107 167 167 167 167	2,128 1,953 1,935 1,855 1,937	1,784 1,635 1,506 1,774 1,339	1,229 1,287
4,555 4,504 3,032 3,138 4,114	3,032 3,351 3,017 3,017 3,290 3,290	$\begin{array}{c} 4,137\\ 4,017\\ 2,994\\ 2,973\\ 2,978\\ 2,978\\ \end{array}$	2,729 2,3380 3,3387 5,813 7,829 5,8213 7,829 5,8213 7,829 5,8213 7,829 5,8213 7,829 5,8213 7,829 5,8213 7,829 5,8213 7,829 5,8213 7,829 5,8213 7,829 5,8213 7,8213	8,00,00 8,00,00 8,00,00 8,00 8,00 8,00	2,626 2,004 3,244 3,244 3,174	1,761 3,006 2,532 1,849 2,553	1,257 2,832
4,007 4,539 2,795 2,686 2,686 2,686 2,795	10000000000000000000000000000000000000	3,257 3,303 2,305 1,305 1,305 1,305	3,376 3,146 3,222 3,080 2,867	2,785 2,031 1,768 2,636 2,637 2,617	2,103 1,934 2,767 2,152 2,453 2,453	1,728 4,140 2,401 2,138 2,095	2,205
3,230 3,415 3,268 3,098 3,042	3,140 3,028 3,028 1,084 1,084	928 928 928 928 928 928 928 928 928 928	2,565 2,525 2,565 2,605 4,60 5,605 4,60 5,605 4,60 5,605 4,60 5,605 4,605 5,60	2,451 2,308 2,328 2,2255 2,2255 2,150 2,150	2,183 2,075 2,019 2,059 1,976	1,793 1,871 1,561 1,561	1,461
-2,993 -1,174	$\frac{1}{160}$	60 20 51 90 20 51 60 20 51 60 20 51 60 20 51 60 20 51 60 20 51 90	+171 +172	9369- 937- 937- 937- 937- 937- 937- 937- 93	-348 		::
+134 +351	+ 167	+1,499 	2	+ 487	+454	· · · · · ·	: :
-915 + 152 - 495 - 944 - 2,323	-313 -938 +16 -373 -373 -1,987	-1,240 -1,582 -1,582 -350 -350	+1,344 -399 -119 +52 +52	1 + 		+2,187 +2,187 +382 +382 -980	
-1,500 + 990 + 798 + 798	+ 627 + 8207 + 8207 + 1,2200 + 1,200 +	-1,081 -1,081 +973 +973 -204	-938 -1,308 -1,201 -1,054 -103	6225 816 816 17228	+56 +141 -1,588 -1,016 -1,016	+82 -4,374 -503 -1,340	+591 -1,652
$ \begin{array}{c} 0.489\\ 6.881\\ 6.212\\ 7,192 \end{array} $	7,136	6,193 8,908 8,403	6,787 5,181 	5,793	4,659 7,988	:::::	• •
8,920 9,034 5,894 7,346 7,545	5,694 5,669 5,861 5,494 6,626	7,692 5,840 5,840 5,840 5,840 5,840	4,693 6,780 6,309 6,111 4,111	$\begin{array}{c} 6,280\\ 4,419\\ 5,442\\ 5,108\\ 5,967\end{array}$	5,113 3,957 6,409 5,018 6,190	3,536 5,693 4,031 5,073	2,394 5,437
8,005 5,399 5,402 5,220	5,381 5,731 4,6321 4,639	6,452 6,631 5,431 5,343 5,343	6,037 6,331 5,022 5,022	5,534 4,055 5,109 5,109 5,109	4 60 10 4 4 16 87 7 6 16 87 7 6 16 87 6 16 87 6 16 8 16 8 16 8 16 8 16 8 16 8 16 8 16	3,495 7,880 3,990 4,038 4,038	2,099 4,276
6,505 6,496 6,389 6,389 6,248 6,248	6,008 0,924 0,924 0,838 0,838 0,838 0,838 0,838 0,838	5,734 5,531 5,531 5,139 5,139	5,099 5,073 4,959 4,955 4,935	4,855 4,783 4,507 4,304	4,311 4,028 3,954 3,914 3,913	3,577 3,507 3,437 2,437 2,4335 2,437 2,437 2,437 2,437 2,437 2,437 2,577	2,690 2,624
	••••				• • • • •	• • • • •	
(twalior Do. Bajgarh Dhar Bijawar	Rewah Gwalior Sitamau Khilchipur Indore	Gwalior . Ludəre . Gwalior . Indore . Gwalior .	Do. Do. Do. Rewah	Bhopal	Sailana Nagod Dafia Bhopal Gwalior	Bhopal . Indore . Gwalior . Ghhatarpur Gwalior .	Do. Bhopal .
						••••	
Jawad Khachraud Rajçarh Kukshl Bijawar	Umaria Sbujapur Stamau Stamau Khilchipur Bhanpura	Agar (Town), Mehidpur Sleoput Taraha Gohad	Guna (Station) Baroda (Shation) Nimach (Town) Sabalgurh Govindgarh	Ashta . Maharajpur . Uncludura . Sehore (Town) Bhander .	Sailann Nagod Seondha Ichlawar Narwar	Raisen Sanawud Agur (Station) Rainagar Chanderi	Morena . Berasia .
<u> </u>	# # # # # 0 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 5	10 10 10 10 11 03 05 12 13	52 52 53 53 56 60 56 56 60 56 56 56 56 56 56 56 56 56 56 56 56 56	6 6 6 2 1 5 4 5 2 5 4 5 2	6 6 6 6 1 7 6 6 6 7 7 7 7	100040	2 I~ I~ I~
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TABLE V.

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TOWNS ARRANGED TERRITORIALLY WITH POPULATION BY RELIGION.

This table gives the religious distribution of the population of each town. The number of towns treated is the same as that in Table IV. The animistic population shews a considerable reduction owing to most of this class having returned themselves as Hindus instead of Animists on the present occasion.

TABLE V.-TOWNS ARRANGED TERRITORIALLY

			1,01	ULATIC	X.												1ND0
Serial	District Of	Town, Municipality, suburbs, canton-				(a) HIN	OU BRAHA	MANIC.	(b)	Hindu	ARYA.	(c) H	indu Be	AHMOS.	1	(d) SIK	H.
No.	State.	ments, etc.	Per- sons.	Males.	Fe- males.	Per- sons,	Males.	Fe- males.	Per- sons.	Males.	Fe- males.	Per- sons.	Males.	Fe- males.	Per- sons.	Males.	Fe- males.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
an 21 33 an 13	Central Ind Gwalior . 	ia Ujjain . Mandasor . Gwalior Morar	786,114 46,952 39,295 16,785 14,694 13,577	412,859 24,245 20,864 8,602 7,458 8,610	373,255 22,707 18,431 8,183 7,236 4,967	546,013 35,432 27,024 10,889 10,653 9,470	286,940 18,263 14,425 5,580 6,453 6,092	259,073 17,169 12,599 5,309 5,200 3,378	77 7 	50 2 	27 5 	9 	6 	3	1,076 15 	759 8 	317 7
6 7 8 9 10	33 • 23 • 24 • 27 33	Nimach (Canton- ment) Sipri . Lashkar (Brigade) Bhind Shajapur	12,318 10,628 9,235 9,133 8,876	6,741 5,603 6,288 5,081 4,410	5,577 5,025 2,947 4,052 4,466	7,474 8,360 6,489 6,970 6,026	3,972 4,393 4,444 3,883 2,993	3,502 3,967 2,045 3,087 3,033	8 	5 	3 	• • • • • •	 	••	3	2	1
$11 \\ 12 \\ 13 \\ 14 \\ 15$	33 + 25 33 + 83 + 85	Barnagar Bhilsa Guna (Town) . Jawad Khachraud .	8,634 8,427 6,586 6,505 6,496	4,434 4,428 3,514 3,239 3,415	4,200 3,999 3,072 3,266 3,081	5,743 6,652 5,217 4,352 4,647	2,934 3,497 2,763 2,178 2,421	2,809 3,155 2,454 2,174 2,226	•••	••• •• ••	••• •• ••	••• •• ••	••• •• ••	• •	· · · · · · ·	••• •• ••	
16 17 18 19 20	1) * 21 * 33 * 33 * 33 *	Shnjalpur Agar (Town) . Sheopur Gohad Gnna (Station) .	5,938 5,734 5,531 5,139 5,099	3,028 2,928 2,753 2,659 2,768	2,910 2,806 2,778 2,480 2,331	4,132 3,691 3,743 4,515 3,516	2,104 1,886 1,866 2,361 1,829	2,028 1,805 1,877 2,154 1,687	• • • • • •	•••	••• •• ••	••• •• ••	 	4 4 4 4 4 6 4 6 4 6	 271	 199	··· ··· 72
21 22 23 24 25	33 • 23 • 47 • 33 • 22 •	Baroda (Sheopur) Nimach (Town) . Sabalgarh Bhander Narwar	5,073 4,989 4,985 4,317 3,913	2,592 2,565 2,605 2,150 1,976	2,481 2,424 2,380 2,167 1,937	4,715 3,521 4,242 3,710 3,185	2,357 1,834 2,216 1,877 1,627	2,358 1,687 2,026 1,833 1,558		••• •• ••	 	••• •• ••	• • • • • •	* * * * * *	•••	••• •• ••	••• •• ••
26 27 28 29 30	n Indore	Agar (Station) . Chanderi Morena Indore Mhow (Canton- ment).	3,487 2,753 2,690 44,947 29,820	1,981 1,414 1,461 24,792 17,723	$1,506 \\ 1,339 \\ 1,229 \\ 20,155 \\ 12,097$	2,219 1,798 2,657 31,663 17,379	1,156 929 1,441 17,536 10,087	$1,063 \\ 869 \\ 1,216 \\ 14,127 \\ 7,292$	··· ·· ·· ··	··· ··· ···	•• •• •• 4	•••	• • • • • •	• • • • • •	215 211 3	185 134 1	30 77 2
31 32 33 34 35	38 * 91 * 24 * 27 * 27 *	Maheshwar Khargon Indore Residency. Rampura Barwaha	9,599 9,423 9,195 7,799 7,184	4,708 4,603 5,362 3,815 3,866	4,891 4,820 3,833 3,984 3,318	8,265 6,570 5,575 4,855 6,724	4,064 3,231 3,374 2,441 3,095	$\begin{array}{c} 4,201\\ 3,339\\ 2,201\\ 2,414\\ 2,629\end{array}$	···	 11 	·· 3 ··	•••	•••	4 4 • • • •	3 12 3	2 11 11	1 1 2
36 37 38 39 4 0	n n n Bhopal	Bhanpura Mehidpur Tarana Sanawad Bhopal	5,859 5,620 5,463 3,506 56,204	2,920 2,826 2,801 1,871 29,043	2,939 2,794 2,662 1,635 27,161	3,634 3,087 4,548 2,719 22,025	$\begin{array}{c c}1,798\\1,586\\2,345\\1,445\\11,566\end{array}$	1,836 1,501 2,203 1,274 10,459		· · · · · · ·	 		••• •• ••	••	··· ··· 221	 125	··· ··· 96
41 42 43 44 45 45	33 * 24 * 37 * 29 * 29 *	Schore (Station) . Ashta Schore (Town) . Ichhawar Raisen	7,741 4,855 4,364 3,914 3,577	4,156 2,451 2,225 2,059 1,793	3,585 2,404 2,139 1,855 1,784	5,821 2,876 2,463 2,735 2,258	3,133 1,458 1,249 1,421 1,156	2,688 1,418 1,214 1,314 1,102	3 	3	 	••• ••• •••	••• •• ••	•• •• ••	8 1 	5 1 	3
46 47 48 49 50	Bewah :	Berasia Rewah Satna (Raghuraj- nagar) Umaria Govindgarh	2,624 26,247 7,192 6,008 4,919	$1,337 \\ 14,248 \\ 3,829 \\ 3,140 \\ 2,466$	$1,287 \\ 11,999 \\ 3,363 \\ 2,868 \\ 2,453$	1,804 20,914 6,043 4,985 4,445	922 11,709 3,226 2,627 2,203	882 9,205 2,817 2,358 2,242	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	 	 	••• ••• ••	• • • • • • •	•• •• ••	**9 	··· ₇ .:.	·· 2
51 52 53 54 55	Orchha . Datia . Dhar .	Tikamgarh Datia Seondha Dhar Kukshi	$15,495 \\ 17,329 \\ 3,954 \\ 7,472 \\ 6,248$	8,013 8,766 2,019 3,850 3,098	7,482 8,563 1,935 3,622 3,150	$ \begin{array}{r} 11,363 \\ 14,435 \\ 3,609 \\ 5,476 \\ 3,951 \\ \end{array} $	5,903 7,303 1,858 2,827 1,994	5,460 7,132 1,751 2,649 1,957	 15 2	 10 2	 5	••• ••• ••	 	 	••• •• ••	 	··· ··· ··
56 57 53 59 60	Dewas, Scnior Branch and Junior Branch . Samthar . Jaora Ratlam .	Dewas Sarangpur Samthar Jaora Ratlam	15,285 7,198 7,441 18,054 27,957	7,858 3,561 3,799 9,146 14,340	7,427 3,637 3,642 8,908 13,617	10,8014,4656,3417,41516,189	5,534 2,230 3,273 3,780 8,285	5,267 2,235 3,068 3,635 7,904	··· ·· 5	 1		· · · · · · ·	j	 	··· 15	 12 	
	Panna . Charkhari . Bijawar . Chhatatpur . "	Panna Maharajnagar Bijawar Chhatarpnr Nowgong (Canton- mwnt)	10,756 9,879 6,018 10,413 9,421	5,361 4,840 3,042 5,055 5,454	5,395 5,039 2,976 5,358 3,967	8,741 7,412 4,800 8,655 5,461	4,352 3,711 2,445 4,267 2,006	4,389 3,701 2,364 4,388 2,555	•••		 	· · · · ·	••• •• ••	••• •• ••	21 49	18 39	3 10
66 67 68 69 70	sitamau Sallana Rajgarh	Maharajpur . Rajnagar . Sitamau . Sailana . Rajgarh .	4,783 3,335 5,924 4,311 6,389	2,395 1,561 3,020 2,183 3,268	2,385 1,774 2,904 2,128 3,121	4,668 2,876 4,449 3,329 4,898	2,327 1,370 2,258 1,651 2,512	2,341 1,506 2,191 1,678 2,386	• • • • • •	••• •• ••	••• •• ••	••• •• ••	 	••• •• • • • •	••• ••• ••	• • • • • •	•••
71 72 73 74 75	Narsinghgarh Nago 1 Malhar	Biaora Narsinghgurh Nagod Unchahra Maihar	6,663 9,164 4,028 4,507 7,094	3,408 4,779 2,075 2,225 3,390	3,255 4,385 1,053 2,282 3,704	5,409 7,738 3,171 3,796 5,668	$\begin{array}{c}2,771\\4,026\\1,633\\1,869\\2,684\end{array}$	2,638 3,712 1,538 1,927 2,984	• • • • • •	• • • • • •	••• •• ••	••• •• ••	 		1 9 2 	1	** 5 •• ••
7ô ?7	Barwani Khilchipur	Barwani Khilchipur	7,270 5,868	3,540 2,964	3,739 2,904	4,521 4,937	2,240 2,485	2,281 2,452	12 	Q •••	3 ••	9	6	3	4	2	2

WITH POPULATION BY RELIGION.

A	RYANS.																-		
	(e) JAINS.		А	NIMISTS.		M	USALMANS	•	Сн	RISTIANS.			PARSIS.			JEWS.		Serial No.
	Per- sons.	Males.	Fe- males.	Per- sons.	Males.	Fe- males.	Per- sons.	Males.	Fe- males.	Per- sons.	Males.	Fe- males.	Per- sons.	Males.	Fe- males,	Per- sons.	Males.	Fe- males.	103
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37
2	0,956 307 727 968 44 57	10,949 169 392 519 19 38	10,007 138 335 449 25 19	3,608 70 10 9 11	1,952 37 7 5 6	1,656 33 3 4 5	205,493 10,923 11,404 4,899 3,991 3,980	106,384 5,659 5,961 2,491 1,982 2,442	99,109 5,264 5,443 2,408 2,009 1,538	7,689 136 114 9 6 58	5,210 72 66 3 4 31	2,479 64 48 6 27	1,142 62 16 11 1	581 35 13 4 1	561 27 3 7	51	28 	23 	$\frac{1}{2}$ 3 4 5
	$158 \\ 143 \\ 2 \\ 730 \\ 361$	82 76 431 194	$76 \\ 67 \\ 299 \\ 167$	9 32 56 21 4	5 31 34 ···2	$\begin{array}{c} 4\\1\\22\\2\\2\\2\\2\end{array}$	3,530 2,088 2,646 1,420 2,485	$1,898 \\ 1,099 \\ 1,801 \\ 762 \\ 1,221$	1,632 989 845 658 1,264	989 **29 11	711 5	278 	147 5 13	66 4 3	81 1 10 		•••	• • • • • •	6 7 8 9 10
	$755 \\ 512 \\ 205 \\ 696 \\ 450$	$387 \\ 249 \\ 106 \\ 337 \\ 243$	368 263 99 359 207	1 59	1 227 	 32	$2,131 \\ 1,255 \\ 1,134 \\ 1,397 \\ 1,398$	1,109 678 627 697 750	1,022 577 507 700 648	1 8 28 1 \cdots	1 4 16 	*** 12 1 **	3	2 1	1	* * • * • *		• •	11 12 13 14 15
	359 603 99 17 100	$186 \\ 315 \\ 53 \\ 6 \\ 54$	$173 \\ 288 \\ 46 \\ 11 \\ 46$	83 12 75	(40 5 40	$1,446 \\ 1,357 \\ 1,677 \\ 607 \\ 1,095$	737 684 827 292 632	709 673 850 315 463	1 42	1 1 19	 23	4 6 0 0 6 0	• • • • • •	••	•••	• •	• • • •	16 17 18 19 20
	19 217 177	15 100 91	117	15 	10 		339 1,135 743 607 551	$220 \\ 571 \\ 389 \\ 273 \\ 258$	$ \begin{array}{r} 119 \\ 564 \\ 354 \\ 334 \\ 293 \end{array} $	84	41	43 	14 		4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4	5 0 6 0 6 4 6 4	4 • • • • • •	• • • • • •	21 22 23 24 25
	$78 \\ 203 \\ 6 \\ 915 \\ 305$	51 93 4 515 155	1 110 2 400	15 27 17	23	$\begin{array}{c} 9\\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\$	928 752 26 11,953 8,120	$560 \\ 392 \\ 15 \\ 6,484 \\ 4,533$	$368 \\ 360 \\ 11 \\ 5,469 \\ 3,587$	32 1 157 3,532	23 1 86 2,707	9 71 825	··· 	$\begin{array}{c} & & \\$	 218	 29	··· ··· 17	 12	26 27 28 29 30
	$109 \\ 6 \\ 25 \\ 556 \\ 206$	$55 \\ 4 \\ 20 \\ 272 \\ 103$	2 5 284	86 817		53 352 	1,1362,8391,7272,3881,247	$554 \\ 1,364 \\ 1,011 \\ 1,102 \\ 663$	582 1,475 716 1,286 584		1 367 1		 219 3		120	 		1 	31 32 33 34 35
	$719 \\ 579 \\ 6 \\ 165 \\ 644$	$385 \\ 277 \\ 4 \\ 91 \\ 314$	302 2 74	2	1 1		1 000	$908 \\ 451 \\ 326$	$766 \\ 957 \\ 455 \\ 283 \\ 16,146$	$ \begin{array}{c} 4 \\ $	1 5	1 3	 64						36 37 38 39 40
	$85 \\ 251 \\ 62 \\ 78 \\ 60$	128 27 40	123 35 38	11		1	$\begin{array}{c} 1,722 \\ 1,716 \\ 1,836 \\ 1,096 \\ 1,245 \end{array}$	$915 \\ 853 \\ 946 \\ 594 \\ 596$	807 863 890 502 649	97 1 2 1	2		5 1	4 1		4 9 4 6 7 6 8 6	•••	· ·	$41 \\ 42 \\ 43 \\ 44 \\ 45$
	58 65 96 20	34	31			•••	759 5,253 1,031 947 474	388 2,495 533 479 263	$371 \\ 2,758 \\ 498 \\ 468 \\ 211$	6 22 56		10	• •	•••			•••	• • • •	46 47 48 49 50
	$625 \\ 3 \\ 6 \\ 74 \\ 290$	2 4 43		183	109		$\begin{array}{c} 3,317\\ 2,886\\ 339\\ 1,551\\ 1,417\end{array}$	157 798	1,611 1,428 182 753 759	2 5 165	3	2		· · · <u>1</u>		· · ·	•••	• • • • • •	51 52 53 54 55
	474 132 1,273 3,715	66	5 66 2 571	12:		$54 \\ 62$	4,003 2,601 1,100 9,176 7,475	$1,265 \\ 526 \\ 4,556$	1,943 1,336 574 4,620 3,631	5 18 377			2 24 59					 3 4	56 57 58 59 60
	123 **33 \$4 38	17 33	7 1t 3 51		7 130 1 1	* * * * * *	1,581 2,467 1,175 1,674 3,240	1,129 579 755	919		1	•••						•••	61 62 63 64 65
	60 393 260	$\frac{210}{3}$ 14	$ \frac{18}{4} 12 $	5 ··· 2 ···6	8 4:	2 0 0 2 0 0 2 0 0 2 0 2 0 2 0 2 0 2 0 2	115 399 1,069 647 1,480	$\begin{array}{c c} 166 \\ 546 \\ 7 \\ 345 \end{array}$	233 523 302		,	 	··· 33 1					•••	66 67 [68 69 70
	10 6; 34		1 33 6 14	2	 	•••	1,14: 1,35 82 71 1,39	4 718 I 424 I 356	636 397 353		2	1 1			3	3		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	71 72 73 74 75
	12			4 49 3	5 25 ••	4 241	2,11	1 960 9 470			ı 	¹		1	7	4 			76 77



TABLE VI.

RELIGION.

The animistic population shows a considerable decrease on the present occasion owing to the reluctance of the majority of these tribes to return themselves as animistic. Most of the persons of this class have on this occasion returned their religion as Hindu. The figures for the main tribes are given below :—

	Tribes.								i	Persons.	Males.	Females,
					1					2	3	4
Bhil .	•	Ð	8	*	þ	8	8		• {	H. 25,831 A. 269,910	13,693 134,04 5	12,138 135,865
Bhilala.	٠	•			٠		۰	٠	.{	H. 33,764 A. 89,612	16,351 44,821	$17,413 \\ 44,791$
Gon⊥d ⊧			٠		,				- {	Н. 163,285 А. 71,387	76,753 34,611	86 ,532 36,776
Kirar .		٠		٠	٠		P	٠	• {	II. 86,885 A. 3,037	45,547 1,541	41,338 1,496
Kotwał .	•	٠	•	٠	٠	•	٠		• {	H. 27,086 A. 523	$\begin{array}{r}14,537\\254\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 12,\!549 \\ 269 \end{array}$
Patlia .	٠	•	•	•1		٥	٠		. {	H. 21,616 A. 9	13,568 5	$^{8,048}_{-4}$
Seheria	٠	•	٠		Þ		٠		. {	H. 49,244 A. 31,798	25.373 16,187	23,871 15,611

TERRITORIAL DISTRIBUTION OF CHRISTIAN POPULATION.

	Po	PULATION	r.	EUROPEA	N AND A BACES.	LLIED	Angi	0-INDIA	NS.	INDIAN	CHEISI	TANS.
Political Charge.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons,	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males,	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11 .	12	13
				1	1							
Central India	9,358	6,170	3,188	4,582	3,716	866	565	296	269	4,211	2,158	2,053
1 Gwalior Residency	1,670	1,079	591	\$39	698	141	135	60	75	696	321	375
2 H.dore Residency	4,824	3,412	1,412	2,768	2,284	484	259	138	121	1,797	<u>9</u> 90	807
3 Baghelkhand Agency	163	85	78	101	51	50	9	·ŀ	5	53	30	23
4 Bhopal Agency .	331	194	137	190	116	74	23	21	2	118	57	61
5 Bhopawar Agency	1,084	533	551	19	13	6	8	3	5	1,057	517	540
6 Bundelkhand Agency	812	626	186	607	522^{1}	85	22	11	11	183	93	90
7 Malwa Agency .	474	241	233	58	32	26	109	59	50	307	156	157

										IN	1D0.	ARYAI	ıs.						
		PO	PULATION	•	(a) H	INDU BRAH.	MANIC.		HINI ARYA.		(c) BR	HINDU AHMOS.	(d) Sikh			(e)	JAINS.	
Serial No.	POLITICAL CHARGE.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Persons.	Malcs.	Females.	Person	19.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13 1	15	16	17	18		19	20
	Central India	9,356,98 0	4,801,459	4,555,521	8,262,638	4,241,694	4,020,944	139	90	49	9	6	3 1,384	953	431	87,4'	71 4	5,711	41,760
1	Gwalior Residency .	3,090,798	1,627,581	1,463,217	2,839,443	1,494,919	1,344,524	35	20	15			. 554	430	124	37,4	88 1	9,829	17,659
2	1ndore Residency .	979,360	506,659	472,701	848,014	437,860	410,154	29	20	9	••	••	. 438	272	166	10,3	97	5,418	4,979
3	Baghelkhand Agency	1,772,574	879,090	893,484	1,727,163	856,192	870,971				••		. 29	27	2	7	66	346	354
4	Bhopal Agency .	1,050,735	536,458	514,277	884,144	452,547	431,597	8	6	2			. 242	137	105	6,4	25	3,241	3,184
5	Bhopawar Agency .	698,455	349,553	348,902	369,897	185,572	184,325	61	42	19	9	6	3 16	. 10	6	8,6	82	4,526	4,156
6	Bundelkhand Agency	1,375,317	703,042	672,275	1,286,654	657,683	628,971				••		. 89	64	25	12,8	86	6,605	6,281
7	Malwa Agency .	389,741	199,076	190,605	307,323	156,921	150,402	6	2	4		.	. 16	13	3	10,8	93	5,746	5,147
						Construction										1			
			ANIMISTS.		1	IUSALMANS.			CH	RISTLA	ANS.			PARS	515.			JEWS	ł
Serial No.	POLITICAL CHARGE.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Pers	sons.	Mal	es. I	cmales.	Per- sons.	Males.	Fema		Per- sons.	Males.	Females.
1	2	21	22	23	24	25	26	2	7	28	3	29	30	31	3	2	33	34	35
	Central India .	483,394	239,618	243,776	511,200	266,494	244,706	9,	358	6,1	.70	3,188	1,330	689		41	57	34	23
1	Gwalior Residency .	42,523	21,539	20,984	168,786	89,615	79,171	1,	670	1,6	079	591	299	150		149	••		
2	Indore Residency .	36,092	18,053	18,039	78,839	41,258	37,581	4,	824	3,4	412	1,412	690	342		348	37	24	13
3	Baghelkhand Agency	\$,913	1,932	1,983	40,596	20,504	20,092		163		85	78	8	4		4			••
4	Bhopal Ageney .	58,775	23,118	30,657	100,674	52,134	48,540		331	1	194	137	130	78		52	6	3	3
6	Bhopawar Agency .	285,941	142,088	143,853	32,674	16,723	15,951	1,	,084	E	533	551	91	53		38	••		••
6	Bundelkhand Agency	y 27,859	13,742	14,117	46,997	24,313	22,684		812	(626	186	19	8		11	1	1	
7	Malwa Ageney	28,289	14,146	14,143	42,634	21,947	20,687		474	1	241	233	03	54		39	13	6	7

TABLE VI.-Religion.

TABLE VII.

AGE, SEX AND CIVIL CONDITION.

This table is divided into two parts. Part A shows the distribution for the Agency as a whole of the total population and of each religion by age, sex and civil condition. Part B shows the distribution for the three Natural Divisions of the total population and of each religion by age, sex and civil condition.

The distribution by Political Charges from this table onwards has been omitted, as these statistics are not of any value.

 $\mathbf{i} \in$

TABLE VII.-AGE, SEX AND CIVIL CONDITION. PART A.-AGENCY SUMMARY.

TABLE	TILL AL											
	Po	OPULATION.	-	U	NMARRIED.			MARRIED.			WIDOWED.	
AGE.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Central India.												
ALL RELIGIONS	1			3,626,128	2,185,834	1,440,294	4,616,823	2,318,145		1,114,029	297,480	816,549
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	329,210 215,313 280,580 315,091	165,912 105,795 134,639 150,352	$\begin{array}{c} 163,\!298 \\ 109,\!518 \\ 145,\!941 \\ 164,\!739 \\ 138,\!729 \end{array}$	326,177 212,287 273,490 305,806 200,026	$\begin{array}{r} 164,137\\ 104,330\\ 130,940\\ 146,648\\ 136,932 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 162,040 \\ 107,957 \\ 142,550 \\ 159,158 \\ 131,704 \end{array}$	2,866 2,790 6,713 7,976	1,688 1,356 3,548 3,485	$ \begin{array}{r} 1,178\\1,434\\3,165\\4,491\end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} 167 \\ 236 \\ 377 \\ 1.309 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} 87 \\ 109 \\ 151 \\ 219 \end{array} $	80 127 226 1,090
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	282,497 1.422,691	143,768	138,729 722,225	208,030	136,932 682,987	131,704 7 <i>0</i> 3,4 <i>0</i> 9	12,649 3 2,994	6,498 16,575	6,151 16,419	1,212 3,301	338 904	874 2,397
	$1,165,603 \\864,283 \\737,911$			1,044,162 529,397	561,699 365,586 217,555	482,463 163,811	116,194 324,622 407,402	40,575	75,619 210,271 288,938 409,782	5,247 10,264	1,585 3,956	$3,662 \\ 6,308 \\ 12,550 \\ 29,535 \\ 43,977$
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	737,911 890,806 927,638	$\begin{array}{c} 603,859\\ 483,893\\ 403,981\\ 433,021\\ 467,654 \end{array}$	561.744 380,390 333,930 457,785 459,984	249,997 156,719 96,302	$\begin{array}{c c} 217,555\\ 138,251\\ 84,143\end{array}$	32,442 18,468 12,159	$\begin{array}{c} 116,194\\ 324,622\\ 467,403\\ 687,763\\ 761,789\end{array}$	178,465 277,981 357,941	409,782 403,848	20,511 46,324 69,547	$1,585 \\ 3,956 \\ 7,961 \\ 16,789 \\ 25,570$	
30-35	$909,684 \\ 553,979 \\ 646,273$	$\begin{array}{r} 474,650\\ 297,470\\ 331,091\\ 161,548\\ 204,029\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 435,034\\ 256,509\\ 315,182 \end{array}$	59,350 27,771 28,810 12,826 15,509	50,635 23,162 23,187	8,715 4,609 5,623	$\begin{array}{r} 741,425\\ 436,659\\ 438,060\\ 195,264\\ 122002\end{array}$	389,922 248,159 267,490	351,503 188,500 170,570	108,909 89,549 179,403	34,093 26,149 40,414 23,926 41,495	$\begin{array}{c} 74,816\\ 63,400\\ 138,989\\ 73,436\\ 151,462\end{array}$
45-50	646,273 305,452 421,274		143,904 217,245		10,646 12,586	2,180	212,808	149,948	68,288 62,860	97,362 192,957		1
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{r} 127,594\\ 246,017\\ 52,776\\ 84,999\end{array}$	$67,128 \\ 106,253 \\ 26,910 \\ 39,506$	$\begin{array}{r} 60,466 \\ 139,764 \\ 25,866 \\ 45,493 \end{array}$	5,433 7,900 2,075 3,481	4,473 6,354 1,701 2,869	960 1,546 374 612	21,359	16.250	19,807 20,772 5,109 6,392	55,898 151,595 29,342 53,820	$ \begin{array}{r} 16,199\\34,149\\8,959\\15,331\end{array} $	39,699 117,446 20,383 38,489
HINDU	8,262,638	4,241,694		3,154,459	1,911,990	1,242,469	1 ' '				267,646	735,299
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{c} 288,721 \\ 188,385 \\ 245,201 \\ 874,829 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 145,736\\92,610\\117,637\\131,634\\125,962\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 142,985\\95,775\\127,564\\143,835\\120,951\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 286,094 \\ 185,796 \\ 238,641 \\ 266,656 \\ 234,066 \end{array}$	144,15691,382114,157127,771	$\begin{array}{c c} 141,938\\ 94,414\\ 124,484\\ 138,885\\ 114,547\end{array}$	2,474 2,588 6,224 7,112	1,502 1,132 3,347 3,033	972 1,256 2,877 4,079	201 336	78 96 133 200	75 105 203 871
3-4 4-5	274,839 246,913 1,244,059		143,835 120,951 631,110	1	127,771 119,519 3 596,985			6,135	5,010	1,097	308 \$15	789
5-10	1,029,043 767,773	533 377	495 666	1							1,442 3,681	
20-25	. 654,645 . 784,659 . 617,023	$\begin{array}{r} 431,335\\ 360,849\\ 383,001\\ 412,250\end{array}$	336,438 293,796 401,658 404,773	$\begin{array}{r} 914,091\\ 454,422\\ 213,469\\ 133,270\\ 83,580\end{array}$	188,559 118,389 73,479	$\begin{array}{c} 420,477\\ 135,426\\ 24,810\\ 14,881\\ 10,105\end{array}$			354,830	5 18,555 9 41,834 9 62,839	22,998	39,841
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$. 803,041 . 489,935 . 572,133 . 272,313 . 374,890	418,642 261,977 292,199 143,276 189,792	$\begin{array}{c c} 384,399\\ 227,958\\ 279,934\\ 129,037\\ 224,027\\ 324$	52,447 24,595 25,414	45,342 20,864 20,814 9,673	2 7,103 3,733 4,600 5 1,760	1 383.933	5 342,619 3 217,438 5 234,890 4 112,004 0 132,133	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	5 98,429 5 81,407 5 161,604	30,681 23.675 36,495 21,597	67,748 57,732 125,109 66,441 136,993
$45-50 \\ 50-55 \\ \cdot \\$)	184'088	10,701	11,363	2,41				88,038 7 173,299	37,296	
5560 6065 6570 70 and over	$\begin{array}{c} 114,343\\ 218,231\\ 46,289\\ 74,261\end{array}$	59,937 93,348 23,357 34,405	54,406 124,883 22,932 39,856	7,009	3,980 5,733 1,46 2,630	$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	8 75,20 1 18,46	$\begin{array}{cccc} 9 & 41,233 \\ 4 & 56,983 \\ 8 & 14,033 \\ 4 & 18,37 \end{array}$	3 4,43	$\begin{array}{cccc} 7 & 50,634 \\ 3 & 136,018 \\ 5 & 26,056 \\ 0 & 47,185 \end{array}$	39,636 7,860 13,401	35,915 105,382 18,196 33,784
ARYA	. 139	90	49			1 1		7 4	5 3	2 8	4	4
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$		1 2	•••		2	1	3 1				••	
4-5	3	1			3	1	2 6					••
5-10 $10-15$ \vdots \vdots \vdots		5		3	5	4	i	3		1		::
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$. 29 . 31	21	8	5 1	2 1		1 1	7 1	0	9 ··· 9 ···		. : 1
30-35 $35-40$. 8	3 - 3 7 - 3				1		47	3	$\begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 4 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$		
45-50 50-55 55-60	· 4			$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	• •	•••			2 1 	1	2	i •• 1
6065 6570 70 and over	· · · ·		••	••	••	•••				··· ··	•••	••
BRAHMO) (3	3	5	4	1	4	2	2		
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$					1	1		••			•••	••
3-4 4-5 : : : Total 0-5	: ::				1	1		•••			•••	
5-10		2	2		2 2 2	2 1	1				•••	• •
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	• • •	1	••	1	•••			1		1	•••	
39-35 35-40 40-45		1 ··· 1 ···	1 .:	1	•••			1 ··· 1 ···	1	1	•••	• • • •
45-50 50-55.										••	::	
55-60 60-65 65-70 70 and over	· · · ·	1			•••	•••		1	1		•••	••
									1			1

TABLE VII.—AGE, SEX AND CIVIL CONDITION. PART A.—AGENCY SUMMARY.

		Population			UNMARRIED			MARRIED.	34		WIDOWED.	
AGE.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
SIKH	1,384 31	953 16	431 15	520 31	387 16	133 15	755	508	247	109	58	51
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$ \begin{array}{r} 19 \\ 31 \\ 28 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{c} 11 \\ 21 \\ 13 \end{array} $		$ \begin{array}{r} 19 \\ 31 \\ 28 \end{array} $	11 21 13	8	•••	6 0 6 0 6 0	• •	• • • • • •	4 • • • • •	
4-5	34 1 43	16 77	18 * 66	34 143	16 77	28 66		•••	••	••	••	••
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$95 \\ 81 \\ 139 \\ 223$		$ \begin{array}{r} 47 \\ 17 \\ 40 \\ 43 \end{array} $	94 67 73 83	48 58 63 81		14 64 134	5- 54 93		·· ·· 6	 6	••
20-23	225 180	158 124	67 56	35 13	35 13	••	172 153	107 100	65 53	18 14	16 11	2 3
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$ \begin{array}{r} 94 \\ 56 \\ 44 \\ 38 \end{array} $	71 42 34 22	$ \begin{array}{c} 23 \\ 14 \\ 10 \\ 16 \end{array} $	34	3 4 2]	•••	79 47 33 22		18 9 5 6	$12 \\ 5 \\ 9 \\ 14$	7 •• 4	5 5 5 10
55—60 60—65		7 13 2	$15 \\ 3$	1	1		8 16 2	$\frac{5}{10}$	3 6	112	$\frac{1}{3}$	9
65-70	23	12	11				10	2 .	0 ~	13	4	9
JAIN	87,471 2,540 1,513	45,711 1,342 718	41,760 1,198 795	33,414 2,519 1,492	21,691 1,332 711	11,723 1,187 781	38,440 ⁺ 19 20	19,379 10 7	19,061 9 13	15,617 2 1	4,641	10,976 2 1
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	2,166 2,142 2,071	1,073 1,064 1,074	1,093 1,078 997	$2,127 \\ 2,101 \\ 2,012$	$1,058 \\ 1,045 \\ 1,047$	1,069 1,056 965	32 36 50	15 16 25		1 7 5 9	 3 2	7 2 7
Total 0-5 .	10,432	5,271	5,164	10,251	5,193	5,058	157	73	84	24 54	5 12	19 42
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	9,379 8,097 7,347 5,651 8,196	$\begin{array}{r} 4,719 \\ 4,563 \\ 3,993 \\ 4,409 \\ 4,308 \end{array}$	4,660 3,534 3,354 4,242 3,888	8,785 5,560 2,653 2,006 1,253	$egin{array}{c} 4,531 \\ 3,979 \\ 2,436 \\ 1,831 \\ 1,122 \end{array}$	4,254 1,581 217 175 131	$540 \\ 2,421 \\ 4,348 \\ 5,879 \\ 5,843$	$176 \\ 556 \\ 1,485 \\ 2,421 \\ 2,888 \\$	$364 \\ 1,865 \\ 2,863 \\ 3,458 \\ 2,955 $	116 346 766 1,100	28 72 157 298	
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	8,279 5,675 6,411 3,718 4,756	4,385 3,067 3,242 * 2,075 2,395	3,894 2,608 3,169 1,643 2,361	$970 \\ 497 \\ 521 \\ 248 \\ 315$	$883 \\ 439 \\ 446 \\ 226 \\ 290$	87 58 75 29 25	5.712 3.748 3,622 2,053 1,967	3,046 2.185 2,199 1,358 1,358	2,666 1,563 1,423 695 587	1,597 1,430 2,268 1,417 2,474	$456 \\ 443 \\ 597 \\ 491 \\ 725$	$1,141 \\ 987 \\ 1,671 \\ 926 \\ 1,749$
5560 • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	$1,881 \\ 2,809 \\ 807 \\ 1,033$	$1,029 \\ 1,303 \\ 435 \\ 517$	852 1,506 372 516	$122 \\ 137 \\ 48 \\ 48 \\ 48$	$103 \\ 128 \\ 41 \\ 43$	19 9 7 5	823 793 247 287	$581 \\ 606 \\ 196 \\ 229$	$242 \\ 187 \\ 51 \\ 58$	$936 \\ 1,879 \\ 512 \\ 698$	$345 \\ 569 \\ 198 \\ 245$	$591 \\ 1,310 \\ 314 \\ 453$
ANIMIST	483,394	239,618	243,776	225,896	123,603	10 2,293	223,340	108,632	11 1 ,708	34,158	7,383	26,775
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	20,313 14,661 18,580 21,910 19,595	$ \begin{array}{r} 10,008 \\ 7,069 \\ 8,806 \\ 10,527 \\ 9,855 \end{array} $	$\begin{array}{r} 10.305 \\ 7,592 \\ 9,774 \\ 11,383 \\ 9,740 \end{array}$	20,144 14,556 18,411 21,519 19,215	9,888 6,992 8,699 10,356 9,665	$\begin{array}{r} 10.256 \\ 7,564 \\ 9,712 \\ 11,163 \\ 9,550 \end{array}$	$164 \\ 88 \\ 154 \\ 264 \\ 333$	$115 \\ 68 \\ 95 \\ 166 \\ 183$	$49 \\ 20 \\ 59 \\ 98 \\ 150$	$5 \\ 17 \\ 15 \\ 127 \\ 47 $	5 9 12 5 7	
Total 0-5 .	95,059 66,584	46,265 34,538	48,794 32,046	93,845 64,911	45.600 33,824 19,530	48,245 31,087	1,003 1,531	627 669	376 862	211 142	38 45 41	173 97 103
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	66,584 40,778 35,318 44,623 49,415	$\begin{array}{c c} 21,709 \\ 17,227 \\ 18,827 \\ 23,160 \end{array}$	$ \begin{array}{r} 19,069 \\ 18,091 \\ 25,796 \\ 26,255 \\ \end{array} $	33,500 16,079 7,827 3,952	$ \begin{array}{r} 19,530 \\ 11.540 \\ 6,156 \\ 3,008 \end{array} $	$13,970 \\ 4,539 \\ 1,671 \\ 944$	7,134 18,788 35,693 43,566	2,138 5,522 12,243 19,477	$\begin{array}{c} 4,996 \\ 13,266 \\ 23,450 \\ 24,089 \end{array}$	$144 \\ 451 \\ 1,103 \\ 1,897$	$165 \\ 428 \\ 675$	286 675 1,222
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	47,909 27,837 29,485 12,340 15,898	$\begin{array}{r} 24,937 \\ 15,145 \\ 15,505 \\ 6,481 \\ 7,563 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 22,972 \\ 12,692 \\ 13,980 \\ 5,859 \\ 8,335 \end{array}$	2,118 992 1,129 541 450	$1,514 \\ 686 \\ 704 \\ 364 \\ 302$	$\begin{array}{c} 604 \\ 306 \\ 425 \\ 177 \\ 148 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 42,681\\ 24,472\\ 22,285\\ 8,871\\ 8,861\end{array}$	22,537 13,813 13,702 5,651 6,198	$20,144 \\ 10,659 \\ 8,583 \\ 3,220 \\ 2,663$	3,110 2,373 6,071 2,928 6,587	886 646 1,099 466 1,063	2,224 1,727 4,972 2,462 5,524
5560 • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	4,156 9,236 1,922 2,834	1,986 4,038 891 1,346	2,170 5,198 1,031 1,488	$ \begin{array}{r} 168 \\ 212 \\ 80 \\ 92 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} 127 \\ 128 \\ 59 \\ 61 \end{array} $	41 84 21 31	$2,476 \\ 3,913 \\ 894 \\ 1,172$	1,573 2,985 620 877	$903 \\ 928 \\ 274 \\ 295$	$1,512 \\ 5,111 \\ 948 \\ 1,570$	$286 \\ 925 \\ 212 \\ 408$	$1,226 \\ 4,186 \\ 736 \\ 1,162$
MUSALMAN	511,200	266,494	244,706	204,700	123,001	81,699	245,711	125,872	119,839	60,789	17,621	43,168
$\begin{array}{ c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c$	$17,308 \\ 10,536 \\ 14,360 \\ 15,903 \\ 13,681$	8,656 5,288 6,987 7,617 6,755	8,652 5,248 7,373 8,286 6,926	$\begin{array}{r} 17,092 \\ 10,227 \\ 14,045 \\ 15,241 \\ 13,112 \end{array}$	8,591 5,135 6,890 7,337 6,580	8,501 5,092 7,155 7,904 6,532	$209 \\ 292 \\ 296 \\ 557 \\ 510$	61 149 91 269 154	$ \begin{array}{r} 148 \\ 143 \\ 205 \\ 288 \\ 356 \end{array} $	$7 \\ 17 \\ 19 \\ 105 \\ 59$	4 4 6 11 21	$ \begin{array}{c} 3 \\ 13 \\ 13 \\ 94 \\ 38 \\ 38 \\ \end{array} $
Total 0-5 .	71,788 59,670	35,303 30,760	36,485 28,910	69,717	34,533 29,267	35.184 26,196	1,864 3,887	724 1,407	1,140 2,480	207 320	46 86	161 234
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$ \begin{array}{r} 33,010 \\ 46,943 \\ 39,503 \\ 50,033 \\ 50,862 \\ \end{array} $	25,933 21,402 24,500 26,339	$\begin{array}{c} 26,510\\ 21,010\\ 18,101\\ 25,533\\ 24,523\end{array}$	55,463 35,268 16,986 11,502 6,334	$\begin{array}{r} 29,267\\ 22,737\\ 14,478\\ 9,901\\ 5,421\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c c}12,531\\2,508\\1,601\\913\end{array}$	3,887 11,131 21,368 35,926 40,868	$2,991 \\ 6,417 \\ 13,544 \\ 19,348$	$\begin{array}{r} 8,140 \\ 14,951 \\ 22,382 \\ 21,520 \end{array}$	544 1,149 2,605 3,660	205 507 1,055 1,570	339 642 1,550 2,090
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{r} 49,400\\ 29,830\\ 37,761\\ 16,756\\ 25,444 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 25,973\\ 16,815\\ 19,836\\ 9,508\\ 13,125\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 23,427\\ 13,015\\ 17,925\\ 7,248\\ 12,319\end{array}$	3,511 1,513 1,663 539 934	$\begin{array}{c} 2.625 \\ 1.044 \\ 1.154 \\ 357 \\ 611 \end{array}$	$886 \\ 469 \\ 509 \\ 202 \\ 323$	$\begin{array}{r} 40,166\\ 24,032\\ 26,690\\ 11,275\\ 13,989\end{array}$	21,300 14,407 16,473 7,802 10,123	$18,866 \\ 9,625 \\ 10,217 \\ 3,473 \\ 3,866$	5,723 4,285 9,408 4,922 10,521	2,048 1,364 2,209 1,349 2,391	3,675 2,921 7,199 3,573 8,130
55-60 • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	7,104 15,599 3,716 6,791	4,109 7,485 2,206 3,200	2,995 8,114 1,510 3,591	$341 \\ 532 \\ 175 \\ 202$	$251 \\ 359 \\ 133 \\ 130$	90 173 42 72	$3,971 \\ 6,544 \\ 1,731 \\ 2,269$	3,017 5,126 1,387 1,806	$954 \\ 1,418 \\ 344 \\ 463$	2,792 8,523 1,810 4,320	$ \begin{array}{r} 841 \\ 2,000 \\ 686 \\ 1,264 \end{array} $	1,951 6,523 1,124 3,050

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TABLE VII.-AGE, SEX AND CIVIL CONDITION. PART A .- AGENCY SUMMARY.

									1.0			
]	POPULATION	•		UNMARRIED.		1	MARRIED.			WIDOWED.	
AOE.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
CHRISTIAN	9,358	6,170	3,188	6,36 0	4,713	1,647	2,678	1,362	1,316	320	95	225
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	266 177 207 237 171	$ \begin{array}{r} 138 \\ 38 \\ 101 \\ 114 \\ 95 \end{array} $	$128 \\ 89 \\ 106 \\ 123 \\ 76$	266 177 205 236 170	138 88 101 113 94	$128 \\ 89 \\ 104 \\ 123 \\ 76$			··· 2	• • • • • •	•••	•••
Total 0-5 .	1,058	536	593	1,054	534	. 520	4	2	2		••	••
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	647 471 825 2,461 1,725	318 214 348 2,032 1,336	329 257 477 429 389	645 450 632 1,944 1,074	318 212 321 1,844 1,032	$327 \\ 238 \\ 311 \\ 100 \\ 42$	$ \begin{array}{r} 1 \\ 20 \\ 187 \\ 508 \\ 624 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{c} 1 \\ 26 \\ 182 \\ 295 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} 1 \\ 19 \\ 161 \\ 326 \\ 329 \\ \end{array} $	1 6 9 27	 1 6 9	1 5 3 18
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	739 498 330 207 179	$501 \\ 324 \\ 208 \\ 136 \\ 94$	$238 \\ 174 \\ 122 \\ 71 \\ 85$	$260 \\ 145 \\ 71 \\ 34 \\ 20$	$229 \\ 107 \\ 61 \\ 22 \\ 12$	$31 \\ 38 \\ 10 \\ 12 \\ 8$	$450 \\ 318 \\ 220 \\ 136 \\ 109$	$265 \\ 206 \\ 137 \\ 99 \\ 72$	185 112 83 37 37	29 35 39 37 50	$ \begin{array}{r} 7 \\ 11 \\ 10 \\ 15 \\ 10 \\ 10 \\ \end{array} $	22 24 29 22 40
5560 6065 6570 70 and over	70 85 22 41	$ \begin{array}{r} 40 \\ 51 \\ 12 \\ 20 \end{array} $	$30 \\ 34 \\ 10 \\ 21$	$\begin{array}{c}10\\10\\\frac{4}{7}\end{array}$	5 8 3 5	$5 \\ 2 \\ 1 \\ 2$	$43 \\ 40 \\ 8 \\ 10$	$\begin{array}{c} 31\\ 32\\ 6\\ 8\end{array}$	12 8 2 2	17 35 10 24	$\begin{array}{c} 4\\11\\3\\7\end{array}$	13 24 7 17
PARSI	1,330	689	641	688	381	307	564	280	284	78	28	50
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$26 \\ 19 \\ 32 \\ 29 \\ 28$	15 8 11 12 10	11 11 21 17 18	26 17 27 23 24	15 8 11 12 10	$ \begin{array}{c} 11 \\ 9 \\ 16 \\ 11 \\ 14 \end{array} $	** 2 5 5 4	··· ·· ··	** 2 5 5 4	··· 1	•••	··· 1
Total 0-5 .	134	56	.78	117	56	61	16	••	16	1	••	1
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	163 122 109 121 161	$86 \\ 63 \\ 48 \\ 48 \\ 83$	77 59 61 73 78	$154 \\ 115 \\ 92 \\ 72 \\ 69$	85 63 47 36 43		9 7 15 48 88	1 11 37	8 7 14 37 51	$\begin{array}{c} \ddots \\ 2 \\ 1 \\ 4 \end{array}$	 1 3	··· 2 ·· 1
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$124 \\ 96 \\ 83 \\ 68 \\ 63$	$79 \\ 61 \\ 50 \\ 35 \\ 34$	45 35 33 29	$30 \\ 20 \\ 7 \\ 1 \\ 7$	28 13 3 6	2 7 4 1	88 71 69 57 47	48 46 44 32 24	40 25 25 25 23	6 5 7 10 9	3 2 3 3 4	3 3 4 7 5
5560	28 28 15 15	$ \begin{array}{c} 19 \\ 14 \\ 7 \\ 6 \end{array} $	9 14 8 9	1 3	1 1	1 ** 2 **	$\begin{array}{c} 22\\ 12\\ 9\\ 6\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 16\\ 10\\ 6\\ 4\end{array}$	6 01 33 01 01		3 4 ** 2	2 12 3 7
$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	57 1 1 1 1 1 1 5	34 1 2	23 1 1 3	32 1 1 1 3	23 1 1 2	9 1 1	20 1 1 2	7	13 1 1 2	5	4	1
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	7 8 9 5	3 6 4 3	4 21 52 21	6 8 5 3	3 6 3 2	3 2 2 1	1 4 2 3	 1 1	1 3 1 3		··· ··· ···	
35-40	4 7 8 2 2		3 1 ·· 2 ··	6 1 		••	1 4 2 1	··· 4 ·· 1	1 2	$\begin{array}{c} 1\\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ 1 \end{array}$	··· 1 ·· 1	•••
6065 6570 70 and over	1 1	·· 1 	 ₁	••	••	••	•• •• ••	••	••	·· 1 ·· 1	1	

TABLE VII.

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PART B.-PLATEAU.

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TABLE VII.—AGE, SEX AND CIVIL CONDITION.

1			l'opulati	0 N.	U	NMARRIED			MARRIED.		,	WIDOWED.	
on.	Age.	Persons.	Males.	Females,	Persons,	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
Division.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	ALL RELIGIONS	3,683,491	1,903,120	1,780,371	1,428,221	881,728	546,493	1,795,496	898,698	896,798	459,774	122,694	337,080
	$\begin{array}{cccc} 0-1 & & & \\ 1-2 & & & \\ 2-3 & & & \end{array}$	$138,331 \\90,860 \\118,196$	$69,443 \\ 44,759 \\ 57,327$		$137,350 \\ 89,667 \\ 115,818$	$69,097 \\ 44,428 \\ 56,514$		$934 \\ 1,100 \\ 2,234$	331 305 777	$603 \\ 795 \\ 1,457$	47 93 144	$ \begin{array}{r} 15 \\ 26 \\ 36 \end{array} $	$32 \\ 67 \\ 108$
	3-4 4-5	125,666 115,068	60,937 59,61 1	60,869 64,729 55,457	122,329 110,676	$59,864 \\ 58,043$	$\begin{array}{c} 62,465\\ 52,633\end{array}$	3,153 4,047	$1,026 \\ 1,489$	2,127 2,558	184 345	47 70	$\frac{137}{266}$
	Total 0-5 .	588,121 423,398	292,077 222,774	296,044 200,624	575,840 382,170 186,724	287,946 211,544	287,894 170,626	11,468 39,478	3,928 10,760	7, 540 28,718	\$13 1,750	203 470	610 1,280
	10-15	299,097 288,640 369,954 367,116	$169.382 \\ 155,263 \\ 180,964 \\ 186,764$	129,715 133,377 188,980 180,352	$186,724 \\ 103,353 \\ 72,416 \\ 41,453$	$\begin{array}{r} 211,544\\ 135,665\\ 92,923\\ 64,781\\ 36,244 \end{array}$	51,059 10,430 7,635 5,209	$\begin{array}{r} 109,009 \\ 177,186 \\ 278,344 \\ 296,683 \end{array}$	32,491 59,267 109,124 139,422	$\begin{array}{r} 76,518 \\ 117,919 \\ 169,220 \\ 157,261 \end{array}$	$3,364 \\ 8,101 \\ 19,194 \\ 28,980$	1,226 3,073 7,059 11,098	$2,138 \\ 5,028 \\ 12,135 \\ 17,882$
	30-35 · · · 35-40 · · ·	367,288 234,446	$193,053 \\ 127,811$	174,235 106,635	$25,038 \\ 11,448$	$20,754 \\ 8,955$	4,284 2,493	$295,981 \\ 182,002$	$158,159 \\ 107,426$	$137,822 \\745,726$	$46,269 \\ 40,996$	$14,140 \\ 11,430$	$32,129 \\ 29,566$
	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	263,415 123,091 168,125	$136,185 \\ 65,933 \\ 82,500$	127,230 57,158 85,625	$11,000 \\ 5,258 \\ 6,217$	$8,203 \\ 4,182 \\ 4,675$	2,797 1,076 1,542	175,176 76,391 82,143	$111,061 \\ 52,154 \\ 60,206$	$64,115 \\ 24,237 \\ 21,937$	77,239 41,442 79,765	$16,921 \\ 9,597 \\ 17,619$	$\begin{array}{c} 60,318\\ 31,845\\ 62,146\end{array}$
	55-60	$45,908 \\ 91,942 \\ 19,734$	$24,088 \\ 40,007 \\ 10,264$	$21,820 \\ 51,935 \\ 9,470$	$2,002 \\ 3,046 \\ 817 \\ 1$	$1,522 \\ 2,490 \\ 663 \\ 1001$	480 556 154	23,022 30,478 7,696	16,708 23,727 5,927	$6,314 \\ 6,751 \\ 1,769 \\ 1,761$	20,884 58,418 11,221	5,858 13,790 3,674	$\begin{array}{r}15,026\\44,628\\7,547\\14,802\end{array}$
	HINDU .	33,216 3,213,388	16,055 1,658,967	17,161	1,439 1,234,085	1,181 764.673	258 469,412	10,439 1,574,522	8,338 786,971	2,101 787,551	21,338 404,781	6,536 107,323	297,458
	$\begin{array}{ccc} 0-1 & \vdots & \vdots \\ 1-2 & \vdots & \vdots \end{array}$	1 21,260 80,328	60,800 39,633 50,172	60,460 40,695	120,536 79,350 101,508	60,578 39,382 49,482	59,958 39,968 52,026	$683 \\ 908 \\ 1,942$	$210 \\ 233 \\ 668$	473 675 1,274	$\begin{array}{c} 41\\70\\114\end{array}$	12 18 22	29 52 92
	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	103,564 109,766 101,185	53,328 52,619	53,392 56,438 48,566	101,300 106,888 97,293	52,439 51,238	54,449 46,055	2,724 3,592	847 1,316	1,877 2,276	$\frac{154}{300}$	42 65	112 235
	Total 0-5 . 5-10	516,103 369,442	256,552 194.641	259,551 174,801	505,575 331,407	253,119 184,574	2 52,456 146,833	9,849 36,522	3,274 9,650	6.575 26,872	679 1,513	159 417	520 1,096
	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{r} 259,625\\ 251,890\\ 321,643\\ 319,360\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 194,641 \\ 147,612 \\ 136,168 \\ 157,296 \\ 162,207 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 112,013\\ 115,722\\ 164,347\\ 157,153\end{array}$	156,841 87,748 60,429 35,014	$\begin{array}{r} 184,574 \\ 116,290 \\ 79,799 \\ 54,377 \\ 30,733 \end{array}$	$40,551 \\ 7,949 \\ 6,052 \\ 4,281$	$\begin{array}{r} 99,774 \\ 157,051 \\ 244,315 \\ 258,822 \end{array}$	$30,192 \\ 53,573 \\ 96,659 \\ 121,728$	$\begin{array}{r} 69,582 \\ 103,478 \\ 147,656 \\ 137,094 \end{array}$	$3,010 \\ 7,091 \\ 16,899 \\ 25,524$	$1,130 \\ 2,796 \\ 6,260 \\ 9,746$	1,880 4,295 10,639 15,778
	30-35 35-40	$321,821 \\ 205,816$	$169,102 \\ 111,700$	$152,719 \\ 94,116$	$21,597 \\ 9,842$	18,083 7,777	$3,514 \\ 2,065$	259,367 159,353	$138,629 \\ 93,832$	$120,738 \\ 65,521$	40,857 36,621	$12,390 \\ 10,091$	28,467 26,530 53,708
TEAU	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{r} 230,057 \\ 107,694 \\ 146,238 \end{array}$	118,553 57,320 71,305	$111,504 \\ 50,374 \\ 74,933$	9,394 4,620 5,331	$7,001 \\ 3,732 \\ 4,057$	2,393 888 1,274	152,057 66,404 70,723	$96,654 \\ 45,222 \\ 51,838$	55,493 21,182 18,885		$14,898 \\ 8,366 \\ 15,410$	$28,304 \\ 54,774$
PLAT	5560 6065 6570 70and over	$\begin{array}{r} 39,870 \\ 78,946 \\ 16,886 \\ 27,997 \end{array}$	20,675 33,679 8,617 13,540	$19,195 \\ 45,267 \\ 8,269 \\ 14,457$	$1,705 \\ 2,645 \\ 684 \\ 1,253$	$1,312 \\ 2,202 \\ 560 \\ 1,057$	$393 \\ 443 \\ 124 \\ 196$	$\begin{array}{r} 19,781 \\ 25,273 \\ 6,500 \\ 8,731 \end{array}$	$14,268 \\ 19,549 \\ 4,941 \\ 6,962$	5,513 5,724 1,559 1,769	$18,384 \\ 51,028 \\ 9,702 \\ 18,013$	5,095 11,928 3,116 5,521	$\begin{array}{r} 13,289 \\ 39,100 \\ 6,586 \\ 12,492 \end{array}$
	ABYA	87	57	30	36	28	8	45	26	19	6	3	3
	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	4 1	1 1	3	4	1	3		•••			•••	•••
	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	2 1		1	2 1	1	1		••	•••		**	
	Total 0-5	9 6	3 5 4	5 4 2	8 8 4	3 5 4	5 3	$\frac{1}{2}$	••	··· 1 2	••	••	··· ··
	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	9 17 18		3 4 6	5 9 1	5 9 1	•••		 4 11	3 4 5	··· ··· ··	••	
	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	7 4 2	73	1	1	1		6 2 2	6 2			1	·· 1
	45-50 50-55 55-60	34	22	12		••	••	94 91 1	1	1	1 2	1	·· 1
	60-65 65-70 70and over	•••	• • • • • •	••	···	· · · · ·	· · ·	• • • • • •	**	••	··· ···	•••	••
	SIKH	1,091	763	328	393	299	94	613	417	196	85	47	38
	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	19 14 18 21	11 9 12 12	8 5 6 9	19 14 18 21	11 9 12 12	8 5 6 9	· · · · ·	•••	••	•••		•••
	4-5	25 97	13 57	12	25 97	13 57	12						••
	5-10 10-15	77 53	41 39	$\frac{36}{14}$	76 46	41 38	35 8	 1 7	··· ·· 1	1 6		··· 2	
	20-25 25-30	114 173 187	80 141 133	34 32 54	63 69 26	53 68 26	10 1 \cdots		25 67 92	24 31 52	6 17	6 15	2
	30-35 35-40 40-45 45-50	150 81 49 37	106 63 36 28	44 18 13 9	9 3 4	0 3 4			88 55 22 25	41 15 8 5	12 8 5 7	9 5 ··· 3	3 5 4
	50-55	25	15 5	10 3		••	••	10 8	12 5	4	9 9	., 3	6 6
	60-65 65-70 70-and over	19 4 17	0 61 X	10 2 9		•••	••	10 2 9	6 2 7	2	9 2 8	, 1	0 2 7
<u> </u>	1		1	1	1	1	1	1.			L		

PART B.-DETAILS FOR NATURAL DIVISIONS.

1		P	OPULATION		U	NMARRIED	. (]	MARRIED.			WIDOWED.	
on.	Age.	Persons.	Males.	Females,	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons,	Males.	Females.
Division	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	JAIN	52,839	27,600	25,239	20,332	13,264	7,068	22,767	11,383	11,384	9,740	2,953	6,787
	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$1,526 \\ 957 \\ 1,330 \\ 1,245$	$801 \\ 458 \\ 656 \\ 601$	$725 \\ 499 \\ 674 \\ 644$	1,517 952 1,303 1,224	$794 \\ 458 \\ 644 \\ 591$	$723 \\ 494 \\ 659 \\ 633$	8 5 22 20	$\begin{array}{c} & 7 \\ & \ddots \\ & 12 \\ & 9 \end{array}$	$1 \\ 5 \\ 10 \\ 11$	1 1	··· ··· ··	1 ** 5
	4-5	1,253	632	621	1,219	619	600	07 #7	12	15	7	1	6
	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	6.311 5,571 4,633	2,876 2,658	2,695 1,975	6,215 5,315 3,326	3,106 2,800 2,393	3,109 2,515 933	89 227 1,257	40 71 253	42 156 1,004	29 50	2 5 12	12 24 38
	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$ \begin{array}{r} 4.495 \\ 5.385 \\ 4.956 \end{array} $	2.374 2,721 2,602	2,121 2,664 2,354	$1,661 \\ 1,281 \\ 760$	$1,523 \\ 1,161 \\ 678$	$ \begin{array}{r} 138 \\ 120 \\ 82 \end{array} $	$2,614 \\ 3,618 \\ 3,484$	$\begin{array}{c} 819 \\ 1,462 \\ 1,723 \end{array}$	1,795 2,156 1,761	$220 \\ 486 \\ 712$	32 98 201	188 388 511
	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	4,977 3,569 3,945	$2,566 \\ 1,962 \\ 2,017$	$2,411 \\ 1,607 \\ 1,928$	$588 \\ 317 \\ 307$	530 281 271	58 36 36	$3,392 \\ 2,335 \\ 2,211$	$1,750 \\ 1,373 \\ 1,372$	$1,642 \\ 962 \\ 839$	$997 \\ 917 \\ 1,427$	$ 286 \\ 308 \\ 374 \\ 374 $	$711 \\ 609 \\ 1,053$
	45-50	$2,266 \\ 2,939 \\ 1,070$	1,272 1,480 600	$994 \\ 1,459 \\ 470$	144 202 73	$137 \\ 194 \\ 61$	7 8 12	$1,219 \\ 1,162 \\ 453$	810 819 341	$ 409 \\ 343 \\ 112 $	903 1,575 544	$325 \\ 467 \\ 198$	578 1,108 346
	6065 6570 70and over	1,684 483 555	794 266 264	890 217 291	81 36 26	76 32 21	5 4 5	450 134 129	355 104 91	95 30 38	1,153 313 400	363 130 152	790 183 248
	ANIMIST	110,312 4,720	55,248 2,408	55,064 2,312	47,757 4,619	2 7,070 2,313	2 0,687 2,306	53,693 99	26,287 93	27,406 6	8,862	1,891 2	6,971
	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	3,225 4,272 5,101 4,416	$1,542 \\ 2,044 \\ 2,465 \\ 2,248$	$1,683 \\ 2,228 \\ 2,636 \\ 2,168$	3,150 4,180 4,932 4,273	$1.482 \\ 1.978 \\ 2.346 \\ 2,150$	$1,668 \\ 2,202 \\ 2,586 \\ 2,123$	$59 \\ 80 \\ 153 \\ 136$	52 55 118 96	7 25 35 90	$16 \\ 12 \\ 16 \\ 7$	8 11 1 2	8 1 15 5
	Total 05 . 510	21,734 14,124	10,707 7,489	11,037 6,635	21.154 13,329	10,269 7,127	10.885 6,202	397 720	414 340	113 380	5 3 75	24 22	29 53
	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	7,9467,97111,12112,004	4,333 3,894 4,830 5,751	3,613 4,077 6,291 6,253	5,848 2,980 1,803 1,024	3,718 2,464 1,476 814	2,130 516 327 210	$2,044 \\ 4,827 \\ 9,009 \\ 10,448$	597 1,384 3,228 4,732	$1,447 \\3,443 \\5,781 \\5,716$	$54 \\ 164 \\ 309 \\ 532$	$ \begin{array}{r} 18 \\ 46 \\ 126 \\ 205 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} 36 \\ 118 \\ 183 \\ 327 \end{array} $
40	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$11,212 \\ 6,580 \\ 6,826 \\ 3,022$	5,915 3,591 3,619 1,573	5.297 2.989 3,207 1,449	$568 \\ 318 \\ 285 \\ 161 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ $	$457 \\ 246 \\ 216 \\ 112 \\ 200 \\ 210 \\ 112 \\ 200 $	$ \begin{array}{r} 111 \\ 72 \\ 69 \\ 49 \\ 69 \\ 69 \end{array} $	9,739 5,561 5,021 2,037	5,208 3,170 3,140 1,338	4,531 2,391 1,881 699 552	$905 \\ 701 \\ 1,520 \\ 824 \\ 1 \\ 202$	250 175 263 123 233	635 526 1,257 701
PLATEAU	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	3,824 994 2,034 376 544	$ \begin{array}{r} 1,774 \\ 452 \\ 898 \\ 173 \\ 249 \end{array} $	2,050 542 1,136 203 295	$142 \\ 41 \\ 53 \\ 21 \\ 30$	73 24 36 15 23	17 17 6 7	2,020 543 826 151 220	1,468 348 654 110 156	195 172 41 64	$1,662 \\ 410 \\ 1,155 \\ 204 \\ 294$	80 208 48 70	$1,429 \\ 330 \\ 947 \\ 156 \\ 224$
	MUSALMAN	297,238	154,961	142,277	119,870	72,194	47,676	141,375	72,379	68,996	35,993	10,388	25,605
	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$10.554 \\ 6.197 \\ 8.833 \\ 9.329 \\ 8.030$	5,295 3,050 4,354 4,434 4,024	5,259 3,147 4,479 4,895 4,026	10,4076,0648,6369,0637,733	$\begin{array}{r} 5,273\\ 3,030\\ 4,309\\ 4,380\\ 3,949\end{array}$	5,134 3,034 4,327 4,688 3,784	$144 \\ 126 \\ 184 \\ 249 \\ 286$	$21 \\ 20 \\ 42 \\ 51 \\ 64$	$123 \\ 106 \\ 142 \\ 198 \\ 222$	3 7 13 12 31	1 3 11	2 7 10 9 20
	Total 0-5 .	42,963	21,157	31.806	41,908	20,941	20,967	989	198	791	66	18	48
	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	28,582 26,360 23,364 29,387 29,123	$17,420 \\ 14,517 \\ 12,410 \\ 14,129 \\ 14,956$	$\begin{array}{r} 16,162\\ 11,843\\ 10,954\\ 15,258\\ 14,167 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 31,453\\ 20,205\\ 10,269\\ 7,013\\ 3,731 \end{array}$	$16,696 \\ 13,004 \\ 8,766 \\ 5,999 \\ 3,151$	$\begin{array}{r} 14.757 \\ 7,201 \\ 1.503 \\ 1,014 \\ 580 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 1,996 \\ 5,906 \\ 12,475 \\ 20,886 \\ 23,223 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 698 \\ 1,448 \\ 3,447 \\ 7,565 \\ 10,882 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 1,298\\ 4,458\\ 9,028\\ 13,321\\ 12,341 \end{array}$	$ \begin{array}{r} 133 \\ 249 \\ 620 \\ 1,488 \\ 2,169 \end{array} $	$26 \\ 65 \\ 197 \\ 565 \\ 923 $	107 184 423 923 1,246
	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	28,457 17.937 22,216 9,852	$\begin{array}{r} 14,914 \\ 10,200 \\ 11,764 \\ 5,611 \end{array}$	$13,543 \\ 7,737 \\ 10,452 \\ 4,241 \\ 10$	2,058 837 945 306	1,483 556 658 185	575 281 287 121	22,928 14.384 15,629 6,552 6,552	12,236 8,802 9,728 4,661	$10,692 \\ 5,582 \\ 5,901 \\ 1,891 \\ 2,102 \\ 1,810 \\ 1,810 \\ 1,810 \\ 1,801 \\ 1,8$	3,471 2,716 5,642 2,994	1,195 842 1,378 765 1,493	2,276 1,874 4,264 2,229 4,202
	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$14,910 \\ 3,895 \\ 9,180 \\ 1,954 \\ 4,058$	7,822 2,316 4,580 1,190 1,975	7,088 1,579 4,600 764 2,083	518 174 260 79 123	335 121 171 53 75	183 53 89 17 48	8,101 2,189 3,884 894 1,339	5,994 1,714 3,134 759 1,113	2,107 475 750 135 226	$\begin{array}{r} 6,291 \\ 1,532 \\ 5,036 \\ 990 \\ 2,596 \end{array}$	481 1,275 378 787	4,798 1,051 3,761 612 1,809
	CHRISTIAN	7,368	4,923	2,445	5,144	3,852	1,292	1,992	1,010	982	232	61	171
	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$223 \\ 124 \\ 150 \\ 178 \\ 115$	$ \begin{array}{c} 113 \\ 61 \\ 77 \\ 86 \\ 67 \end{array} $	110 63 73 92 48	$223 \\ 124 \\ 149 \\ 177 \\ 114$	113 61 77 85 66	110 63 72 92 48	··· ··· 1 1	 1	··· 1	**	•••	
	Total 0-5 .	790	404	386	787	402	385	3	0 W	1	••		
	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{r} 467\\ 367\\ 689\\ 2,117\\ 1,330\end{array}$	231 162 281 1,789 1,031	$236 \\ 205 \\ 408 \\ 328 \\ 299$	$\begin{array}{r} 466\\ 353\\ 538\\ 1,740\\ 833\end{array}$	$231 \\ 161 \\ 265 \\ 1,655 \\ 802$	235 192 273 85 31	1 13 148 372 475	$16 \\ 131 \\ 224$	1 13 132 241 251		·· 1 ·· 3 5	3 21
	30-35	247 151	386 235 153 95	178 134 94 56 56 5	26	$171 \\ 74 \\ 49 \\ 16 \\ 10$		$347 \\ 236 \\ 157 \\ 92 \\ 70$	$209 \\ 155 \\ 98 \\ 68$	$138 \\ 81 \\ 59 \\ 24$	22 26 33 33	6 6 6 11	16 20 27 22
	50-55. 55-60. 60-65. 65-70. 70- and over	48 54 16	73 25 35 9 14	56 23 19 7 16	8 7 3	10 4 5 2 5	7 4 2 1 2	30 27 6	55 19 22 5 0		10 20	8 81 81 81 81 81 81 81 81 81 81 81 81 81	8 12 5
L	10- and over				'				0				14

1			POPULATIO	N.	1	UNMARRIE:	D.		MARRIED.		, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	WIDOWED,	
	Age.	Persons,	Males.	Females,	Persons,	Males.	Females.	Persons,	Males,	Females.	Persons,	Males,	Females,
Division.													
ha	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10		12	13
	PARSI	1,112	568	5 11	572	325	247	470	219	251	70	24	46
	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$24 \\ 14 \\ 27 \\ 23 \\ 22$	$14 \\ 5 \\ 10 \\ 10 \\ 8 \\ 8$	10 9 17 13 14	24 12 22 17 18	$14 \\ 5 \\ 10 \\ 10 \\ 8$	$ \begin{array}{c} 10 \\ 7 \\ 12 \\ 7 \\ 10 \end{array} $	** 2 5 5 4	••• •• ••	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	··· ·· 1	••• •• ••	··· ·· 1
	Total 0-5 .	110	47	63	93	47	46	16	••	16	1	••	1
	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	119 99 99 106 138		$51 \\ 48 \\ 53 \\ 64 \\ 66$	$110 \\ 93 \\ 84 \\ 69 \\ 64$		43 42 39 35 25	$9 \\ 6 \\ 14 \\ 36 \\ 71$	1 7 30		$\begin{array}{c} \ddots \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 3 \end{array}$	 1 3	:: 1 ::
	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$96 \\ 83 \\ 68 \\ 64 \\ 54$	56 51 38 32 27	40 32 30 32 27	22 18 7 1 7	$\begin{array}{c} 20\\ 12\\ 3\\ \cdot \cdot\\ 6\end{array}$		70 60 56 53 39	$33 \\ 37 \\ 34 \\ 29 \\ 18$	$37 \\ 23 \\ 22 \\ 24 \\ 21$	$4 \\ 5 \\ 5 \\ 10 \\ 8$	3 2 1 3 3	1 3 4 7 5
PLATEAU.	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$23 \\ 24 \\ 15 \\ 14$	15 11 7 5	8 13 8 9	1 3	1 	1 2 	18 8 9 5	13 7 6 3	5 1 3 2	4 16 3 9	2 4 ···2	2 12 3 7
PL	JEW	56	33	23	32	23	9	19	6	13	5	4	1
	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	1 1 1 1 1	1 1 	1 1 1	1 1 1 	·· 1 1 ··	1 	:: :: 1	 	 1	 	•••	
	Total 0-5 .	5	3	3	3	2	1	.9	••	2	••		
	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	7 8 9 5	3 6 4 3	4 2 5 2	6 8 5 3	8 6 8 2	3 2 2 1	1 *** 2 **	 1 	$\begin{array}{c} 1\\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \end{array}$	• • • • • •	•••	
	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	4 7 5 2 2	1 6 5 2	$\begin{array}{c} 3\\1\\ \cdot & 2\\\cdot & \end{array}$			 	3 1 3 2 1	 1	3 1 ·· 2	1 1 1	1 <u>1</u> 1	
	55-60 60-65 65-70 70-and over	1 1	1 	 1	••	··· ·· ··	•••	••• •• ••	••	··· ·· ··	$\begin{array}{c} \ddots & 1 \\ \cdots & 1 \end{array}$	·· 1 .:	··· ··· 1

TABLE VII.—AGE, SEX AND CIVIL CONDITION. PART B.—DETAILS FOR NATURAL DIVISIONS.

TABLE VII.

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PART B.-LOW-LYING.

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TABLE VII.-AGE, SEX AND CIVIL CONDITION.

1			POPULATI	on.	U	NMARRIED.			MARRIED.			WIDOWED	
0 D.	Age.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
Division	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	ALL RELIGIONS .	3,310,703	1,713,851	1,596,852	1,220,067	749,189	470,878	1,666,963	847,627	819,336	423,673	117,035	306,638
	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	100,553 64,041 85,838	51,707 31,221 41,128	48,846 32,820 44,710	99,899 63,333 83,356 97,388	51,327 30,848 39,418 45,020	$ 48,572 \\ 32,485 \\ 43,938 \\ 59,025 $	$626 \\ 665 \\ 2,377 \\ 2,007$	$367 \\ 358 \\ 1,663 $	$259 \\ 307 \\ 714$	28 48 105	13 15 47	15 28 58
		99,617 88,098	$ 48,306 \\ 45,690 $	$51,311 \\ 42,408$	97,388 82,536	$47,363 \\ 42,292$	$50,025 \\ 40,244$	$2,007 \\ 5,020$	873 3,230	$1,134 \\ 1,790$	222 542	70 168	152 374
	Total 0-5 .	438,147 414,262	218,052 213,572	220,095 200,690	426,512 365,225	\$11,248 194,452	215,264 170,773	10,695 47,065	6,491 18,569	4,204 28,496	940 1,972	313 551	6.27 1,421
	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	341,667 277,047 309,780 326,399	193,493 157,835 155,570 167,169	$\begin{array}{r} 148,174 \\ 119,212 \\ 154,210 \\ 159,230 \end{array}$	195,505 84,739 49,661 35,174	$136,052 \\ 76,660 \\ 44,343 \\ 31,211$	59,453 9,079 5.318 3,963	$\begin{array}{r} 141,605\\ 183,867\\ 242,629\\ 264,281 \end{array}$	$55,672 \\ 78,974 \\ 104,691 \\ 126,534$	85,933 104,893 137,938 137,747	$\begin{array}{r} 4,557 \\ 8,441 \\ 17,490 \\ 26,944 \end{array}$	1,769 3,201 6,536 9,424	2,788 5,240 10.954 17,520
	30-35 · · · · · · ·	310,592 189,083	$162,062 \\ 99,774$	148,530 89,309 114,334	$21,389 \\ 10,807$	19,293 9,840 9,993	$2.096 \\ 967 \\ 1.541$	248,414 145,945 152,786	$129,454 \\79,935$	$118,960 \\ 66,010 \\ 62,748$	40 789	13,315 9,999	27,474 22,332
	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{r} 230,041 \\ 114,833 \\ 159,024 \end{array}$	115,707 60,205 77,055	54,628 81,969	$11,534 \\ 5,383 \\ 6,469$	9,993 4,769 5,752	$\begin{array}{c} 614 \\ 717 \end{array}$	72.020 79,381	90,038 45,397 54,925	$ \begin{array}{r} 62,748 \\ 26,623 \\ 24,456 \end{array} $	32,831 65,721 37,430 73,174	15,676 10,039 16,378	50,045 27.391 56,796
	5560 6065 6570 70and over	53,963 94,276 20,984 30,605	29,159 39,866 10,479 13,853	$24,804 \\ 54,410 \\ 10,505 \\ 16,752$	2,297 3,265 787 1,320	2,088 2,683 669 1,136	$209 \\ 582 \\ 118 \\ 184$	27,844 31,757 8,527 10,147	19,530 23,516 6,362 7,539		$23,822 \\ 59,254 \\ 11,670 \\ 19,138$	7,541 13,667 3,448 5,178	$16,281 \\ 45,587 \\ 8,222 \\ 13,960$
	HINDU		1,622,581		1,151,093	707,695	443,398	1,582,133	804,003	778,130	403,081	110,883	292,198
	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$95,190 \\ 60,569 \\ 81,476$		$\begin{array}{r} 46,254\\ 31,071\\ 42,449\end{array}$	94,583 59,929 79,981	$\begin{array}{r} 48,575 \\ 29,154 \\ 37,359 \end{array}$	$46,008 \\ 30,775 \\ 41,722$	$583 \\ 604 \\ 2,296$	351 331 1,623	$232 \\ 273 \\ 673$	24 36 99	10 13 45	14 23 54
	$3-4$ \cdot \cdot \cdot \cdot \cdot \cdot \cdot \cdot	94,233 83,317	45,767 43,292	48,466 40,025	92,210 77,932	44,876 39,969	$\frac{47,334}{37,963}$	1,892 4,861	829 3,162	$1,063 \\ 1,699$	131 524	62 161	69 363
	Total 0-5 .	393,434	206,520 203,058	190,376	403,735 346,082	199,933 184,542	203,802 161,540	10,236 45,543	6,296 18,013	3,940 27,530	\$14 1,809	291 503	593 1,306
NG.	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	000 060	$\begin{array}{r} 184,165\\ 150,206\\ 146,902\\ 157,648 \end{array}$	140,671 113,256 146,058 151,222	$183,736 \\79,342 \\46,027 \\32,740$	128,321 71,119 41,213 29,089	55,415 8,223 4,814 3,651	$\begin{array}{r} 136,813 \\ 176,090 \\ 230,388 \\ 250,505 \end{array}$	54,193 76,987 99,569 119,676	82,620 100,003 130,819 130,829	4,287 8,030 16,545 25,625	$1,651 \\ 3,000 \\ 6,120 \\ 8,883$	2,636 5,030 10,425 16,742
LOW-LYING.	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	294,176 179,060 217,349	153,259 94,291 109,216	140.917 84.769 108.133	20,133 10,141 10,792	$18,292 \\ 9,354 \\ 9,535$	$1,841 \\ 787 \\ 1,257$	$235,025 \\ 137,982 \\ 143,998$	$122,299 \\ 75,405 \\ 84,755$	$112,726 \\ 62,577 \\ 59,243$	$39,018 \\ 30,937 \\ 62,559$	$12,668 \\ 9,532 \\ 14,926$	26,350 21,405 47,633
TOH	$45-50 \\ 50-55 \\ \cdot \\$	108,868	56,873 72,526 27,660	51,995 77,606 23,446	5,107 6,060 2,177	4,568 5,474 1,994	639 586 183	$67,914 \\ 74,436 \\ 26,242$	42,743 51,490 18,485	25,171 22,946 7,757	$\begin{array}{c} 62,559\\ 35,847\\ 69,636\\ 22,687\end{array}$	9,562 15,562 7,181	26,285 54,074 15,506
	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	89,209 19,590 28,470	37,529 9,782 12,946	51,680 9,808 15,524	3,052 731 1,238	2,550 637 1,074	502 94 164	29,680 7,842 9,439	21,996 5,919 7,077	7,684 1,923 2,362	56,477 11,017 17,793	12.983 3,226 4,795	43,494 7,791 12,998
	ARYA	24	12	12	9	5	4	14	7	7	1	••	1
	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$		•••	••• •• ••		••	•••	•••	•••	••	··· ···	• • • • • •	••• ••• ••
	4-5	1 1		1	1	••	1					••	
	Total 0-5 . 5-10 10-15	4	 3 1	1	3		1	 1	··	••		•••	••
	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$		$\frac{4}{2}$. 1 2 3		1	··· 1 1	3 73 C 4	91 64 **	$\begin{array}{c}1\\1\\2\end{array}$	••• ••	••• ••	
	30-35 35-40 40-45		1	$\begin{array}{c} & 1 \\ & 2 \end{array}$	 	•••	•••	$\frac{1}{3}$	1	$\begin{array}{c} & \ddots & 1 \\ & 2 \end{array}$::
	45-50	···	•••			•••	• •	•••	•••	•••	1	••	::
	60-65 65-70 70-and over		•••	•••		•••	••	•••	•••	••	••	•••	•••
	81КН 0—1	118	90	28	39 2	29	10	72	[•] 55	17	7	6	1
	1-2	2 3	1 1	1	·· 2 3	1	1		• • • • • •	•••	· · · · · · ·	**	•••
	4-5		1	1	2 9	1	1	••	••	••		••	
	5-10 10-15 15-20	4	1 3 7	3 2 1	4 4 5	1 3 5	3 1	 	··· ·· 2	1	• •		::
	20-25 25-30	97 20	26 15	1 5	8 0	8 0	••	19 1 3	18 8 .	1 1 5	1	1	
	30-35 35-40 40-45 45-50	20 8 5 4	$ \begin{array}{r} 15 \\ 7 \\ 4 \\ 4 \end{array} $	б 1 1	$ \begin{array}{c} 1\\ \vdots\\ 1\\ \end{array} $	1 1	•••	17 6 5 2	12 5 4 2	5 1 1	$\frac{2}{2}$	2 2 1	
	50-55 55-60 60-65	4	2	·· 2	·- 1 1	1		s 	• 2	· · ·	1	••	1
	60-65 65-70 70-and over	2 ** 1	1	1 	•••	• • • •	••	2 1	1 •• 1	۱ ::	••	::	::
_		1									}		

PART B.-DETAILS FOR NATURAL DIVISIONS.

	l		POPULATIO	х.	τ	J nma rrieu			MARRIED.			WIDOWED.	
ion.	Age.	Persons.	Males	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
Division.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	JAIN	21,085	11,135	9,950	7,843	5,067	2,776	` 9,724	4,997	4,727	3,518	1,071	2,447
	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$		$317 \\ 154 \\ 244 \\ 277$	$ \begin{array}{r} 294 \\ 184 \\ 222 \\ 260 \end{array} $		$317 \\ 147 \\ 241 \\ 269$	$287 \\ 176 \\ 214 \\ 256$	$\begin{array}{c} 7\\14\\9\\10\end{array}$	** 3 7	7 7 6 3	$ \frac{1}{2}$:: .: .:	 1 2 1
	4-5	526	292	234	509	280	229	16	11	5	1	1	••
	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	2,320 2,245	1,284 1,120 1,240	1,194 1,200 1,005	2,416 2,056 1,375	1,254 1,035 993	1,162 1,021 352	56 245 818	28 80 234	2.8 165 584	6 19 52	2 ' 5 13	4 14 39
	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	2,245 1,712 1,942 1,902	$998 \\ 976 \\ 1,037$	$\begin{array}{c} 714\\966\\865\end{array}$	569 396 290	$520 \\ 359 \\ 253$	49 37 37	1,067 1,376 1,361	$ \begin{array}{r} 446 \\ 581 \\ 720 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} 621 \\ 795 \\ 641 \\ \end{array} $	76 170 251	$\frac{32}{36}$ 64	$ \begin{array}{r} 44 \\ 134 \\ 187 \end{array} $
	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$1,954 \\ 1,259 \\ 1,539$	$\substack{\textbf{1,108}\\649\\756}$	846 610 783	$245 \\ 119 \\ 133$	$ \begin{array}{r} 230 \\ 104 \\ 105 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{c} 15 \\ 15 \\ 28 \end{array} $	$1,357 \\ 820 \\ 890$	$ \begin{array}{r} 765 \\ 455 \\ 510 \\ \end{array} $	592 365 380	$352 \\ 320 \\ 516$	$ \begin{array}{c} 113 \\ 90 \\ 141 \end{array} $	$239 \\ 230 \\ 375 $
	45-50 50-55 55-60	$936 \\ 1,120 \\ 523$	523 598 270	413 522 253	$\frac{74}{75}$	$\frac{62}{70}$	12 5 6	563 526 262	$ 359 \\ 371 \\ 157 $	$204 \\ 155 \\ 105$	299 519 231	102 157 89	197 362 142
	60-65 65-70 70-and over		317 113 146	$ \begin{array}{r} 347 \\ 96 \\ 136 \end{array} $	41 10 14	37 7 14	4 3 	207 81 95	$\begin{array}{r}150\\63\\78\end{array}$	57 18 17	416 118 173	$\begin{array}{r}130\\43\\54\end{array}$	286 75 119
	ANIMIST	30,857 1,268	15,203 633	15,654 635	13,132 1,261	6,897 631	6,235 630	15,465 7	7,745	7,720 5	2,260	561	1,699
	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$811 \\975 \\1,260 \\1,222$	$362 \\ 453 \\ 598 \\ 591$	449 522 662 631	$806 \\ 968 \\ 1,242 \\ 1,195$	$359 \\ 440 \\ 592 \\ 578$	$ \begin{array}{r} 447 \\ 519 \\ 650 \\ 617 \end{array} $	5 7 18 26	$\begin{array}{c}2\\3\\4\\6\\12\end{array}$	2 3 12 14			*
	Total 0-5	<i>5.536</i> 4,112	2.637 1,972 1,474	2,899 2.140	5,479 3,917	2,609 1,880	2,863 2,037	63 183	97 87	36 96	1 12	1 5	
	5-10	2,799 2,220 2,731 3,117	1,474 1,163 1,192 1,484	$1,325 \\ 1,057 \\ 1,539 \\ 1,633$	2,067 766 293 241	$1.213 \\ 578 \\ 214 \\ 203$		$716 \\ 1,413 \\ 2,346 \\ 2,739$	$254 \\ 568 \\ 949 \\ 1,239$	$462 \\ 845 \\ 1,397 \\ 1,500$	$ \begin{array}{r} 16 \\ 41 \\ 92 \\ 137 \end{array} $	$7 \\ 17 \\ 29 \\ 42$	$ \begin{array}{c} 9 \\ 24 \\ 63 \\ 95 \end{array} $
TOW-TATAG	30-35 35-40 40-45	$2,869 \\ 1,691 \\ 2,007$	1,557 868 983	$1,312 \\ 823 \\ 1,024$	88 53 138	69 38 26	$19 \\ 15 \\ 112$	2,579 1,507 1,468	$1,431 \\ 795 \\ 880$	$1,148 \\ 712 \\ 588$	$ \begin{array}{r} 202 \\ 131 \\ 401 \end{array} $	57 35 77	$\begin{smallmatrix}145\\96\\324\end{smallmatrix}$
TAKO	45-50	935 1,264 359	485 629 151	450 635	26 29 10	26 19 6	10	709 817 265	$\frac{417}{532}$ 128	292 285 137	200 418 84	42 78 17	158 340 67
I	55-60 60-65 65-70 70-and over	555 740 222 255		$208 \\ 361 \\ 102 \\ 146$		9 	11 1 4			$\begin{array}{c}157\\103\\57\\62\end{array}$	350 55 120	103 11 40	$\begin{array}{r} 247\\ 247\\ 44\\ 80\end{array}$
	MUSALMAN	121,077	63,989	57,088	47,097 3,432	28,842 1,792	18,255 1,640	59,229 29	30,656 14	28,573	14,751 4	4,491 3	10,260 1
3	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	3,465 2,302 2,897 3,563 3,007	1,809 1,195 1,397 1,653 1,504	1,656 1,107 1,500 1,910 1,503		1,792 1,176 1,362 1,615 1,454	$\begin{array}{c} 1,640\\ 1,078\\ 1,466\\ 1,772\\ 1,420\end{array}$		$ \begin{array}{c} 14 \\ 17 \\ 33 \\ 31 \\ 45 \\ \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{c} 15 \\ 25 \\ 32 \\ 56 \\ 72 \\ \end{array} $	9 6 4 89 16	3 91 91 7 5	4 2 82 11
	Total 0-5 .	15,231	7,558	7,676	14.775	7.399	7,376	310	140	200	119	19	100
	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{r} 14,287 \\ 11,720 \\ 9,565 \\ 11,877 \\ 12,204 \end{array}$	7,372 6,579 5,127 6,279 6,744	6,915 5.141 4,138 5,598 5,460	$13,063 \\ 8,264 \\ 4,000 \\ 2,750 \\ 1,664$	6,946 5,491 3,413 2,373 1,436	$\begin{array}{c} 6,117\\ 2,773\\ 587\\ 377\\ 228\end{array}$	1,093 3,254 5,273 8,447 9,611	388 990 1,863 3,557 4,875	$705 \\ 2,264 \\ 3,410 \\ 4,890 \\ 4,736$	$ \begin{array}{r} 131 \\ 202 \\ 292 \\ 680 \\ 929 \end{array} $	$38 \\ 98 \\ 151 \\ 349 \\ 433$	$\begin{array}{c} 93 \\ 104 \\ 141 \\ 331 \\ 496 \end{array}$
	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$11,454 \\ 6,979 \\ 9,089 \\ 4,053$		5,413 3,082 4,374 1,762	$859 \\ 459 \\ 463 \\ 169$	$644 \\ 314 \\ 320 \\ 107$	$215 \\ 145 \\ 143 \\ 62$	9,385 5,585 6,382 2,805	$\begin{array}{c} 4,923\\ 3,247\\ 3,864\\ 1,856 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 4,462\\ 2,338\\ 2,518\\ 949 \end{array}$	1,210 935 2,244 1,079	$474 \\ 336 \\ 531 \\ 328$	736 599 1,713 751
	50-55 · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	6,474 1,958 3,634	3,284 1,066 1,627	3,190 892 2,007	$\frac{302}{79}$ 149	$ \begin{array}{r} 187 \\ 63 \\ 84 \end{array} $	$\begin{array}{c} 115 \\ 16 \\ 65 \end{array}$	3,580 1,065 1,486	2,518 751 1,094	1,062 314 392	2,502 814 1,999	579 252 449	2,013 562 1,550
-	65-70 70-and over	960 1,589	462 647	498 942	44 57	24 41	20 16	438 485	271 319	167 166	478 1,047	167 287	311 760
	CHRISTIAN 0-1	1,137 15	792 10	345	789	623 10	166 5	29 4	146 	148	5 4	23	31
	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$ \begin{array}{r} 19 \\ 20 \\ 18 \\ 20 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{c} 11 \\ 6 \\ 10 \\ 10 \end{array} $	$\begin{array}{c} 8\\14\\8\\10\end{array}$	$ \begin{array}{r} 19 \\ 20 \\ 18 \\ 20 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{c} 11 \\ 6 \\ 10 \\ 10 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{c} 8\\ 14\\ 8\\ 10 \end{array} $	• • • • • •	• • • • • •	•••	••• •• ••	•• •• ••	•••
	Total 0-5 .	9 2 72	47 33	15 39	9271	47 33	45 38	I	• •				
	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$47 \\ 72 \\ 232 \\ 274$	$21 \\ 29 \\ 192 \\ 238$	$ \begin{array}{c} 26 \\ 43 \\ 40 \\ 36 \end{array} $	$45 \\ 52 \\ 185 \\ 229$	21 22 176 222	$ \begin{array}{c} 24 \\ 30 \\ 9 \\ 7 \end{array} $	$\begin{array}{c}2\\18\\44\\44\end{array}$	6 14 15			$\frac{1}{\frac{2}{1}}$	··· 1 1
	30-35	111 82 42 36	76 60 26 29	$35 \\ 22 \\ 16 \\ 7$	60 34 8 6	$54 \\ 30 \\ 7 \\ 5$	6 4 1 1	47 42 33 26	21 26 18 20		4 6 1 4	1 4	3 e1
	50—55 · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	26 15	12 11	14 4	3	2	1	15 10	8 9	7	8	* 01 01 01 01	· 6
	60-65	25 3 8	12 2 4	$\begin{array}{c}13\\1\\4\end{array}$	3 1 	3 1	•••	10 ··· 3	·· 2	5 1	12 2 5	2 1 2	10 1 3

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	Age.	1	OPULATIO:	s.	UN	MARRIED.			MARRIED.			WIDOWED.	
-uou	Age.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons,	Males.	Females.
Division.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	PARSI	97	48	49	65	31	31	31	17	14	1		1
	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	91 91 91 91 91	1 1		2 2 2	1	$1\\1\\2$	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	
	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	3 3		C1 33	3 3	1	e1 co	••	••	•••	••	••	
	Total 0-5 .	12	3	9	12	3	9		••	••			
	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$ \begin{array}{r} 29 \\ 14 \\ 3 \\ 7 \\ 8 \end{array} $		$\begin{array}{c}16\\4\\2\\6\\6\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 29\\ 14\\ 3\\ 1\\ 2\end{array}$	13 10 1 \cdots 1	$\begin{array}{c} 16 \\ 4 \\ 2 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{array}$	 6 6	··· ··· 1		· · · · · · ·	• •	••
	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$		6 2 5 4	2 1 1 1	3 1 	3 	·· 1 .:	4 2 6 1 4	* 3 21 5 4	$\begin{array}{c} & 1 \\ & & 1 \\ & & 1 \\ & 1 \end{array}$	1 	• • • • • •	1
DNIXI-MOT	55-60	··· 2	··· 1	·· 1		··· ···	•••		·· 1	··· ·· 1	··· ·· ··	•••	••
0.85							•••						
1	JEW	1	1	••		•••	••	1	1				
	$\begin{array}{ c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c$			••			•••		••	••			
	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$		• •	••		• •			•••	••			••
	Total 0-5		•	••	• 1				••				••
	5-10	.:	••				•••	.:	•••	••			
	13-20		•••	•••		• •	• •	· · · · ·	•••	••	•••	•••	•••
	30-35 · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		••	••	::		••			• •			••
	40-45	1 1	1	• •		••	•••		·· 1 	•••			
	55-60												
	65-70		••	··· ··		••		· · · · ·	•••	••		•••	•••
_				1								}	1

TABLE VII.--AGE, SEX AND CIVIL CONDITION. PART B.-DETAILS FOR NATURAL DIVISIONS.

TABLE VII.

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PART B.-HILLY.

TABLE VII.-AGE, SEX AND CIVIL CONDITION.

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-			POPULATION	Ň.	τ	JNMARRIEI).		MARRIED.			WIDOWED	
.u	Agc.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
Division.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	ALL RELIGIONS .	2,362,786	1,184,488	1,178,298	977,8 ±0	554,917	422,923	1,154,364	571,820	582,544	230,582	57,751	172,831
	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$90,326 \\ 60,412 \\ 76,546$	$\begin{array}{r} 44.762 \\ 29.815 \\ 36.184 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 45,564 \\ 30,597 \\ 40,362 \end{array}$	$88,928 \\ 59,287 \\ 74,316$	$\begin{array}{r} 43,713 \\ 29,054 \\ 35,008 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 45,215\ 30,233\ 39,308 \end{array}$	$1,306 \\ 1,025 \\ 2,102$	990 693 1,108	$316 \\ 332 \\ 994$	$92 \\ 100 \\ 128$	59 68 68	33 32 60
	3-4	89,808 79,331	$\frac{41,109}{38,467}$	$\frac{48,699}{40,864}$	86,109 75,424	$39,421 \\ 36,597$	46,668 38,827	2,816 3,582	1,586 1,779	$1,230 \\ 1,803$	903 325	102 91	801 234
	Total 0-5 .	396.423 327,943	190.337 167,513	206,086 160,430	3 84.044 296,767	183.793 155,703	200.251 141,064	10,831 29,651	6,156 11,246	4,675 18,405	1,548 1,525	388 564	1,160 961
	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{r} 223,519 \\ 172,224 \\ 211,072 \end{array}$	$121,018 \\ 90,883 \\ 96,487$	$102,501 \\ 81,341 \\ 114,585$	$147.168 \\ 61.905 \\ 34.642$	$93,869 \\ 48,972 \\ 29,127$	53,299 12,933 5,515	$\begin{array}{r} 74,008 \\ 106,350 \\ 166,790 \end{array}$	$26,188 \\ 40,224 \\ 64,166$	$47,820 \\ 66,126 \\ 102,624$	$2,343 \\ 3,969 \\ 9,640$	$961 \\ 1,687 \\ 3,194$	$ \begin{array}{r} 1,382 \\ 2,282 \\ 6,446 \end{array} $
	25-30	234,123 231,804 130,450	$ 113,721 \\ 119,535 \\ 69,885 $	$\begin{array}{r} 120,402 \\ 112,269 \\ 60,565 \end{array}$	19,675 12,923 5,516	16,688 10,588 4,367	2,987 2,335 1,149	200,825 197,030 108,712	91,985 102,309 60,798	$\begin{array}{r} 108,840 \\ 94,721 \\ 47,914 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 13,623 \\ 21,851 \\ 16,222 \end{array}$	5,048 6,638 4.720	8,575 15,213 11,502
	40-45	152,817 67,528 94,125	79,199 35,410 44,474	73,618 32,118 49,651	$6,276 \\ 2,185 \\ 2,823$	$4,991 \\ 1,695 \\ 2,159$	$1,285 \\ 490 \\ 664$	$\begin{array}{r} 110,098 \\ 46,853 \\ 51,284 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 66,391\\ 29,425\\ 34,817\end{array}$	43,707 17,428 16,467	$36,443 \\ 18,490 \\ 40,018$	7,817 4,290 7,498	$28,626 \\ 14,200 \\ 32,520$
	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$27,723 \\ 59,799 \\ 12,058$	$13,881 \\ 26,380 \\ 6,167$	$13,842 \\ 33,419 \\ 5,891$	$1,134 \\ 1,589 \\ 471$	$ \begin{array}{r} 863 \\ 1,181 \\ 369 \end{array} $	$271 \\ 408 \\ 102$	$15,397 \\ 24,287 \\ 5,136$	$10,218 \\ 18,507 \\ 3,961$	$5,179 \\ 5,780 \\ 1,175$	$11,192 \\ 33,923 \\ 6,451$	$2,800 \\ 6,692 \\ 1,837$	8,392 27,231 4,614
-	TO- and over	21,178 1,912,943	9,598 960,146	11,580 952,797	722 769,281	552 439,622	170 	7,112 948,579	5,429 471,084	1,683 477,495	13,344 195,083	3,617 49,440	9,727 145,643
	0-1	72,271 47,488	$36,000 \\ 23,479$	$36,271 \\ 24.009$	70,975 46,517	$35,003 \\ 22,846$	$35,972 \\ 23,671$	1,208 876	941 668	$\begin{array}{c} 267\\ 308 \end{array}$	88 95	$56 \\ 65$	32 30
	2-3		28,438 31,909 30,051	$31,723 \\ 38,931 \\ 32,360$	$58,052 \\ 67,558 \\ 58,841$	27,316 30,456 28,312	$30,736 \\ 37,102 \\ 30,529$	1,986 2,496 3,297	$1,056 \\ 1,357 \\ 1,657$	930 1,139 1,640	$ \begin{array}{r} 123 \\ 786 \\ 273 \end{array} $	66 96 82	57 690 191
	Total 0-5 .		149,877			143,933	158,010	9.863	5,579	4,284	1,365	365	1,000
	5-10	$\begin{array}{r} 266,167\\ 183,312\\ 139,293\\ 170,056\end{array}$	$135,678 \\ 99,558 \\ 74,475 \\ 78,803$	$130,489 \\ 83,754 \\ 64,818 \\ 91,253$	$236,602 \\ 113,845 \\ 46,379 \\ 26,814$	$\begin{array}{r} 124,498 \\ 74,385 \\ 37,741 \\ 22,799 \end{array}$	$112,104 \\ 39,460 \\ 8,638 \\ 4,015$	$28,157 \\ 67,305 \\ 89,480 \\ 134,852$	$\begin{array}{r} 10,658 \\ 24,273 \\ 35,316 \\ 53,248 \end{array}$	$17,499 \\ 43,032 \\ 54,164 \\ 81,604$	1,408 2,162 3,434 8,390	$522 \\ 900 \\ 1,418 \\ 2,756$	
HILLY.	25-30 · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	188,793 187,044 105,059	92,395 96,281 55,986	96,398 90,763 49,073	15,826 10,717 4,612	13,656 8,967 3,733	2,170 1,750 879	$ \begin{array}{r} 161.277 \\ 157,773 \\ 86,598 \end{array} $	74,370 81,691 48,201	86,907 76,082 38,397	11,690 18,554 13,849	4,369 5,623 4,052	7,321 12,931 9,797
Ш	35 - 40	$ \begin{array}{r} 103,033 \\ 124,727 \\ 55,751 \\ 78,520 \end{array} $	64,430 29,083 36,961		5,228 1,714 2,390	4,278 1,375 1,832	950 339 558	89,060 38,516 42,651	53,481 24,039 28,805	38,397 35,579 14,477 13,846	$ \begin{array}{r} 30,439 \\ 15,521 \\ 33,479 \end{array} $	6,671 3,669 6,324	23,768 11,852 27,155
	55-60	23,367 50,076 19,813	$11,602 \\ 22,140 \\ 4,958$	$11,765 \\ 27,936 \\ 4,855$	908 1,312 350	680 979 267	$\frac{228}{333}$	$12,896 \\ 20,251 \\ 4,126$	$8,479 \\ 15,436 \\ 3,173$	4,417 4,815 953	$9,563 \\ 28,513 \\ 5,337$	2,443 5,725 1,518	7,120 22,788 3,819 8,294
	70— and over	17,794	7,919	9,875	641	499	142	5,774	4,335	1,439	11,379	3,085	8,294
	ARYA 0-1 1-2	28	21 	7	9 	8 ₁	1	18 	12	6 	1	1	
	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	1 1	1 ·· 1	•••	1 1	1 •• 1	··· ···	• • • • • •	::	•••	••• •• ••	··· ···	··· ··
	Total 0-5 .	3	°.	* *	3	3		•• ,	••				
	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	 1 2 8	 1 6	··· 1 1 2	$\begin{array}{c} & 1 \\ & 1 \\ & 2 \end{array}$	1	·· 1 			$\begin{array}{c} \cdot \cdot \\ \cdot \cdot \\ 1 \\ 2 \end{array}$	•••	•••	••
	25—30 30—35	9 1	7	2	2 ••			6 1	4	2	1	1 	
	35-40	1 2 1	·· 2 1	1	··· ···	•••	• •	1 2 1	··· 2 1	1 	•••	• • • • • •	•••
	55-60	::	•••	::	••	··· ···	• •					•••	
	70- and over					··· ···							
	BRAHMO 0-1	9	6 1	3 	5 1	4 	1	4	2 	2	••		·· ··
	2-3		**	•••	•••	•••		••	**	••	•••	•••	
	Total 0-5	1	1		1	1			•• .		••		
	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	2 2 	2 1 	·· 1 ·· 1	0 17 17	2 1	·· 1		•••	··· ··· ·· 1	•••	••	
	2530				••	•••	•••	••	••	•••	•••	••	
	35 - 40		1	·· 1 	• • • • • •	•••	•••	1 1 	1 	·· 1 	• • • • • •	•••	
	55—60 60—65 65—70	1	1	• •	• • • •	• • • •		1	1			••	
	70- and over : :		••		••	••			••		**		

PART B.-DETAILS FOR NATURAL DIVISIONS.

Γ		I	OPULATIO	N.	τ	JNMARRIED			MARRIED.		١	WIDOWED.	
ion.	Age.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons,	Males,	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
Division	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	SIKH	175	100	75	88	59	29	70	36	34	17	5	12
	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$10 \\ 5 \\ 11 \\ 4$	4 2 8 1	6 3 3 3	$ 10 \\ 5 \\ 11 \\ 4 $	4 2 8 1	6 3 3 3	• •	••	• •	• •	••	• •
	4-5	4 7 37	2	5	4 7 37	2	5		••	* *	• • • 1	••	••
	5-10	$ \begin{array}{c} 14\\ 23 \end{array} $	6 22	20 8 1	$\frac{14}{17}$	17	20 8 	 6		1	• •	• • • •	• •
	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	17 23 18	$12 \\ 13 \\ 10$	5 10 8	5 6 3	5 5 3	··· 1 ···	12 17 15	7 8 7	5 ⁷ 9 8	• •	••	•••
	30-35	10 5 2 3	3 1 2	7 4 1	3 1	3 1	•••	7 3 2 1	$\frac{1}{\frac{9}{1}}$	7 2	·· 2	•••	
	50-55	9	5	4	1 2 2	1 0 	•••	3	2	·· 1	1 4 1	·· 1 1	1 3
	60-65	7 1 5	·· 3	4 1 2		• •	••	4	3	1	3 1 5	3	3 1 2
	JAIN	13,547 4 03	6,976 224	6,571 179	5,239 398	3,360 221	1,879 177	5,9 4 9 4	2,999 3	2,950 1	2,359 1	617	1,742 1
	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$218 \\ 370 \\ 360 \\ 292$	106 173 186 150	$ 112 \\ 197 \\ 174 \\ 142 $	$217 \\ 369 \\ 352 \\ 284$	$106 \\ 173 \\ 185 \\ 148$	111 196 167 136	1 1 6 7	•••	1 1 6 3	 1	··· 1	.: 1
	Total 0-5 .	1.643 1,488	839 723	804 765	1,620 1,414	\$33 696	787	19 68	3 25	14 43	4 6	1	3
	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	1,219 1,140 1,324 1,338	$ \begin{array}{r} 665 \\ 621 \\ 712 \\ 669 \end{array} $	554 519 612 669	859 423 329 203	593 393 311 191	266 30 18 12	346 667 885 998		$277 \\ 447 \\ 507 \\ 553$	$ \begin{array}{r} 14 \\ 50 \\ 110 \\ 137 \end{array} $	2 3 8 23 33	11 42 87 104
NILLY.	30-35	1,348 847 927	$711 \\ 456 \\ 469$	$637 \\ 391 \\ 458$	$\begin{array}{c}137\\61\\81\end{array}$	$123 \\ 54 \\ 70$	$ 14 \\ 7 \\ 11 $	963 593 521	531 357 317	$\frac{432}{236}$	248 193 325	$57 \\ 45 \\ 82$	$191 \\ 148 \\ 243$
	45-50	516 697 288	280 317 159	236 380 129	30 38 19	27 26 18	3 12 1	271 279 108	189 190 83	82 89 25	$\frac{215}{380}$	64 101 58	151 279 103
	60-65 65-70 70-and over	461 115 196	192 56 107	260 59 89	15 15 2 8	15 15 8		$136 \\ 32 \\ 63$	101 29 60	35 35 3	$ \begin{array}{r} 161 \\ 310 \\ 81 \\ 125 \end{array} $	58 76 25 39	103 234 56 86
	ANIMIST	342,225	169,167	173,058	165,007	89,636	75,371	154,182	74,600	79,582	23,036	4,931	18,105
	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$14,325 \\10,625 \\13,333 \\15,549 \\13,957$	6,967 5,165 6,309 7,464 7,016	$7,358 \\ 5,460 \\ 7,024 \\ 8,085 \\ 6,941$	$\begin{array}{c} 14,264 \\ 10,600 \\ 13,263 \\ 15,345 \\ 13,747 \end{array}$		7,320 5,449 6,991 7,927 6,810	58 24 67 93 171	$20 \\ 13 \\ 36 \\ 42 \\ 75$	38 11 31 51 96	3 1 3 111 39	3 1 4 4	:: 107 35
	Total 0-5 .	67,7 <i>89</i> 48,348	3?,9?1 25,077	34,868 23,271	67,219	32,722 24,817	34,497 22,848	413 628	186 242	997 386	157 55	13 18	144
	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$30,033 \\ 25,127$	15,902 12,170 12,805 15,925	14,131 12,957 17,966 18,369	$\begin{array}{r} 47,665\\ 25,585\\ 12,333\\ 5,731\\ 2,687\end{array}$	$ \begin{array}{r} 24,311 \\ 14,599 \\ 8,498 \\ 4,466 \\ 1,991 \\ \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} 10.986 \\ 3.835 \\ 1.265 \\ 696 \end{array} $	$\begin{array}{r} 4,374 \\ 12,548 \\ 24,338 \\ 30,379 \end{array}$	$1,\overline{287} \\ 3,570 \\ 8,066 \\ 13,506$	3,087 8,978 16,272 16,873	74 246 702 1,228	$16 \\ 102 \\ 273 \\ 423$	$37 \\ 58 \\ 144 \\ 429 \\ 800$
	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{r} 33,828 \\ 19,566 \\ 20,652 \\ 8,383 \\ 10,810 \end{array}$	17,465 10,686 10,903 4,423 5,160	$16,363 \\ 8,880 \\ 9.749 \\ 3,960 \\ 5,650$	1,462 621 706 354 279	$988 \\ 402 \\ 462 \\ 226 \\ 210$	$474 \\ 219 \\ 244 \\ 128 \\ 69$	$\begin{array}{r} 30,363 \\ 17,404 \\ 15,796 \\ 6,125 \\ 6,024 \end{array}$	15,898 9,848 9,682 3,896 4,198	$14,465 \\7,556 \\6,114 \\2,229 \\1,820$	2,003 1,541 4,150 1,904 4,507	579 436 759 301 752	$1,424 \\ 1,105 \\ 3,391 \\ 1,603 \\ 3,755$
	55-60 60-65 65-70 70—and over	2,803 6,462 1,324 2,035	$1.383 \\ 2.761 \\ 598 \\ 988$	1,420 3,701 726 1,047	$ \begin{array}{r} 117 \\ 139 \\ 58 \\ 51 \end{array} $	$97\\83\\44\\31$	$ \begin{array}{c} 20 \\ 56 \\ 14 \\ 20 \end{array} $	$1,668 \\ 2,717 \\ 577 \\ 828$	1,097 2.064 401 659	$571 \\ 653 \\ 176 \\ 169$	1,018 3,606 689 1,156	189 614 153 298	829 2,992 536 858
	MUSALMAN	92,885	47,544	45,341	37,733	21,965	15,768	45,107	22,837	22,270	10,045	2,742	7,303
	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	3,289 2,037 2,630 3,011 2,624	1,552 1,043 1,236 1,530 1,227	1,737 994 1,394 1,481 1,397	3,253 1,909 2,581 2,788 2,505	$1,526 \\929 \\1,219 \\1,342 \\1,177$	1,727 980 1,362 1,444 1,328	$ \begin{array}{r} 36 \\ 124 \\ 47 \\ 221 \\ 107 \end{array} $	$26 \\ 112 \\ 16 \\ 187 \\ 45$	$ \begin{array}{r} 10 \\ 12 \\ 31 \\ 34 \\ 62 \end{array} $	 2 4 12	** 1 1 5	·· 2 1 3 7
	Total 0-5 .	13,591	6,588	7,003	13,034			535	386		99	9	13
	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	8,769	5,968 4,837 3,565 4,092 4,639	3,009	10,947 6,799 2,717 1,739 933	2,299	5,322 2,557 418 210 105	798 1,971 3,620 6,593 8,034	$321 \\ 553 \\ 1,107 \\ 2,422 \\ 3,591$	$\begin{array}{r} 477 \\ 1,418 \\ 2,513 \\ 4,171 \\ 4,443 \end{array}$	56 93 237 437 562	$22 \\ 42 \\ 159 \\ 141 \\ 214$	34 51 78 296 348
	30-35 35-40 40-45 45-50	6,456 2,851	1.606	4,471 2,196 3,099 1,245	594 217 255 84	65	96 43 79 19	7,853 4,063 4,679 1,918	4,141 2,358 2,881 1,285	3,712 1,705 1,798 633	$1,042 \\ 634 \\ 1,522 \\ 849$	379 186 300 256	663 448 1,222 593
	50-55 · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	2,785	2,019 727 1,278	524 1,507	88 123	67	25 21 19	2,308 717 1,174	1,611 552 898	697 165 276	1,638 446 1,488	319 108 276	1,319 338 1,212
	65—70 70—and over	802 1,144	554	248	61	56	5	399 445	357 374	42 71	1,400 342 077	141 190	1,212 201 487

1-]				1	- 17					1		
	Age,	Po	PULATION	•	t	NMARRIED			MARRIED.		1	TDOWED.	
on.	1	Persons	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males,	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
Division.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	CHRISTIAN	853	455	398	427	238	189	392	206	186	34	11	23
	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$28 \\ 34 \\ 37 \\ 41 \\ 36$	$15 \\ 16 \\ 18 \\ 18 \\ 18 \\ 18 \\ 18 \\ 18 \\ 18$] 13 18 19 23 18	$28 \\ 34 \\ 36 \\ 41 \\ 36$	15 16 18 18 18	13 18 18 23 18	··· ·· 1 ···	•••	··· 1 	• • • • • • • •	••• •• ••	••• •• ••
	Total 9-5 .	176	85	91	175	85	90	1		1		••	
	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$ \begin{array}{r} 108 \\ 57 \\ 64 \\ 112 \\ 121 \end{array} $	$54 \\ 31 \\ 38 \\ 51 \\ 67$	$54 \\ 26 \\ 26 \\ 61 \\ 54$	108 52 42 19 12	$54 \\ 30 \\ 34 \\ 13 \\ 8$	54 29 8 6 4	5 21 92 105	 1 37 56	$ \begin{array}{c} $	··· ·· 1 1 4	 1 3	
	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$		$39 \\ 29 \\ 29 \\ 12 \\ 9$		5 4 6 2 1	4 3 5 1	1 1 1 1	$56 \\ 40 \\ 30 \\ 18 \\ 15$	$35 \\ 25 \\ 21 \\ 11 \\ 9$	$21 \\ 15 \\ 9 \\ 7 \\ 6$	3 3 5 9	$\frac{1}{3}$	3 2 2 2
HILLY.	5560	7 6 3 3	4 4 1 2	3 2 2 1	<u>0</u> 	1 .: .:	1 	3 3 2 1	3 3 1 	 1	2 3 1 2	··· 1 ··· 2	22 22 1
	PARS1	121	73		51	25	26	63	44	19	7	4	3
	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	•• 3 3 3	$ \begin{array}{c} $	 1 2 2 1	•• 3 3 3 3	··· 2 1 1 2	 1 2 2 1	••	••• •• ••	· · · · · · ·	···	•••	••• •• ••
	Total 0-5 .	12	6	6	12	G	6						
ł	5-10	15 9 7 8 15		10 7 6 3 6	15 8 5 2 3	5 2 1 3	10 6 4	 1 6 11	 8	 1 3 5	1 1	 	
	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$ \begin{array}{c} 20 \\ 10 \\ 9 \\ 3 \\ 5 \end{array} $	17 8 7 3 3	3 61 61 •	51	5 1 		14 9 7 3 4	12 7 5 3 2	• • •	1 2 1	··· ·· 2 ·· 1	1
	55-60 60-65 65-70 70-and over	5 2 ·· 1	4 2 1	1	••	••		4 2	3 2 ··· 1	1	1	1	•••

TABLE VII. - AGE, SEX AND CIVIL CONDITION. PART B. - DETAILS FOR NATURAL DIVISIONS.

TABLE VIII.

EDUCATION BY RELIGION AND AGE.

This table like Table VII is divided into two parts. *Part A* shows the extent of literacy in the Agency as a whole amongst the total population for each religion returned; *Part B* gives details for the three Natural Divisions, for the total population and for each religion.

The number of persons literate in English has also been shown. The number of such persons appear both in the column "Literate" and in the column "Literate in English." The latter must, therefore, be left out of account in calculating the literate number of persons.

	1.00 m	orioda				and Allied			Indians.	
£	-10 -15 -20				Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
		1			2	3	4	5	6	7
Total		•	*		4,567	3,788	779	440	376	64
0-10	•		*		154	81	73	6		G
10—15	•				115	<u>ő4</u>	51	30	9	21
1520	*				192	101	91	118	81	37
20 and o_{3}	7er	•	•	•	4,106	3,542	564	286	286	د +

 \mathbf{F}

The number of Christian population literate in English include :---

TABLE VIII.-EDUCATION BY RELIGION AND AGE. PART A.-AGENCY SUMMARY.

(<u> </u>		PO	PULATION	۲.						
AGE, ETC.		TOTAL.		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	LITERATE.			ILLITERATE		LITER.	ATE IN ENG	LISH.
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Central India ALL RELIGIONS . 1-10 . . 10-15 . . 15-20 . . 20 and over . .	9,356,980 2,588,294 864,283 737,911 5,166,492	4,801,459 1,304,325 483,893 403,981 2,609,260	4,555,521 1,283,969 380,390 333,930 2,557,232	242,820 7,060 23,031 26,117 186,612	231, 203 6,257 21,600 24,448 178,898	11,617 803 1,431 1,669 7,714	9,114,160 2,581,234 841,252 711,794 4,979,880	4,570,256 1,298,068 462,293 379,533 2,430,362	4,543,904 1,283,106 378,959 332,261 2,549,518	18,144 292 1,109 2,362 14,381	16,868 194 985 2,167 13,522	1,276 98 124 195 859
H1NDU	2,273,102 767,773 654,645	4,241,694 1,146,326 431,335 360,849 2,303,184	4,020,941 1,126,776 336,438 293,796 2,263,934	184,966 5,220 17,965 20,118 141,663	179,002 4,814 17,244 19,302 137,642	5,964 406 721 816 4,021	8,077,672 2,267,882 749,808 634,527 4,425,455	4,062,692 1,141,512 414,091 341,547 2,165,542	4,014,980 1,126,370 335,717 292,980 2,259,913	10,476 84 733 1,663 7,996	10,315 76 715 1,632 7,892	161 8 18 31 104
ARYA	139 25 8 16 90	90 14 5 11 60	49 11 3 5 30	74 1 4 10 59	63 1 3 8 51	11 1 2 8	65 24 4 6 31	27 13 2 3 9	38 11 2 3 22	28 25	26 23	2 2
BRAHMO 1-10 10-15 15-20 20 and over	9 3 2 4	6 3 1 2	3 2	6 1 1 4	4 1 1 2	2 2	3 2 1 	2 	1 .:	3 3	1 1	2 2
S1KH 1-10 10-15 15-20 20 and over	1,384 238 81 139 926	953 125 64 99 665	431 113 17 40 261	366 8 13 28 317	353 8 12 27 306	13 1 1 11	1,018 230 68 111 609	600 117 52 72 359	418 113 16 39 250	25 1 2 22	25 1 22	
JAIN	87,471 19,811 8,097 7,347 52,216	45,711 9,990 4,563 3,993 27,165	41,760 9,821 3,534 3,354 25,051	18,586 625 1,809 2,032 14,120	562 1,710 1,930 13,548	836 63 99 102 572	68,885 19,186 6,288 5,315 38,096	2 7,961 9,428 2,853 2,063 13,617	40,924 9,758 3,435 3,252 24,479	255 3 34 74 144	2 49 3 34 73 139	6 1 5
ANIMIST 1-10 10-15 15-20 20 and over	493,394 161,643 40,778 35,318 245,655	239,618 80,803 21,709 17,227 119,879	243,776 80,840 19,069 18,091 125,776	3 03 6 22 41 234	295 6 21 39 229	8 2 5	483,091 161,637 40,756 35,277 245,421	239,323 80,797 21,688 17,188 119,650	243,768 80,840 19,068 18,089 125,771	3 3	3	
MUSALMAN 1-10 10-15 15-20 20 and over	511,200 131,458 46,943 39,503 293,296	266,491 66,063 25,933 21,402 153,096	244,706 65,395 21,010 18,101 140,200	31,284 882 2,806 3,216 24,380	28,437 686 2,418 2,853 22,480	2,847 196 388 363 1,900	479,916 130,576 44,137 36,287 268,916	238,057 65,377 23,515 18,549 130,616	241,859 65,199 20,622 17,738 138,300	1,776 20 139 260 1,357	1,745 19 134 254 1,338	31 1 5 6 19
CHRISTIAN 1-10	9,358 1,705 471 825 ¢,357	6,170 854 214 348 4,754	3,188 851 257 477 1,603	6,273 234 308 584 5,147	4,787 130 136 256 4,265	1,486 104 172 328 882	3,085 1,471 163 241 1,210	1,383 724 78 92 489	1,70 2 747 85 149 721	5,007 160 145 310 4,392	4,164 81 73 182 3,828	843 79 72 128 564
PARSI	1,330 297 122 109 802	689 142 63 48 430	641 155 59 01 366	928 82 101 84 061	490 48 54 32 356	438 34 47 52 305	402 215 21 25 141	199 94 9 16 80	203 121 12 9 61	547 24 57 49 417	322 14 28 21 259	225 10 29 28 158
JEW	57 12 8 9 28	34 5 0 4 19	23 7 2 5 9	34 1 2 4 27	22 1 1 1 1 19	12 1 3 8	23 11 0 5 1	12 4 5 3	11 7 1 2 1	24 22	18 1 : 17	6 ** 5

TABLE VIII.

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PART B.-PLATEAU.

5			FOPULATION.											
Division.	AGE, ETC.		TOTAL.			LITERATE.			1			LITERATE IN ENGLISH.		
					Females.					ILLITERATE.		Parana		
	1		2	3	4	5		Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females	Persons.	Males.	Females.
							6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	ALL RELIGION	(S .	3,683,491 1,011,519	1,903,120 514,851	1,780,371 496,668	127,622 4,001	120,218	7,404	3,555,869		1.772,967	12,374	11,391	983
	10-15 15-20 20 and over .	• •	299,097 288,640 2,084,235	169,382 155,263 1,063,624	129,715 133,377 1,020,611	11,053 13,092 99,476	3,470 10,146 12,019 94,583	$531 \\ 907 \\ 1.073 \\ 4,893$	1,007,518 288,044 275,548 1,954,759	$\begin{array}{c} 511,381\\ 159,236\\ 143,244\\ 969,041 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 496,137\\ 128,808\\ 132,304\\ 1,015,718\end{array}$	$208 \\ 747 \\ 1,525 \\ 9,894$	$ 130 \\ 654 \\ 1,369 \\ 9,238 $	$78 \\ 93 \\ 156 \\ 656$
	HINDU .	• •	3,213,388	1.638,967	1,554,421	89,091	86,053	3,038	3,124,297	1,572,914	1,551,383	6,393	6,290	103
	1-10 : 10-15 : 15-20 : 20 and over :	• •	885,545 259,625 251,890 1,816,328	$\begin{array}{r} 451,193\\147,612\\136,168\\923,994\end{array}$	434,352 112,013 115,722 892,334	2,707 7,778 9,059 69,547	2,473 7,415 8,656 67,509	$234 \\ 363 \\ 403 \\ 2,038$	882,838 251,847 242,831 1,746,781	$\begin{array}{r} 448,720\\ 140,197\\ 127,512\\ 856,485\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 434,\!118\\111,\!650\\115,\!319\\890,\!296\end{array}$	$44 \\ 457 \\ 970 \\ 4,922$	39 448 952 4,851	5 9 18 71
	ARYA .		87	57	30	53	45	8	34	12	22	23	21	2
	1-10 : 10-15 : 15-20 : 20 and over :	• •	17 6 9 55	8 4 6 39	9 2 3 16	1 4 7 41	$ \begin{array}{c} 1 \\ 3 \\ 6 \\ 35 \\ 35 \end{array} $	" 1 6	$\begin{array}{c} 16\\ 2\\ 2\\ 14 \end{array}$	7 1 4	9 1 2 10	$\begin{array}{c} & & \\ & & 2 \\ & & 21 \end{array}$	$\frac{2}{19}$	··· ·· 2
	SIKH .	• •	1,091	763	328	299	294	5	792	469	323	17	17	
	1-10 . 10-15 . 15-20 . 20 and over .	· · ·	$174 \\ 53 \\ 114 \\ 750$	98 39 80 546	$76 \\ 14 \\ 34 \\ 204$	7 8 25 259	7 8 24 255	 1 4	$167 \\ 45 \\ 89 \\ 491$	$91\\31\\56\\291$	76 14 33 200	·· 1 2 14	$\begin{array}{c} & 1 \\ & 2 \\ & 14 \end{array}$::
PLATEAU.	JAIN.		52,839	27,600	25,239	12,748	12,102	646	40,091	15,498	24,593	223	217	6
	1-10 10-15 15-20 20 and over	••••	$11,882 \\ 4,633 \\ 4,495 \\ 31,829$	6,024 2,658 2,374 16,544	5,858 1,975 2,121 15,285	$\begin{array}{r} 451 \\ 1,196 \\ 1,395 \\ 9,706 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 411 \\ 1,121 \\ 1,316 \\ 9,254 \end{array}$	40 75 79 452	$\begin{array}{r} 11,431 \\ 3,437 \\ 3,100 \\ 22,123 \end{array}$	5,613 1,537 1,058 7,290	5,818 1,900 2,042 14,833	$2 \\ 31 \\ 67 \\ 123$	$\begin{array}{c}2\\31\\66\\118\end{array}$	 1 5
	ANIMIST .		110,312	55,248	55,064	136	136		110,176	55,112	55,064	2	2	
	1-10 . 10-15 . 15-20 . 20 and over .		35,858 7,946 7,971 58,537	$18,196 \\ 4,333 \\ 3,894 \\ 28,825$	$\begin{array}{r} 17,662\\ 3,613\\ 4,077\\ 29,712 \end{array}$	1 6 17 112	1 6 17 112	••• •• ••	$35,857 \\ 7,940 \\ 7,954 \\ 58,425$	$18,195 \\ 4,327 \\ 3,877 \\ 28,713$	$17,662 \\ 3,613 \\ 4,077 \\ 29,712$. 2		::
	MUSALMAN		297,238	154,961	142,277	19,315	17,208	2,107	277,923	137,753	140,170	1,151	1,125	26
	1—10 : 10—15 : 15—20 : 20 and over :	· · ·	$76,545 \\ 26,360 \\ 23,364 \\ 170,969$	38,577 14,517 12,410 89,457	37,968 11,843 10,954 81,512	$579 \\ 1,718 \\ 1,995 \\ 15,023$	$\begin{array}{r} 427 \\ 1,438 \\ 1,748 \\ 13,595 \end{array}$	$152 \\ 280 \\ 247 \\ 1,428$	75,96624,64221,369155,946	38,150 13,079 10,662 75,862	37,816 11,563 10,707 80,084	$13 \\ 90 \\ 176 \\ 872$	$ \begin{array}{r} 12 \\ 86 \\ 171 \\ 856 \end{array} $	1 4 5 16
	CHRISTIAN .		7,368	4,923	2,445	5,150	3,952	1,198	2,218	971	1,247	4,071	3,438	633
	1-10 : 10-15 : 15-20 : 20 and over :	• • • • • •	1,257 367 689 5,055	$635 \\ 162 \\ 281 \\ 3,845$	$622 \\ 205 \\ 408 \\ 1,210$	$186 \\ 255 \\ 516 \\ 4,193$	$106 \\ 109 \\ 221 \\ 3,516$	80 146 295 677	1,071 112 173 862	$529 \\ 53 \\ 60 \\ 329$	542 59 113 533	$125 \\ 116 \\ 264 \\ 3,566$	63 61 157 3,157	$\begin{array}{r} 62 \\ 55 \\ 107 \\ 409 \end{array}$
	PARSI .		1,112	568	544	797	407	390	315	161	154	471	264	207
	1-10 10-15 15-20 20 and over		229 09 90 685	115 51 46 356	$ \begin{array}{r} 114 \\ 48 \\ 53 \\ 329 \end{array} $	68 86 74 569	$43 \\ 45 \\ 30 \\ 289$	$25 \\ 41 \\ 44 \\ 280$	$161 \\ 13 \\ 25 \\ 116$	72 6 16 67	89 7 9 40	23 52 43 353	13 27 19 205	$\begin{array}{c}10\\25\\24\\148\end{array}$
	JEW .		56	33	23	33	21	12	23	12	11	23	17	6
	1-10 10-15 15-20 20 and over .		12 8 9 27	5 6 4 18	7 2 5 9	$ \begin{array}{c} 1\\ 2\\ 4\\ 26 \end{array} $	1 1 1 18	** 1 3 8	$\begin{array}{c} 11\\6\\5\\1\end{array}$	4 5 3	7 1 2 1	$\begin{array}{c} 1\\ & \\ & 1\\ & 21 \end{array}$	1 16	 1 5

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TABLE VIII.-EDUCATION BY RELIGION AND AGE. PART B.-DETAILS FOR NATURAL DIVISIONS.



PART B.--LOW-LYING.

											,1			
		POPULATION.										LITERATE IN ENGLISH.		
Division.	AGE, ETC.	TOTAL.			LITERATE.			ILUITEBATE.						
		Persons.	Males,	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons,	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
	ALL RELIGIONS .	3,310,703	1,713,851	1,596,852	70,925	68,424	2,511	3,239,768	1,645,427	1,594,341	4,272	4,059	213	
	1-10	852,409 341,667	$431,624 \\193,493$	$\frac{420,785}{148,174}$	$1,729 \\ 7,168 \\ 7,771$	$1,578 \\ 6,845$	151 323	850,680 334,499	430,046 186,648 150,440	420,634 147,851	67 271	50 249	$\begin{array}{c} 17\\22\\26\end{array}$	
	15-20 20 and over	277,047 1,839,580	193,493 157,835 930,899	119,212 908,681	7,771 54,267	7,395 52,606	376 1,661	269,276 1,785,313	150,440 878,293	147,851 118,836 907,020	599 3,335	573 3,187	$\frac{26}{148}$	
	HINDU	3,136,307	1,622,581	1,513,726	60,938	59,082	1,856	3,075,369	1,563,499	1,511,870	2,925	2,885	40	
	1 - 10	808,219 324,836 263,462	409.578 184,165 150,206	$398,641 \\ 140,671 \\ 113,256$	$1,451 \\ 6,270 \\ 6,801$	$1,351 \\ 6,039 \\ 6,514$	100 231 287	806,768 318,566 256,661	408,227 178,126 143,692	$398,541 \\ 140,440 \\ 112,969$	$ \begin{array}{r} 34 \\ 202 \\ 495 \end{array} $	$31 \\ 194 \\ 487$	3 8 8 21	
	20 and over	1,739,790	878,632	861,158	46,416	45.178	1,238	1,693,374	833,454	859,920	2,194	2,173	21	
	ARYA	24 5	12 3	12 2	3	3	••	21 5	9 3	12 2		••	••	
	1-10 • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	1 5 13	$ \frac{1}{4} 4 $	$\frac{1}{9}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	·· 1 2		1 4 11	$\begin{array}{c}1\\3\\2\end{array}$	 1 9	••	••	•••	
	sikh	118	90	28	48	41	7	70	49	21	5	5		
	1-10 10-15	13 5	4 3 7	9 2	1	1	1	12 4	3 3	9 1	••			
	15-20 20 and over	8 92	76	1 16	3 43	3 37		5 49	4 39	1 10				
	JAIN	21,085	11,135	9,950	2,515	2,460	55	18,570	8,675	9,895	19	19		
NG.	1-10	$4.798 \\ 2,245 \\ 1,712$	$2,404 \\ 1,240 \\ 998$	2,394 1,005 714	73 268 277	65 259 273	8 9 4	4,725 1,977 1,435	$2,339 \\ 981 \\ 725$	2,386 996 710	1 1 2	1 1 2		
LOW-LYING.	20 and over	12,330	6,493	5,837	1,897	1,863		10,433	4,630	5,803	15	15		
OB-	ANIMIST	30,857 9,648	15,203 4,609	15,654 5,039	42 1	41 1	1	30,815 9,647	15,162 4,608	15,653 5,039	••	••	••	
	1015 1520 20 and over	2,799 2,220 16,190	1,474 1,163 7,957	1,325 1,057 8,233	3 7 31	3 7 30	:: 1	2,796 2,213 16,159	$egin{array}{c} 1,471 \ 1,156 \ 7,927 \end{array}$	$1,325 \\ 1,057 \\ 8,232$	••			
	MUSALMAN	121,077	63,989	57,088	6,457	6,076	381	114,620	57,913	56,707	474	470	4	
1	1-10 10-15	$29,521 \\ 11,720$	$14,930 \\ 6,579$	$14,591 \\ 5,141$	$ 161 \\ 589 $	$139 \\ 524 \\ 524$	22 65	$29,360 \\ 11,131 \\ 0.020$	$14,791 \\ 6,055 \\ 4,854$	$14.569 \\ 5,076 \\ 4,079$	3 44	3 43	1	
	15-20 20 and over	9,565 70,271	5,427 37,053	$4,138 \\ 33,218$	632 5,075	573 4,840	59 235	8,933 65,196	32,213	32,983	62 365	$\frac{61}{363}$.	1	
	CHRISTIAN	1,137	792	345	886	690	196	251 128	102 62	149 66	824 29	661	163	
	1-10 10-15 15-20 20 and over	$ \begin{array}{r} 164 \\ 47 \\ 72 \\ 854 \end{array} $	80 21 29 662	$ \begin{array}{r} 84 \\ 26 \\ 43 \\ 192 \end{array} $	$36 \\ 29 \\ 47 \\ 774$	$ \begin{array}{r}18\\13\\23\\636\end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} 18 \\ 16 \\ 24 \\ 138 \end{array} $	128 18 25 80	62 8 6 26	10 19 54	29 22 38 735	$ \begin{array}{r} 15 \\ 10 \\ 22 \\ 614 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} 14 \\ 12 \\ 16 \\ 121 \end{array} $	
	PARSI	97	48	49	45	30	15	52	18	34	24	18	6	
	1-10 10-15 15-20 20 and over		16 10 1 21	25 4 2 18	6 8 3 28	$ \begin{array}{c} 3 \\ 7 \\ 1 \\ 19 \end{array} $	3 1 2 9	35 6 11	13 3 •• 2	22 3 9	** 2 2 20	$\begin{array}{c} & 1 \\ & 1 \\ & 16 \end{array}$	 1 4	
	JEW	1	1		1	1		••			1	1		
	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$::		::	* *	•••							÷	
	20 and over	1	1	••		1		••		••	1	1		

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TABLE VIII.-Education by Religion and Age. Part B.-Details for Natural Divisions.

TABLE VIII.

PART B.-HILLY.

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_											nant, salalak ita, d "antotria data 1			
Division.		POPULATION.										LITERATE IN ENGLISH.		
	AGE, ETC.	TOTAL.		LITERATE.			ILLITERATE.							
		Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
	ALL RELIGIONS .	2,362,786	1,184,488	1,178,298	44,263	42,561	1,702	2,318,523	1,141,927	1,176,596	1,498	1,418	80	
	$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{r} 724.366 \\ 223.519 \\ 172.224 \end{array}$	357,850 121,018 90,883	$366,516 \\ 102,501 \\ 81,341$	$1,330 \\ 4,810 \\ 5,254$	$1,209 \\ 4,609 \\ 5,034$	$ \begin{array}{r} 121 \\ 201 \\ 220 \end{array} $	723,036 218,709 166,970	355,641 116,409	366,395 102,300	$ \begin{array}{c} 17 \\ 91 \\ 238 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{c} 14 \\ 82 \\ 225 \end{array} $	3 9	
	20 and over	1,242.677	614,737	627,940	32,869	31,709	1,160	1,209,808	\$5,849 583,028	81,121 626,780	1,152	1,097	13 55	
	HINDU	1,912,943	960,146	952,797	34,937	33,867	1,070	1,878,006	926,279	951,727	1,158	1,140	18	
	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	579,338 183,312 139,293 1,011,000	$285,555 \\ 99,558 \\ 74,475 \\ 500,558$	$293,783 \\ 83,754 \\ 64,818 \\ 510,442 \\ $	1,062 3,917 4,258 25,700	$990 \\ 3,790 \\ 4,132 \\ 24,955$	$\begin{array}{r} 72 \\ 127 \\ 126 \\ 745 \end{array}$	578,276 179,395 135,035 985,300	$284.565 \\ 95,768 \\ 70.343 \\ 475,603$	$\begin{array}{c} 293,711\\ 83,627\\ 64,692\\ 509,697\end{array}$	$ \begin{array}{r} 6 \\ 74 \\ 198 \\ 880 \\ 880 \\ \end{array} $		** 1 5 12	
	ARYA	28	21	7	18	15	3	10	6	4	5	5		
	1-10 10-15 15-20	3 1 2	3 1	 1 1	··· ·· 2		··· ·· 1	$\frac{3}{1}$	3	1		 	::	
	20 and over	22	17	5	16	14	2		3	3	4	4	.:	
	BRAHMO	9	6	3	6	4	2	3	2	1	3	1	2	
	1-10	3 2	3 1 ··· 2	1	1	1	· · · · ·	2 1	2	·· 1	••	••		
	20 and over			2		2	2	••			3	1	2	
HILLY	SIKH 1—10	175 51	100 23	75 28	19 	18	1	156 51	82 23	74 28	3	3		
н	10-15 15-20 20 and over	$\begin{array}{c} 23\\17\\84\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 22\\ 12\\ 43 \end{array}$	1 5 41	4 15	·· 4 • 14	··· ·· 1	19 17 69		1 5 40		··· ··· 3		
	JAIN	13,547	6,976	6,571	3,323	3,188	135	10.001		0.400	10			
	1-10 10-15	3,131 1,219	1,562 665	1,569 554	101 345	86 330	15 15	10,224 3,030 874	3,788 1.476	6,436 1,554 539	13 2	13		
	15-20 20 and over	1.140 8,057	621 4,128	519 3,929	360 2,517	341 2,431	19 86	780 5,540	335 280 1,697	500 3,843	2 5 6	2 5 6		
	ANIMIST	342,225	169,167	173,058	125	118	7	342,100	169,049	173,051	1	1		
	1-10 10-15 15-20 20 and over	$\begin{array}{r} 116,137\\ 30.033\\ 25,127\\ 170,928 \end{array}$	57,998 15,902 12,170 83,097	58,139 14,131 12,957			$\frac{1}{2}$	116,133 30,020 25,110	$\begin{array}{c c} 57,994 \\ 15,890 \\ 12,155 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 58,139 \\ 14,130 \\ 12,955 \\ 87,827 \end{array}$	•••	••		
	Lo and over		03,031	87,831			4	170,837	83,910	87,887	1			
	MUSALMAN	92,885 25,392	47,544 12,556	45,341 12,836	5,512 142	5,153 120	359 22	87,373 25,250	42,391 12,436	44,982	151	150	1	
	10-15 15-20 20 and over	8,863 6,574 52,056	4,837 3,565 26,586	$1.026 \\ 3,009 \\ 25,470$	499 589 4,282	$\begin{array}{c} 120 \\ 456 \\ 532 \\ 4.045 \end{array}$			$\begin{array}{c} 12,430 \\ 4,381 \\ 3,033 \\ 22,541 \end{array}$	3,983 2,952 (i 25,233	$\begin{array}{c} 4\\5\\22\\120\\1\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 4\\5\\22\\119\end{array}$	··· ··· 1	
	CHRISTIAN	853	455	398	237	145	92	616	310	306		65	47	
	$1-10 \\ 10-15 $	$\frac{284}{57}$	$\substack{139\\-31}$	$\frac{145}{26}$	$\frac{12}{24}$	6 14	6 10	272 33	$-\frac{133}{17}$	139 16	6 7	3 2	8	
	15-20 20 and over	64 448	38 247	$\begin{array}{c} 26\\ 201 \end{array}$	21 180	12 113	9 67	$\frac{43}{268}$	$\frac{26}{134}$	17 131	8 91	57	5 34	
	PARSI	121	73	48	86	53	33	35	20	15	52	40	12	
	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	27 9 7		16 7 6	8 7 7	$\frac{2}{2}$	6 5 6	19 2	9	$\begin{array}{c c} 10\\ 2\\ \end{array}$	1 3		3	
	20 and over	78	59	19	64	48	16	14	11	3	44	38	6	

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TABLE VIII.--EDUCATION BY RELIGION AND AGE. PART B.--DETAILS FOR NATURAL DIVISIONS.

TABLE IX.

EDUCATION BY SELECTED CASTE, TRIBE OR RACE.

This table repeats the information given in Table VIII in respect of Education, with this difference, that, whereas in that table the population is distributed by age and religion, it is here arranged according to the easte or tribe. Moreover in Table VIII the whole population is dealt with, while this table refers only to selected castes and tribes. The minor castes and tribes have been left out of account altegether.

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TABLE IX --- EDUCATION BY SELECTED CASTE, TRIBE OR RACE.

Number.						POPUL	ATION.							
	Late Wells on Page		TOTAL.		I	ITERATE.			LLITERATE.		LITERA	TE IN ENG	LISH.	Locality.
Serial N1	aste, Tribe or Race.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.		Persons.	Males.	Females.	
<u>-</u> 1	2	3	4	- 5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	Central India	2,537,990	1,301,624	1,236,366	104,157	99,279	4,878	2,433,833	1,202,345	1,231,488	5,934	5,818	116	
	Mindu	1,709,119	880.449	828.670	69,980	67,999	2,698	1,639,199	\$13,227	825,972	4,138	4.041	97	
1	Ajna	26,465	16,172	11,293	208	208	••	26,257	14,964	11,293			••	Malwa.
2	Bania	163,200	79,5 0 9	83,691	19,445	18,629	816	143,755	60,880	82,875	868	826	42	
	(1) Agarwa'. (2) Gahohi (3) Kasa indhan .	58,288 25,082 8,787	27,710 13,657 4,213	30,578 11,425 4,574	7,762 2,679 359	7,519 2,616 352	243 33 7	50,526 22,403 8,428	20,191 11,011 3,861	30,335 11,392 4,567	501 11 1	461 11 1	40 	General, Bundelkhand, Baghelkhand,
	(1 Kesar (5) Kharia (6) Mahesri	11,469 4,497 21,412	7,133 1,800 10,008	7,036 2,697 11,401	792 157 3,685	681 157 3,378	108 	13,677 4,340 17,727	6,749 1,613 6,630	6,928 2,697 11,097	3 185	3	••• 2	Ditto. Ditto. Malwa.
	(8) Porwal	11,309 16,356	6,072 8,616	8,237 7,710	1,773 2,238	1,701 2,192	72 16	12,536 14,118	4,371 6,424	8,165 7,691	$\frac{122}{39}$	122 39	••	Ditto. Ditto.
3	Bhat Bhil	25,161 25,831	13,181 13,693	11,980 12,138	915 15	851 15	64	24,246 25,816	12,330 13,678	11,916 12,138	54	52	2	Malwa, Baghel- khand. Hilly tracts.
5	Bhilala	33,764	16,351	17,413	13	12	1	33,751	16,339	17,412			••	Ditto.
Ø	Brahman (1) Bhagor, Bhargava	577,968 32,480	289,803 17,035	288,165 15,115	29,529 2,250	28,803 2,205	726 45	548,439 30,230	261,000 11,830	287,439 15,400	1,104	1,078 43	26 1	Northern Gwalior,
	(2) Jijhotia (3) Sanadhya .	63,932 159,124	33,696 81,579	30,236	4,130 8,685	4,064 8,497	66 188	59,802 150,139	29,632 73,082	30,170 77,357	100 360	100 353	7	Bundelkhand. Bundelkhand. Northern Gwalior,
	(1) Sarwaria, . (5) Shriga (1, . (6) Shrimali, .	303,206 15,031 4,195	117,925 7,780 1,788	155,281 7,251 2,407	11,395 2, 14 7.5	11,060 2,482 495	335 62 30	291,811 12,487 3,670	136,865 5,298 1,293	154,946 7,189 2,377	276 239 85	259 239 84	. 17	Baghelkhand. Malwa. Ditto.
7	Dhangar	5,608 163,285	3,027	2,581 85,532	292 80	268 78	24 2	5,316 163,205	2,759 76,675	2,557 86,530	28	27	1	Ditto. Baghelkhand.
9 10	Gujar Khangar	185,728 38,443	105,834 20,173	79,894 18,270	2,020 220	1,966 212	54 8	183,708 38,223	103,868 19,961	79,840 18,262	97 5	97 5		Northern Gwalior. Northern Gwalior and Bundel- khand.
11 12	Maratha . Panika	28,008 26,856	14,821 13,732	13,187 12,924	4,984 65	4,817 64	167 1	23,024 26,591	10,004 13,668	13,020 12,923	1,346	1,337	9	Northern Gwalion and Malwa, Baghelkhand,
13	Rajput	338,456	185,738	152,718	11,775	10,959	816	326,681	174,779	151,902	632	616	16	
	(1) Bhadaurit (2) Baghela	$23,343 \\ 24,852$	13,501 12,708	9,842 12,114	624 1,490	610 1,305	14 185	22,719 23,362	12,891 11,403	9,828 11,959	98 24	96 24	2	Northern Gwalior. Baghelkhand. Bundelkhand.
	 (3) Bundela . (1) Bundela Ponwar (5) Chauhan . 	17,362 301 39,978	8,785 266 19,056	[8,577 35 20,922	850 1,679	780 1,610	70 69	16,512 301 38,299	8,005 266 17,416	8,507 35 20,853	39 153	38	1	Ditto. Northern Gwalior, Maiwa.
	(6) Dhandera . (7) Dikhit	3,759 1,330	1,929 784	1,830 546	122 35	115 35	7	3,637 1,295	1,814 749	1,823 546		31		Bundelkhand. Baghelkhand and Bundelkhand.
	(8) Gaharwar . (9) Gahalot	2,344 23,653	1,231 14,288	1,113 9,365	$\begin{array}{c}114\\161\end{array}$	86 156	28	2,230 23,492	1,145 14,132	1,085 9,360	1	1		Baghelkhand. Malwa, Baghel- khand.
	(10) Gaur (11) Kachhwaha (12) Khichi	7,293 21,420 2,519	3,968 12,550 1,386	3,325 11,870 1,133	375 651 106	370 633 98	5 18 8	6,918 23,769 2,413	3,598 11,917 1,288	3,320 11,852 1,125	61 2	63 2	1	Bhopal. Northern Gwalior. Ditto. Baghelkhand and
	 (13) Parihar (14) Ponwar (15) Maratha Panwai 	15,208	9,796 21,021	8,412 18,675	1,291	657 1,254	34	17,517	9,139 22,767	8,378 18,638	57	38 57		Bundelkhand. Malwa. Ditto.
	(15) Maratha Panual (16) Rathod, Rathor. (17) Sengar	606 33,395 10,819	$311 \\ 18,479 \\ 4,817$	295 14,916 6,002	79 1,491 318	40 1,330 307	39 161 11	527 31,904 10,501	271 17,149 4,510	2 56 11,755 5,991	105	99 11	6	Ditto. Malwa and North- ern Gwalipr.
	(18) Sisodia, Sesodia. (19) Solanki	15,901	1,321 8,771	4,254 7,130	275 392	196 370	79 22-		4,125	4,175	10	11 10		Baghelkhand. Malwa. Northern Gwalior.
14	(20) Tonwar Sondhia	37,102 70,546	24,770 32,662	12,332 37,884	1, <i>031</i> 359	1,007 340	24	36,071 70,187	23,763 32,322	12,305 37,865	13	3	1	Malwa.
ļ	Jain	55,659	28,181	27,478	11.850	11,256	594	43,809	16,925	26,881	198	195	3	
1	Oswal Porwal	32,956 22,703	$ 16,764 \\ 11,417 $	$ 16,192 \\ 11,286 $	8.331	7,960 3,296	371 223	24,625 19,184	8,804 8,121	$15,821 \\ 11,063$	182	159 56	3	Malwa. Northern Gwalior
			,									1		and Bundel- khand.
1	Animist	430,909 269,910	213,477	217,432 135,865	213 144	209 142	-4	430,696 269,786	213,268			3		Hilly tracts.
1 2 3	Bhil Bhilala Gond	89,612 71,357	$134,045 \\ 44,821 \\ 34,611$		144 33 36	142 32 35	11	209,786 89,570 71,351	133,903 44,789 34,576	$135,863 \\ 44,790 \\ 36,775$	1		•••	Ditto. Ditto.
	Musalman .	312,303	179.517	162,786	22,174	20,592	1,582	320,129	138,923	\$61,201	1,595	1,579	16	
1	Pathan	138,522	78,476	65,016	8,890	8,203	687	129,632	65,273	64,359	452	446	6	Northern Gwalior, Indore and Bho- pal.
2 3	Sayad Shaikh	32,197 171,584	17,459 88,582	$14,738 \\ 83,002$	$3,881 \\ 9,403$	$3,561 \\ 8,828$	320 575	28,316 162,181	$ \begin{array}{r} 13,898 \\ 79,754 \end{array} $	14,418 82,427	$\frac{450}{693}$	$-147\\-686$	3 7	Ditto.
	(1) Behena (2) Shaikh	24,368 117,216	12,323 76,259	12,015 70,957	341 9,039	327 8,501	17 555	21,021 138,157	11,996 67,758	12,025 70,399	687	6 680		Bhopal and Baghel- khand. Northern Gwalior, Indore, Bhopal and Ratlam.

TABLE X.

LANGUAGE.

This table shows the number of persons speaking the dialects of the Agency as a whole and also gives the details for each Natural Division.

This table is somewhat defective as the majority of persons speaking dialects current round Gwalior returned their language as Hindi and only a few named the actual dialects spoken by them. Similarly a number of persons returned Bundelkhandi and Malwi as their dialects and a few the other forms of Bundelkhandi and Malwi, such as Khatola, Banaphari and Rangari.

The number of persons speaking Hindi, Bundelkhandi and Malwi is, therefore, necessarily high as compared with that returned in 1901.



TABLE X--LANGUAGES.

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	P	OPULATION.			PLATEAU.		I	LOW-LYING.		1	HILLY.	
Languages.	Persons,		Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	.≊ 11	12	13
Central India	9,356,980	4,801,459	4,555,521	3,683,491	1,903,129	1,780,371	3,310,703	1,713,851	1,596,852	2,362,786	1,184,488	1,178,298
	8,866,681 8 534 138	4,550,252	4,316 429	3.403.443 3,387,043	1.759,125	1.641.318	3,254,459	4,685,664	1,568,795	2,208,779	1,105,463	1,103,316 973,658
EASTERN HINDI Baghelkhandi	1,372,823 1,372,663	698,011	674,813 674,726	813 813	311 311	<i>302</i> 502	814,103 813,942	399,291 399,220	414,808	557,908 557,908	298,406 298,406	259,502 259,502
Barme	160 349,805 349,805	74 174,789 174,789	86 175,016 175,016	41,640	20,877 20,877	20,763 20,763	160 58 58	74 30 30	86 28 28	308,107 308,107	153,882 153,882	154,225 154,225
Bhagori Bhili	74 205,635 105,385	$25 \\ 102,906 \\ 52,582$	$ \begin{array}{r} 49 \\ 102,729 \\ 52,803 \end{array} $	19 39,889	19,997	$\begin{array}{c} 19 \\ 19,892 \end{array}$			28	55 165,688 105,385	25 82,879 52,582	30 82,809 52,803
Bhilali Dongri Rathavi	$578 \\ 36,691$	$279 \\ 18,237$	$299 \\ 18,454$	578 13	279 2	299 11	••	•••		36,678	18,235	18,443
Vagadi RAJASTHANI Khlchiwadi	1,442 3,245,374 104,123	1,656,642 51,397	682 1,588,732 52,720	1,141 2,514,157 102,929	599 1,288,461 51,259	542 1,225,696 51,670	9,497 776	4,294	5,113 776	301 721,810 418	161 363,887 138	357,923 280
Malwi Nimadi	2,633,790 379,695	$1,345,016 \\ 190,849$	1,288,774 188,846	2,274,894 8,582 37,004	1,163,714 4,117 22,560	$1,111,180 \\ 4,465 \\ 14,444$		$4,014 \\ 280$	4,333 4	$350,549 \\ 370,829 \\ 14$	177,288 186,452 0	$173,261 \\ 184,377 \\ 5$
Sondhi (Sundwai) Umatwadi WESTERN HINDI	37,018 90,748 3,666,136	22,569 46,811 1,927,151		90,748 830,433	46,811 441,117	43,937 389,316	2,428,794		1,147,661	106,909	204,901	202,008
Bundelkhandi Bhadaori Kachhawahi	1,877,883 276,047 90,002	$978,547 \\ 160,021 \\ 44,461$	$899,336 \\ 116,026 \\ 45,541$	$334,111 \\ 6,919 \\ 834$	$ \begin{array}{r} 176,972 \\ 3,031 \\ 255 \end{array} $	$157,139 \\ 3,888 \\ 579$	$\begin{array}{c c}1,307,771\\268,919\\89,168\end{array}$	$ \begin{array}{r} 677,847 \\ 156,883 \\ 44,206 \end{array} $	$\begin{array}{r} 629,924 \\ 112,036 \\ 44,962 \end{array}$	236,001 209	123,728 107	112,273 102
Hindostani Hindi .	$82,541 \\ 1,060,582$	45,312 , 556,619	37,229 503,963	37,009 305,896	22,755 161,839	$14,254 \\ 144,057 \\ 3$	29,650 695,805	14,638 369,501	15,012 326,304	$15,882 \\ 58,881$	7,919 25,279	7,963 33,602
Jatwari Urdu Dravidian Family	22,310 256,771 214,276	9,160 133,031 1 83,5 24	13,150 123,740 1 30,752	3 145,661 10,563	76,265 5,096	69,396 5,467	22,307 15,174 1,808	9,160 8,898 742	$13,147 \\ 6,276 \\ 1,066$	95,936 201,905	47,868 77 ,686	48,068 124,219
GONDI Unclassed Gypsy Lan-	214,276 18,267	83,524 10,135	130,752 8,132	10 ,563 5,837	5,096 3,263	5,467 2,574	1,805 290	742 171	1,066 119	201,90 5 12,140	77,686 6,701	124,219 5,439
guages Banjari Bargundi	17,126	9,555 376	7,571	5,147 504	$2,919 \\ 243$	2,228 261	110	87	23	11,869	6,549 133	5,320 98
Kanjari · · · Pardhi · · · Kalbeli · · ·	$ \begin{array}{r} 277 \\ 104 \\ 25 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} 139 \\ 52 \\ 13 \end{array} $	138 52 12	97 64 25	55 33 13	42 31 12	180	84	96 	40	 10	21
Languages not Proper to Central India	483,012	245,709	237,310	274.023	139,335	131,688	55,223	27,472	27.751	153.766	78.895	74,871
Indo-European Family ASSAMESE BALOOHI	480,354 1 95	244,047 1 57	236,307	271,760	137,890 51	133,870	55,063	27,375	27,688	153,531	78,782 1 6	74,749
Balochi	1 94	$^{1}_{56}$	38	. 88	51	37		••	••	1 6	1	1
PASHTO · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	1,659 894 78,398	<i>1,200</i> 289 40,681	459 605 37,717	1,585 340 29,294	$1,151 \\ 117 \\ 15,905$	$rac{434}{223}$ 13,389	$23 \\ 317 \\ 6,485$	19 79 2,973	4 238 3,512	$51 \\ 237 \\ 42,619$	30 93 21,803	21 144 20,810
Bihari Purbi Magadhi	5 78,381 1	40,671	37,710	29,293	15,904	13,389	6,479	2,972	3,507 1	42,609	21,795	20,814
Maithili CENTRAL PAHADI	1Î 5	. 5 1	6 4	1	1	**	5	··· 1 ···	4 ••	5 5	3 1	2 4
Gurhwali EASTERN HINDI Mirzapuri	5 3,700 3,618	2,213 2,133	1,487 1,485	 3	••• 3	••	2,956 2,956	1,733 1,733	1,223 1,223	5 741 659	477 397	4 264 262
Chhaftisgarhi GUJARATI Gujarati	82 71,921 61,253	80 36,628 31,160	2 35,293 30,093	24,516 24,385	13,257 13,185	11,259 11,200	1,687 1,684	969 969	718 715	82 45,718 35,184	80 22,402 17,006	23,316 18,178
Kathiawadi Khandeshi	2,396 8,272	$1,271 \\ 4,197$	$1,125 \\ 4,075$	123 8	65 7	53 1	3		3	$2,270 \\ 8,264$	$1,206 \\ 4,190$	1,064 4,074
KASHMIRI LAHUDA Multani	67 59 50	27 31 22	40 28 28	34 59 50	6 31 22	28 28 28	26 	14	12 	7		••
Peshawari MARATHI Marathi	9 65,913 65,738	9 32,076 31,920	33,837 33,818	9 39,225 39,074	9 19,117 18,981	20,108 20,093	12,503 12,490	5,808	6,695 6,692	14,185 14,174	7,151 7,141	7,034 7,033
Konkani Goanese	11 164	9 147	$\frac{2}{17}$	10 141	8 128	20,000 2 13	13	5,798 10	3	$1 \\ 10$	1	1
NAIPALI	60 9 19,092	32 7 10,754	28 2 8,338	3 4 15,005	$3 \\ 4 \\ 8,004$	7,001	29 	16 	13 245	28 5 3,305	13 3 2,213	15 2 1,092
Jangali Narnoli Punjabi	9,393 174 9,525	4,020 122 6,612	5,373 52 2,913	9,387 105 5,513	4,014 85 3,905	5,370 20 1,608		6 25 506	32 213	$\frac{12}{3,293}$	$12 \\ 2,201$	1,092
RAJASTHANI	182,068 37	90,416 19	91,652 18	132,975	65,537	67,438 	5,031	1,731	3,300	44,062 37	23,148 19	20,914 18
Shekhawati Hadanti Jaipnri	362 6,980 5,212	$ \begin{array}{r} 163 \\ 4,192 \\ 2,797 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} 199 \\ 2,788 \\ 2,415 \end{array} $	$362 \\ 6,929 \\ 4,542$	$ \begin{array}{r} 163 \\ 4,153 \\ 2,478 \end{array} $	2,776 2,064	·· 24 44	·• 13 22	$\begin{array}{c} & 11 \\ & 22 \end{array}$		$26 \\ 297$	1 329
Marwadi Mewadi Mewati		$43,119 \\ 33,930 \\ 6,132$	42,488 39,359 4,326	46,795 69,321 4,903	22,702 32,808 3,169	24,093 36,513 1,734	$3,637 \\ 1,323 \\ 3$	$1,584 \\ 109 \\ 3$	2,053 1,214	35,175 2,645 5,552	18,833 1,013 2,960	16,342 1,632 2,592
Thori	123 52,808	64 28,097	59 24,711	123 27,359	64 14,349	59 13,010	23,151	12,438	10,713	2,298	i,310	
Ahirwadi Brijabhasha Antervedi	4,754 41.389 2,350	$3,340 \\ 20,363 \\ 2,170$	$1,414 \\ 21,026 \\ 180$	4,494 22,595 31	3,295 10,905 22	$\substack{1,199\\11,690\\9}$	$18,284 \\ 2,047$	9,100 1,934	9,184 113	$ \begin{array}{r} 260 \\ 510 \\ 272 \end{array} $	$ 45 \\ 358 \\ 214 $	$ \begin{array}{r} 215 \\ 152 \\ 58 \end{array} $
Hariani (Deswali) Pachhahi Rohilkhandi	$1,215 \\ 2,891 \\ 201$	$ \begin{array}{r} 640 \\ 1,475 \\ 109 \end{array} $	$575 \\ 1,416 \\ 92$	211 	115 12	96 ** 16	2,805	1,398	1,407	$1,004 \\ 86 \\ 166$	525 77 91	$479 \\ 9 \\ 75$
Kanouji WESTERN PAHADI	8 3,140	1,308	8 1,832	1,070			2,070	6 1,056	8 1,014			••
Bhadarwalii Gujari SANSKRIT	304 2,836 3	169 1,139 2	$135 \\ 1,697 \\ 1$	1,070	252	818	304 1,766 3	169 887 2	135 879 1	••	••	
Sindhi	462 382 80	$\begin{array}{r} 227 \\ 177 \\ 50 \end{array}$	235 205 30	200 128 72	103 61 42	97 67 30			••	262 254 8	124 116 8	138 138
Dravidian Family CANARESE MALAYALAM	2,485 281	1,571 126 1	914 155	2,213 262	1,409 116	804 146	160 16			112	65 2 1	·· 47 1
TAMIL TELUGU	1 933 1,270	516 928	417 342	754 1,197	407 886	347 311	 127 17	·· 80 9	·· 47 8	1 52 56	29 33	23 23
Tibeto-Chinese Family . BURMESE Austro-Aslatic Family .	1 1 89	32	1 1 57	1 I	4	1 1	•••	0 B	••			
Korku	89 86	32 32	57 56	4 4 4	4 4	•••	•••	• •	* *	85 84	$\frac{28}{28}$	57 56
Nihali Unclassed Gypsy Languages Charain	1 83 23	52 11	1 31 12	·· 45 1	$32 \\ 1$. 13	•••		• •	1 38 22	20 10	1 18 12
Ghogarl Moghia Sansia	$\begin{array}{c}18\\2\\40\end{array}$	17 2 22	1	7 2 35	7 2 22			•••	**	11 5		1 5
Asiatic Languages Indo-European Family PERSIAN	1,405 787	8.8.8 422	517 365	1,196 521	765 311	361 210	207		122	79	3.8 3.8	34
Semitic Family . ARABIC	787 618 618	422 466 466	365 152 152	521 605 605	311 454 454	210 151 151	195 12 12	73 12 12	122	71 1 1	38	33 1 1
European Languages Indo-European Family ENOLISE	5,882 5,882 5,850	4,617 4,617 4,600	1,265 1,265 1,250	4,899 4,899 4,877	3,895 3,895 3,885	1,001 1,004 992	814 814 810	630 630 627	184 184 183	169 189 163	92 92 88	1 77 77 75 2
FRENCH GERMAN	16	10	6	11		4	1	1		5	3	2
PORTUGUESE	13	1	9	11	•• 3	** 8	2 1	2	1	1		**

ø

Appendix to Table X.

.

Pressure Matles Fermiters (1) Jethwai 29 137 161 Gwalior (290), Rajgarh (5). (2) Pahadi 5,332 3,338 1,994 Suikuan (7), Ratam (4), Maringharh (20), Bhopawar M. S. (10), Dawas S. B. (4), Dewas J. B. (2), Rewali (3,222), Malkar (2), Gwalior M. S. (10), Dewas S. B. (4), Dewas J. B. (2), Rewali (3,222), Malkar (1), Dawas J. B. (2), Rewali (3,222), Malkar (1), Dawas J. B. (2), Dawa (3), Ratgarh (422), Dhar (3), Ratham (185), Sailana (150), Malwa M. S. (47), Dewas S. B. (1), Dewas S. B. (2), Dewas J. B. (1), Dewas S. B. (1), Dewas S. B. (1), Dewas S. B. (2), Dewas J. B. (1), Dewas J. B. (1), Dewas J. B. (1), Dewas S. B. (2), Dewas J. B. (1), Dewas J. B. (1)	1. The following	dialects h	ave beer	included	l in Baghelkhandi :—
 (3) Birgadi . 14,746 7,596 6,850 All in Baghelkhand M. S. 2. The following dialects have been included in Vagadi : (1) Bagri . 1,141 599 542 Narsinghgarh (330), Rajgarh (422), Dhar (3), Ratlam (155), Sailama (150), Malwa M. S. (47), Dowas S. B. (1). (2) Bagdi . 296 156 140 Jhabna (254), Ali Rajpur (12). 3. The following dialects have been included in Malwi : (1) Santri . 50 29 21 All in Jaora. (2) Bhuyonki . 113 63 50 All in Sitaman. (3) Bhopali . 142 12 130 All in Rewah: (4) Kirsani . 108 108 All in Rajgarh. (5) Banswadi . 19 19 All in Bagarh. (6) Rangri . 374,920 186,231 188,639 Gwalior (114,708), Gwalior M. S. (187), Dhar (239), Nimach (4), Dewas S. B. (b6), Dewas J. B. (1,730), Jaora (618), Ratlam (93), Sitamau (24,859), Malwa (51), Malwa M. S. (360), Sirdar-pur (14), Bajgarh (37), Khilehipur (3), Datia (9), Gwalior Residency Head-quarters (17). (7) Rajwadi . 417 193 224 Dhar (93), Bhopwar M. S. (20), Gwalior M. S. (635), Milwa (4), Dewas S. B. (5), Ratlam (3), Malwa M. S. (200), Si ananu (24,859), Malwa (3), Malwa M. S. (200), Si ananu (10), Sitamau (13,178), Dhar (23), Gwalior M. S. (6,355), Khilehipur (1), Dewas J. B. (6), Ratham (10), Sitamau (3), Silamau (1), Malwa M. S. (20), Si ananu (10), Sitamau (13), Malwa M. S. (20), Si ananu (10), Sitamau (13), Malwa M. S. (20), Malwa M. S. (20), Si ananu (10), Sitamau (1), Malwa M. S. (2), Gwalior M. S. (6,355), Khilehipur (1), Dewas J. B. (6), Ratham (10), Sitamau (1), Malwa M. S. (2), Gwalior M. S. (6,555), Khilehipur (1), Dewas J. B. (6), Ratham (10), Sitamau (1), Sitamau (1), Malwa M. S. (2), Gwalior M. S. (25), Gwalior M. S. (20), Walwa M. S. (2), Sitamau (1), Malwa M. S. (2), Malwa M. S. (20), Narasinghgarh (3,178), Dhata (5), Gwalior M. S. (6,555), Khilehipur (1), Dewas J. B. (6), Ratham (10), Sitamau (10), Sitamau (2), Sitamau (1,733), Datia (9), Nimach (1). 4. The following dialects have been included in Bandelkha		. 298	137	161	 Sailaua (7), Ratlam (4), Bhopal (7), Rajgarh (7), Nagod (161), Narsinghgarh (20), Bhopawar M. S. (6), Gwalior (1,879), Jaora (2), Gwalior M. S. (10), Dewas S. B. (4), Dewas J. B. (2), Rewah (3,222), Maihar
 (1) Bagri . 1,141 599 542 Narsinghgarh (330), Rajgarh (422), Dhar (3), Ratlam (188), Sailana (150), Malwa M. S. (47), Dowas S. B. (1). (2) Bagdi . 296 156 140 Jhabna (284), Ali Rajpur (12). 3. The following dialects have been included in Malwi : (1) Santri . 50 29 21 All in Jaora. (2) Bhayonki . 113 63 50 All in Sitaman. (3) Bhopoli . 142 12 130 All in Rewah. (4) Kirsani . 108 108 All in Bajgarh. (5) Banswadi . 19 19 All in Dhar. (6) Rangri . 374,920 186,281 188,639 Gwalier (114,708), Gwalier M. S. (187), Guna (139), Agar (31), Indore (222,393), Bhopal M. S. (339), Nimach (4), Dewas S. B. (450), Dewas J. B. (1,730), Jaora (618), Ratlam (93), Sitamau (24,359), Malwa (35), Malwa (37), Malwa (287), Dhar (223), Jiabaa (8,562), Ali Rajpur (4), Jobat (77), Bhopawar M. S. (560), Sirdarpur (14), Rajgarh (37), Khilehipur (3), Dati (17), Bhopawar M. S. (20), Gwalior (86), Nimach (4), Dewas S. B. (17), Dhar (23), Jiabaa (8,562), Ali Rajpur (4), Jobat (37), Bhopawar M. S. (20), Gwalior (86), Nimach (4), Dewas S. B. (20), Sirdarpur (14), Rajgarh (30), Narsinghgarh (3,178), Dhar (17), Bhopawar M. S. (20), Gwalior (86), Nimach (1), Dewas J. B. (0), Ratlam (3), Malwa M. S. (20), Sindan (1), Simaan (3), Sindan (1), Malwa M. S. (29), Nimach (1). 4. The following dialects have been included in Bundelkhandi : (1) Khatola · 8,690 4,337 4,353 (2) Banaphari · 7,947 4,254 3,693 (3) Saheri · 922 502 420 (4) Gahohi (Gahora) · 11,874 5,959 5,915 (5) Rewah (158), Baghelkhand M. S. (11,716). 5. The following dialects have been included in Bhadaori : (1) Deshi . 1,508 808 700 All in Gwalior. (2) Tawarghari · 44,216 35,319 8,897 (3) Madhopuri · 6 6 All in Simael. 	(3) Birgadi	. 14, 746	7,896	6,850	
$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	2. The following	dialects ha	we been	included	in Vagadi :—
 (2) Bagli 296 156 140 Jhabna (284), Ali Rajpur (12). 3. The following dialects have been included in Malwi : (1) Santri 50 29 21 All in Jaora. (2) Bhayonki . 113 63 50 All in Kewah. (3) Bhopali . 142 12 130 All in Rewah. (4) Kirsani . 108 108 All in Rajgarh. (5) Banswadi . 19 19 All in Dhar. (6) Rangri	(1) Bagri .	. 1,141	599	542	Ratlam (188), Sailana (150), Malwa M. S.
 (1) Santri	(2) Bagdi .	. 296	156	140	
 (2) Bhnyonki . 113 63 50 All in Sitaman. (3) Bhopali . 142 12 130 All in Rewah: (4) Kirsani . 108 108 All in Rajgarh. (5) Banswadi . 19 19 All in Dhar. (6) Rangri .374,920 186,281 188,639 Gwalior (114,708), Gwalior M. S. (187), Guna (139), Agar (31), Indore (222,393), Bhopal M. S. (339), Nimach (4), Dewas S. B. (456), Dewas J. B. (1,730), Jaora (618), Ratham (29), Sitaman (24,366), Ali Rajpur (4), Jobat (71), Bhopawar M. S. (566), Sitaman (24,366), Ali Rajpur (4), Jobat (71), Bhopawar M. S. (566), Sitaman (24,366), Ali Rajpur (14), Jobat (71), Bhopawar M. S. (566), Sitaman (24,366), Ali Rajpur (14), Jobat (90), Gwalior Residency Head-quarters (17). (7) Rajwadi . 417 193 224 Dhar (99), Bhopawar M. S. (20), Gwalior (86), Nimach (4), Dewas S. B. (5), Ratham (3), Malwa M. S. (200). (8) Dhandheri . 10,493 5,311 5,182 Rajgarh (330), Narsinghgarh (3,178), Dhar (10), Sitaman (3), Sailana (1), Malwa M. S. (20), Khilchipur (1), Dewas J. B. (6), Ratham (10), Sitaman (3), Sailana (1), Malwa M. S. (2), Barwani (5), Bhopawar M. S. (29), Nimach (1). 4. The following dialects have been included in Bandelkhandi :— (1) Khatola . 8,690 4,337 4,353 Charkhari (6,564), Chhatarpur (1,733), Datia (93). (2) Banaphari . 7,947 4,254 3,693 Panua (408), Chhatarpur (2,065), Rewah (5), Datia (1), Charkhari (6), Ajaigarh (5,462). (3) Saheri . 922 502 420 All in Gwalior. (4) Gahohi (Gahora) . 11,874 5,959 5,915 Rewah (158), Baghelkhand M. S. (11,716). 5. The following dialects have been included in Bhadaori :— (1) Deshi . 1,508 808 700 All in Gwalior. (2) Tawarghari . 44,216 35,319 8,597 Rajgarh (34), Gwalior M. S. (1), Gwalior (44,181). (3) Madhopuri . 6 6 All in Nimach. 	3. The following	dialects h	ave heen	included	in Malwi :—
 (3) Bhopali . 142 12 130 All in Rewah: (4) Kirsani . 108 108 All in Rajgarh. (5) Banswadi . 19 19 All in Dhar. (6) Rangri .374,920 186,281 188,639 Gwalior (114,708), Gwalior M. S. (187), Guna (139), Agar (31), Indore (222,393), Bhopal M. S. (339), Nimach (4), Dewas S. B. (450), Dewas J. B. (1,730), Jaora (018), Ratham (93), Sitaman (24,359), Malwa (51), Malwa (21), Chlatarpur (11), Bhopal (287), Dhar (223), Jhabua (5,562), Ali Rajpur (4), Jobat (77), Bhopawar M. S. (566), Sirdarpur (14), Rajgarh (37), Khilelipur (3), Daria (9), Gwalior Residency Head-quarters (17). (7) Rajwadi . 417 193 224 Dhar (99), Bhopawar M. S. (20), Gwalior (86), Nimach (4), Dewas S. B. (5), Ratlam (3), Malwa M. S. (200). (8) Dhandheri . 10,493 5,311 5,182 Rajgarh (330), Narsinghgarh (3,178), Dhar (8), Gwalior (354), Gwalior M. S. (6,535), Khilehipur (1), Dewas J. B. (6), Ratham (10), Sitamau (3), Sailana (1), Malwa M. S. (2), Barwani (5), Bhopawar M. S. (29), Nimach (1). 4. The following dialects have been included in Bundelkhandi :— (1) Khatola . 8,090 4,337 4,353 Charkhari (6,564), Chhatarpur (1,733), Datia (93). (2) Banaphari . 7,947 4,254 3,693 Panua (408), Chhatarpur (2,065), Rewah (5), Datia (1), Charkhari (6), Ajaigarh (5,462). (3) Saheri . 922 502 420 All in Gwalior. (4) Gahohi (Gahora) . 11,574 5,959 5,915 Rewah (158), Baghelkhand M. S. (11,716). 5. The following dialects have been included in Bhadaori :— (1) Deshi . 1,508 808 700 All in Gwalior. (2) Tawarghari . 44,216 35,319 8,597 Rajgarh (34), Gwalior M. S. (1), Gwalior (44,181). (3) Madhopuri . 6 6 All in Nimach. 					
 (4) Kiršani. 108 108 All in Rajgarh. (5) Banswadi 19 19 All in Dhar. (6) Rangri .374,920 186,231 188,639 Gwalior (114,708), Gwalior M. S. (187), Guna (139), Agar (31), Indore (222,393), Bhopal M. S. (339), Nimach (4), Dewas S. B. (456), Dewas J. B. (1,70), Jaota (018), Ratlam (93), Sitamau (24,359), Malwa (51), Maihar (2), Chhatarpur (11), Bhopal (287), Dhar (223), Jhabua (85,662), All Rajpur (4), Jobat (77), Bhopawar M. S. (566), Sirdarpur (14), Rajgarh (37), Khilehipur (3), Datia (9), Gwalior Residency Head-quarters (17). (7) Rajwadi . 417 193 224 Dhar (99), Bhopawar M. S. (20), Gwalior (86), Nimach (4), Dewas J. B. (5), Ratlam (3), Datia (9), Gwalior (384), Gwalior M. S. (6,535), Khilehipur (1), Dewas J. B. (5), Ratlam (3), Malwa M. S. (200). (5) Dhandheri . 10,493 5,311 5,152 Rajgarh (330), Narsinghgarh (3,178), Dhar (88), Gwalior (384), Gwalior M. S. (6,535), Khilehipur (1), Dewas J. B. (6), Ratlam (10), Sitamau (3), Sailana (1), Malwa M. S. (2), Barawani (5), Bhopawar M. S. (29), Nimach (1). 4. The following dialects have been included in Bundelkhandi :— (1) Khatola . 8,690 4,337 4,353 Charkhari (6,664), Chhatarpur (1,733), Datia (93). (2) Banaphari . 7,947 4,254 3,693 Panua (408), Chhatarpur (2,065), Rewah (5), Datia (1), Charkhari (6), Ajaigarh (5,462). (3) Saheri . 922 502 420 All in Gwalior. (4) Gahohi (Gahora) .11,574 5,950 5,915 Rewah (158), Baghelkhand M. S. (11,716). 5. The following dialects have been included in Bhadaori :— (1) Deshi . 1,508 \$08 700 All in Gwalior. (2) Tawarghari . 44,216 35,319 \$5,897 Rajgarh (34), Gwalior M. S. (1), Gwalior (44,181) (3) Madhopuri . 6 6 All in Nimach 					
 (6) Rangri . 374,920 186,281 188,639 Gwalior (114,708), Gwalior M. S. (187), Guna (139), Agar (31), Indore (222,393), Bhopal M. S. (339), Nimach (4), Dewas S. B. (456), Dewas J. B. (1,730), Jaora (618), Rathan (93), Sitamau (24,359), Malwa (51), Maihar (2), Chhatarpur (11), Bhopal (287), Dhar (223), Jhabua (8,562), Ali Rajpur (4), Jobat (77), Bhopawar M. S. (506), Sirdar- pur (14), Rajgarh (37), Khilehipur (3), Datia (9), Gwalior Residency Head-quarters (17). (7) Rajwadi . 417 193 224 Dhar (99), Bhopawar M. S. (20), Gwalior (86), Nimach (4), Dewas S. B. (5), Ratham (3), Malwa M. S. (200). (8) Dhandheri . 10,493 5,311 5,182 Rajgarh (330), Narsinghgarh (3,178), Dhar (8), Gwalior (384), Gwalior M. S. (6,535), Khilehipur (1), Dewas J. B. (6), Ratham (10), Sitamau (3), Sailana (1), Malwa M. S. (2), Barwami (5), Bhopawar M. S. (29), Nimach (1). 4. The following dialects have been included in Bundelkhandi :— (1) Khatola . 8,690 4,337 4,353 Charkhari (6,564), Chhatarpur (1,733), Datia (93). (2) Banaphari . 7,947 4,254 3,693 Panua (408), Chhatarpur (2,065), Rewah (5), Datia (1), Charkhari (6), Ajaigarh (5,462). (3) Saheri . 922 502 420 All in Gwalior. (4) Gahohi (Gahora) . 11,574 5,959 5,915 Rewah (156), Baghelkhand M. S. (11,716). 5. The following dialects have been included in Bhadaori :— (1) Deshi . 1,508 808 700 All in Gwalior. (2) Tawarghari . 44,216 35,319 8,587 Rajgarh (34), Gwalior M. S. (1), Gwalior (44,181). (3) Madhopuri . 6 6 All in Nimach. 	(4) Kirsani.	. 108	108		All in Rajgarh.
 Guna (139), Agar (31), Indore (222,393), Bhopal M. S. (339), Nimach (4), Dewas S. B. (456), Dewas J. B. (1,730), Jaora (618), Ratham (93), Sitamau (24,359), Malwa (51), Maihar (2), Chhatarpur (11), Bhopal (287), Dhar (223), Jhabua (8,562), Ali Rajpur (4), Jobat (77), Bhopawar M. S. (566), Sirdar- pur (14), Rajgarh (37), Khilehipur (3), Datia (9), Gwalior Residency Head-quarters (17). (7) Rajwadi . 417 193 224 Dhar (99), Bhopawar M. S. (20), Gwalior (86), Nimach (4), Dewas S. B. (5), Ratham (3), Malwa M. S. (200). (8) Dhandheri . 10,493 5,311 5,182 Rajgarh (330), Narsinghgarh (3,178), Dhar (8), Gwalior (384), Gwalior M. S. (6,535), Khilehipur (1), Dewas S. B. (6), Ratham (10), Sitamau (3), Sailana (1), Malwa M. S. (2), Barwani (5), Bhopawar M. S. (29), Nimach (1). 4. The following dialects have been included in Bundelkhandi :— (1) Khatola . 8,690 4,337 4,353 Charkhari (6,S64), Chhatarpur (1,733), Datia (93). (2) Banaphari . 7,947 4,254 3,693 Panua (408), Chhatarpur (2,065), Rewah (5), Datia (1), Charkhari (6), Ajaigarh (5,462). (3) Saheri . 922 502 420 All in Gwalior. (4) Gahohi (Gahora) . 11,874 5,959 5,915 Rewah (158), Baghelkhand M. S. (11,716). 5. The following dialects have been included in Bhadaori :— (1) Deshi . 1,508 808 700 All in Gwalior. (2) Tawarghari . 44,216 35,319 8,897 Rajgarh (34), Gwalior M. S. (1), Gwalior (44,151). (3) Madhopuri . 6 6 All in Immach. 					
 (7) Rajwadi . 417 193 224 Dhar (99), Bhopawar M. S. (20), Gwalior (86), Nimach (4), Dewas S. B. (5), Ratlam (3), Malwa M. S. (200). (8) Dhandheri . 10,493 5,311 5,182 Rajgarh (330), Narsinghgarh (3,178), Dhar (8), Gwalior (384), Gwalior M. S. (6,535), Khilchipur (1), Dewas J. B. (6), Ratlam (10), Sitamau (3), Sailana (1), Malwa M. S. (2), Barwani (5), Bhopawar M. S. (29), Nimach (1). 4. The following dialects have been included in Bundelkhandi :— (1) Khatola . 8,690 4,337 4,353 Charkhari (6,864), Chhatarpur (1,733), Datia (93). (2) Banaphari . 7,947 4,254 3,693 Panna (408), Chhatarpur (2,065), Rewah (5), Datia (1), Charkhari (6), Ajaigarh (5,462). (3) Saheri . 922 502 420 All in Gwalior. (4) Gahohi (Gahora) . 11,874 5,959 5,915 Rewah (158), Baghelkhand M. S. (11,716). 5. The following dialects have been included in Bhadaori :— (1) Deshi . 1,508 808 700 All in Gwalior. (2) Tawarghari . 44,216 35,319 8,897 Rajgarh (34), Gwalior M. S. (1), Gwalior (44,181). (3) Madhopuri . 6 6 All in Nimach. 	(6) Kangri	. 31 4,9%0	130,231	155,000	 Guna (139), Agar (31), Indore (222,393), Bhopal M. S. (339), Nimach (4), Dewas S. B. (456), Dewas J. B. (1,730), Jaora (618), Ratlam (93), Sitamau (24,359), Malwa (51), Maihar (2), Chhatarpur (11), Bhopal (287), Dhar (223), Jhabua (8,562), Ali Rajpur (4), Jobat (77), Bhopawar M. S. (566), Sirdarpur (14), Rajgarh (37), Khilehipur (3), Datia (9), Gwalior Residency Head-quarters
 (8) Dhandheri . 10,493 5,311 5,182 Rajgarh (330), Narsinghgarh (3,178), Dhar (8), Gwalior (384), Gwalior M. S. (6,535), Khilehipur (1), Dewas J. B. (6), Ratlam (10), Sitamau (3), Sailana (1), Malwa M. S. (2), Barwani (5), Bhopawar M. S. (29), Nimach (1). 4. The following dialects have been included in Bundelkhandi :— (1) Khatola . 8,690 4,337 4,353 Charkhari (6,864), Chhatarpur (1,733), Datia (93). (2) Banaphari . 7,947 4,254 3,693 Panna (408), Chhatarpur (2,065), Rewah (5), Datia (1), Charkhari (6), Ajaigarh (5,462). (3) Saheri . 922 502 420 All in Gwalior. (4) Gahohi (Gahora) . 11,874 5,959 5,915 Rewah (158), Baghelkhand M. S. (11,716). 5. The following dialects have been included in Bhadaori :— Deshi . 1,508 808 700 All in Gwalior. (2) Tawarghari . 44,216 35,319 8,897 Rajgarh (34), Gwalior M. S. (1), Gwalior (44,181). (3) Madhopuri . 6 6 All in Nimach. 	(7) Rajwadi	. 417	193	224	Dhar (99), Bhopawar M. S. (20), Gwalior (86), Nimach (4), Dewas S. B. (5), Ratlam (3),
 Khatola . 8,690 4,337 4,353 Charkhari (6,864), Chhatarpur (1,733), Datia (93). Banaphari . 7,947 4,254 3,693 Panna (408), Chhatarpur (2,065), Rewah (5), Datia (1), Charkhari (6), Ajaigarh (5,462). Saheri . 922 502 420 All in Gwalior. Gahora) . 11,874 5,959 5,915 Rewah (158), Baghelkhand M. S. (11,716). The following dialects have been included in Bhadaori :— Deshi . 1,508 808 700 All in Gwalior. Tawarghari . 44,216 35,319 8,897 Rajgarh (34), Gwalior M. S. (1), Gwalior (44,181). Madhopuri . 6 6 All in Nimach. 	(8) Dhandheri	. 10,493	5,311	5,182	 Rajgarh (330), Narsinghgarh (3,178), Dhar (8), Gwalior (384), Gwalior M. S. (6,535), Khilchipur (1), Dewas J. B. (6), Ratlam (10), Sitamau (3), Sailana (1), Malwa M. S. (2), Barwani (5), Bhopawar M. S. (29),
 Khatola . 8,690 4,337 4,353 Charkhari (6,864), Chhatarpur (1,733), Datia (93). Banaphari . 7,947 4,254 3,693 Panna (408), Chhatarpur (2,065), Rewah (5), Datia (1), Charkhari (6), Ajaigarh (5,462). Saheri . 922 502 420 All in Gwalior. Gahora) . 11,874 5,959 5,915 Rewah (158), Baghelkhand M. S. (11,716). The following dialects have been included in Bhadaori :— Deshi . 1,508 808 700 All in Gwalior. Tawarghari . 44,216 35,319 8,897 Rajgarh (34), Gwalior M. S. (1), Gwalior (44,181). Madhopuri . 6 6 All in Nimach. 	4. The following	dialects h	ave been	included	in Bundelkhandi :—
 (2) Banaphari . 7,947 4,254 3,693 Panna (408), Chhatarpur (2,065), Rewah (5), Datia (1), Charkhari (6), Ajaigarh (5,462). (3) Saheri . 922 502 420 All in Gwalior. (4) Gahohi (Gahora) . 11,874 5,959 5,915 Rewah (158), Baghelkhand M. S. (11,716). 5. The following dialects have been included in Bhadaori :— Deshi . 1,508 808 700 All in Gwalior. (2) Tawarghari . 44,216 35,319 8,897 Rajgarh (34), Gwalior M. S. (1), Gwalior (44,181). (3) Madhopuri . 6 6 All in Nimach. 					Charkhari (6,864), Chhatarpur (1,733), Datia
 (3) Saheri . 922 502 420 All in Gwalior. (4) Gahohi (Gahora) . 11,874 5,959 5,915 Rewah (158), Baghelkhand M. S. (11,716). 5. The following dialects have been included in Bhadaori :— (1) Deshi . 1,508 808 700 All in Gwalior. (2) Tawarghari . 44,216 35,319 8,897 Rajgarh (34), Gwalior M. S. (1), Gwalior (44,181). (3) Madhopuri . 6 6 All in Nimach. 	(2) Banaphari .	7,947	4,254	3,693	Panna (408), Chhatarpur (2,065), Rewah (5),
 (Gahora). 11,874 5,959 5,915 Rewah (158), Baghelkhand M. S. (11,716). 5. The following dialects have been included in Bhadaori :— Deshi . 1,508 808 700 All in Gwalior. Tawarghari . 44,216 35,319 8,897 Rajgarh (34), Gwalior M. S. (1), Gwalior (44,181). Madhopuri . 6 6 All in Nimach. 		922	502	420	
 Deshi . 1,508 808 700 All in Gwalior. (2) Tawarghari . 44,216 35,319 8,897 Rajgarh (34), Gwalior M. S. (1), Gwalior (44,181). (3) Madhopuri . 6 6 All in Nimach. 	(Gahora)	. 11,874	5,959	5,915	Rewah (158), Baghelkhand M. S. (11,716).
 (2) Tawarghari . 44,216 35,319 8,897 Rajgarh (34), Gwalior M. S. (1), Gwalior (44,181). (3) Madhopuri . 6 6 All in Nimach. 	5. The following	dialects h	ave been	included	in Bhadaori :—
(3) Madhopuri . 6 6 All in Nimach.					Rajgarh (34), Gwalior M. S. (1), Gwalior
	2.15	7.00	•••		
6. The following dialect has been included in Hindostani:-	6. The following	; dialect ha	ls been in	icluded in	n Hindostani : -
(1) Khadi 9,873 4,881 4,992 Bhopawar M.S. (44), Jobat (489), Ali Rajpur (2,252), Dhar (1,491), Jhabua (1,405), Bar- wani (4,192).	(1) Khadi .	. 9,873	4, 881	4,992	(2,252), Dhar (1,491), Jhabua (1,405), Bar-

.

7. The following dialects have been included in Hindi :--Persons. Males. Fomales. 3 All in Nagod. 401 All in Gwalior. 6 3 (1) Deonagri 939538 (2) Wirwi-Hindi 8. The following dialect has been included in Urdu :---16 Dhar (115), Malwa M. S. (2). . 117 101 (1) Musalmani 9. The following dialects have been included in Gondi :-(1) Gondi Baghelkhandi 174,305 62,532 111,773 All in Rewah. (2) Gondi Bundelkhandi 2,060 2,060 ... All in Rewah. 10. The following dialects have been included in Banjari :--967 Ratlam (26), Sailana (70), Mhow (36), Jhabua (1,708), Ali Rajpur (34). . . 1,874 907 (1) Labhani 7261 All in Sitamau. . . 133 (2) Baldi . 11. The following dialects have been included in Purbi :---6 -3 3 Nagod (3), Rewah (3). (1) Benarsi 13 13... Rewah (11), Panna (2). (2) Gorakhpuri . . 33 12 All in Rewah. 45 (3) Bhojapuri . (4) Uttarkhandi(5) Unnasi All in Ratlam. -5-5 . 20 . 11 9 Rewab (17), Dhar (3). (6) Deshawari . 278 88 All in Gwalior. 36612. The following dialects have been included in Mirzapuri :--273 Rajgarh (1), Nagod (6), Rewah (220), Baghelkhand M. S. (84), Ajaigarh (21), Nowgong (20), Maihar (52), Panna (4). . 408 135(1) Gangapari ... All in Maihar. l 1 (2) Ayodhyapari 2 Baghelkhand M. S. (1), Rewah (2). 3 1 (3) Sarjupari (4) Pardeshi \mathfrak{Q} ... All in Dhar. 2 . . 1 2 All in Bundelkhand M. S. 3 (5) Baiswari 13. The following dialect has been included in Punjabi :--(1) Rohtanki . . 2 2 All in Khilchipur. ... 14. The following dialects have been included in Marathi :-(1) Deccani . . 3,903 2,151 1,752 Bhopal M. S. (204), Bhopawar M. S. (238), Hirapur (6), Gwalior (3,343), Malwa M. S. (4), Ratlam (11), Orchha (14), Baghelkhand M. S. (10), Datia (45), Jhabua (27), Maihar (1). ... All in Rewah. . . 25 25 (2) Bijapuri 15. The following dialects have been included in Jaipuri :--16 Bhopawar M. S. (35), Gwalior (2). 21 37 (1) Dhundadi . 4 ... All in Rewah. - 4 (2) Fatebpuri . . 16. The following dialects have been included in Marwadi :--(1) Jaisalmeri . 3 All in Rajgarh. . - - 3 20 23 Gwalior M. S. (32), Nagod (6), Dhar (5). 13 (2) Rewadi 17. The following dialect has been included in Mewati :--. . 2 ... 2 All in Jhabua. (1) Alwari 18. The following dialects have been included in Brijbhasha :-- 846 Rajgarh (321), Nimach (1), Dewas S. B. (95), Jaora (464), Dewas J. B. (209), Ratlam (24), Sailana (4), Malwa M. S. (2). (1) Bharatpuri . 1,120 774 (2) Jadhemati . . 4,276 2,033 2,243 Rajgarh (340), Gwalior M. S. (3,936).

(3) Sikarwari	Persons. . 6,071	Males. 2,659		Bhopal (14), Gwalior (3,318), Rajgarh (1,202), Agar (1), Narsinghgarh (835), Gwalior M.
(±) Dholpuri	. 2,531	1,248	1,286	S. (230), Guna (471). Rajgarh (2,061), Gwalior M. S. (74), Nimrol (399).
19. The following	dialect has	been inc	luded in	Hariani :—
(1) Deswali	. 1,178	619	559	Rajgarh (119), Gwalior M. S. (14), Dewas S. B. (4), Malwa (37), Indore (1,001) Dhar (3).
20. The following	dialects ha	ve been	included	in Canarese :
(1) Karnatik (2) Kanadi .	. 44	$\frac{23}{31}$	$\frac{21}{34}$	Dhar (43), Dewas S. B. (1). Gwalior (49), Mhow (14), Nowgong (2).
21. The following	dialects ha	ve been	included	in Tamil :—
(1) Madrasi	. 657	371	286	 Bhopal (S), Narsinghgarh (1), Dhar (8), Manpur (4), Gwalior (26), Nimach (43), Indore (135), Mhow (345), Indore Camp (1), Ratlam (35), Sailana (5), Nowgong (10), Panna (1), Rewah (8), Bhopal (11), Barwani (15), Sirdarpur (1).
(2) Nilgiri .	. 2	2	5 * *	All in Panna.
22. The following	dialect has	been in	eluded in	n Korku :
0				All in Bhopal M. S.
23. The following	dialects hav	ve heen i	included	in Pashto:
(1) Kabuli .		1		All in Bundelkhand M. S.
(2) Vilayati	. 10	10 - 10		All in Gwalior. Gwalior (16), Dhar (2). All in Jhabua.
(3) Pathani	. 18	$\frac{9}{1}$	9	G walior (16) , Dhar (2) .
(4) Afgani .	. 1	1		All in Jhabua.
24. The following				
(1) Irani .	. 5	5		All in Nowgong.
25. The following	dialect has	been in	cluded in	1 Gujarati :—
(l) Nagari .	. 724	595	129	Gwalior (723), Nowgong (1).

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TABLE XI.

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BIRTHPLACE.

This table is divided in two Parts. Part A contains the statistics of birthplace for the Agency as a whole and Part B gives similar information for the principal States in the Agency.

Special Return showing the number of European British subjects born in England and Wales, Scotland and Ireland.

			Tomu	L POPULA	TON			ce	DUNTRY	WHERE	BORN.			
Ag annual	e by I perio	d.	10131	L FOFULS		ENGLA	ND AND	WALES.		SCOTLAN	D,		IRELAND).
			Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons,	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
	1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
INFANT 1. 2. 3. 4.	• • •	•	11 8 9 15 18	3 4 3 7 7	8 4 6 8 11	11 7 8 12 17	3 3 5 7	8 4 5 7 10	•••	· · ·		 1 3 1	1 2	 1 1 1
$ \begin{array}{c} 5 \\ 6 \\ 7 \\ 8 \\ 9 \\ . $	• • • •	• • •	13 15 14 8 7	6 9 5 3 1	7 6 9 5 6	$\begin{array}{c} \cdot & 11 \\ & 11 \\ & 13 \\ & 7 \\ & 4 \end{array}$	5 6 5 2	6 5 8 5 4	··· ··· ··· 1	•••	··· ··· ··· 1	2 4 1 1 2	1 3 1 1	1 1 1
$10 \\ 11 \\ 12 \\ 13 \\ 14 $	• • •		4 5 6 21 5	·· 4 2 ·· 2	4 1 4 2 3	4 2 5 1 5	$\begin{array}{c} & 1\\ & 2\\ & & 2\\ & & 2\end{array}$	4 1 3 1 3	··· ··· ··· ···	•••	··· ··· ·· 1	 3 1 	·· 3 ··	··· 1 ··· 1
$ \begin{array}{c} 15 \\ 16 \\ 17 \\ 18 \\ 19 \\ . \end{array} $	•		3 8 18 15 23	3 7 15 15 19	1 3. 4	$1\\ 8\\ 18\\ 15\\ 20$	1 7 15 15 16	 3 4	1 	1 	•••	1 3	1	· · · · ·
$ \begin{array}{c} 20 \\ 21 \\ 22 \\ 23 \\ 24 \\ \end{array} $	• • • •		$135 \\ 309 \\ 423 \\ 393 \\ 385$	$ \begin{array}{r} 131 \\ 303 \\ 417 \\ 388 \\ 372 \\ 372 \end{array} $	4 6 5 13	$\begin{array}{r} 126 \\ 265 \\ 350 \\ 322 \\ 351 \end{array}$	$122 \\ 261 \\ 345 \\ 317 \\ 340$		4 3 2 31 1	$\begin{array}{c} 4\\3\\1\\31\\1\end{array}$	··· 1	$5 \\ 41 \\ 71 \\ 40 \\ 33$	5 39 71 40 31	··· 2 ··· 2
$ \begin{array}{c} 25 \\ 26 \\ 27 \\ 28 \\ 29 \\ \end{array} $			$213 \\ 183 \\ 139 \\ 107 \\ 82$	$194 \\ 162 \\ 125 \\ 89 \\ 64$	19 21 14 18 18 1	$173 \\ 162 \\ 115 \\ 90 \\ 69$	$157 \\ 146 \\ 108 \\ 75 \\ 56$	18 16 7 15 13	4 5 8 3 6	4 3 5 3 4	··· 2 3 ··· 2	$ \begin{array}{r} 34 \\ 16 \\ 16 \\ 14 \\ 7 \end{array} $	$33 \\ 13 \\ 12 \\ 11 \\ 4$	1 3 4 3 3
$\begin{array}{cccc} 30 & . \\ 31 & . \\ 32 & . \\ 33 & . \\ 34 & . \end{array}$	• • •		91 59 74 37 43	68 47 57 31 35	$ \begin{array}{c} 23 \\ 12 \\ 17 \\ 6 \\ 8 \end{array} $	78 51 65 33 37	59 40 52 27 30	19 11 13 6 7	3 3 1 	2 2 ··· 2		10 5 8 4 4	7 5 5 4 3	3 3 1
$ \begin{array}{r} 35 \\ 36 \\ 37 \\ 38 \\ 39 \\ 39 \\ \end{array} $	• • •		41 30 27 37 24	32 26 26 26 19	9 4 1 11 5	29 27 22 33 22	23 23 21 24 17	6 4 1 9 5	3 2 1 1	$\begin{array}{c}2\\2\\1\\\cdots\\1\end{array}$	1	9 1 4 4 1	7 1 4 2 1	2
$\begin{array}{ccc} 40 & . \\ 41 & . \\ 42 & . \\ 43 & . \\ 44 & . \end{array}$	• • •	•	$ \begin{array}{r} 28 \\ 14 \\ 16 \\ 9 \\ 6 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} 16 \\ 12 \\ 12 \\ 7 \\ 4 \end{array} $	12 21 4 22 21	$23 \\ 14 \\ 14 \\ 6 \\ 5 \\ 5$	$ \begin{array}{r} 13 \\ 12 \\ 11 \\ 5 \\ 3 \end{array} $	10 2 3 1 2	$\begin{array}{c} 1\\ \cdots\\ 1\\ 1\end{array}$		1 	4 2 	3 1 1	
$45 \\ 46 \\ 47 \\ 48 \\ 49 $	• • •		7 5 17 6	7 7 12 5	$\begin{array}{c} \ddots \\ 3 \\ 5 \\ 1 \end{array}$	7 6 5 13 6	7 6 2 10 5	$\begin{array}{c} \ddots \\ & 3 \\ & 3 \\ & 1 \end{array}$	<u>†</u> 	·· 1 ·· 2 ··	•••	··· ·· 2	• • • • • •	
$50 \cdot 52 \cdot 53 \cdot 53 \cdot 54 \cdot 55 \cdot 55 \cdot 55 \cdot 55 \cdot 55$	• • •	•	13 2 2 3 4	10 22 3 3	3 1	11 	10 2 3	1 1	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	2	2	 	an	••• •• ••
56.60.61.64.65.65.	• • •	•	2 4 1 2 1	$\frac{2}{4}$ $\frac{1}{1}$ $\frac{1}{1}$	··· ··· ··· ···	2 4 1	2 4 1 	•••	 1	 1	 2	••• •• ••	 	••• •• ••
66 . 70 . 71 . 78 .	•		1 1 1	··· ·· 1	$ \begin{array}{c} 1\\ 1\\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ $	1 1 1 1	 1	1 1 	••	••• •• ••	••	••	 	
т	otal		3,192	2,841	351	2,731	2,441	290	99	80	19	362	320	42

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TABLE XI.—BIRTHPLACE.

Number Number Franzis Paramite			POPULATION.			F	OPULATION.	
Central India 9,555,56 4801,45 555,52 Intrin Durphic personal 1 0	Birtbplace.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Birthplace	Persons.	Males.	Females.
Journey La Production H-957 (17) L-757 (12) L-757 (12) <thl-757 (12)<="" th=""> L-757 (12) <</thl-757>	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
Image: Constant India 6,882.3.20 6,867.4.20 4,864.25 4,854.3.2 <td>Central India</td> <td>9,356,980</td> <td>4,801,459</td> <td>4,555,521</td> <td>BRITISH DISTRICTS-contd.</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td>	Central India	9,356,980	4,801,459	4,555,521	BRITISH DISTRICTS-contd.			
L Wolfson Central Lenix R. 89.04,200 Automation Barray and					Cawnpore	1,485 8,834	5,263	578 3,571
Allers Barlage Barlage <th< td=""><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>Etawah</td><td>5,044</td><td>2,013</td><td>3,031 527</td></th<>					Etawah	5,044	2,013	3,031 527
Attaligner Disse Disse <thdisse< th=""> Disse Disse</thdisse<>	Ajaigarb	80,241	40,968	39,273	Fyzabad	730	514	585 216
Biogla	Ali-Rajpur	79,229 13,398	40,922, 7,919	38,307 5,479	Jalaun .	10,824	2,975	20,544 7,849 26,662
Alternative 222,509 224,509 </td <td></td> <td>88,925 727,900</td> <td>$\frac{44,009}{368,808}$</td> <td>$44,916 \\ 359,092$</td> <td>Lueknow</td> <td>2,519</td> <td>1,634</td> <td>885 409</td>		88,925 727,900	$\frac{44,009}{368,808}$	$44,916 \\ 359,092$	Lueknow	2,519	1,634	885 4 0 9
Bayes, unspected 11,723 64,83 64,84 Pierrar, unspected 2,858 62,858 0,848	Nizmat-i-Janub Nizmat-i-Maghrib	186,514	93,719	125,989 92,795 76 828	Mirzapur Moradabad	$\substack{6,302\\1,172}$	$2,224 \\ 610$	4,078 562
Bardeling Bardeling <t< td=""><td>Bhopal, unspecified</td><td>111,755</td><td>48,275</td><td>63,480</td><td>Portabgarh</td><td>1,200</td><td>854</td><td>506 346</td></t<>	Bhopal, unspecified	111,755	48,275	63,480	Portabgarh	1,200	854	506 346
Christian Christian <thchristian< th=""> <thchristian< th=""> <thc< td=""><td>Bijawar Bundelkhand unspecified</td><td>123,348</td><td></td><td>3,633</td><td>Rae Bareli</td><td></td><td>399</td><td>990 185 284</td></thc<></thchristian<></thchristian<>	Bijawar Bundelkhand unspecified	123,348		3,633	Rae Bareli		399	990 185 284
Dots Construction Construction Construction State Construction State Construction State Construction State Construction State Construction State Construction Con	Charkhari	109,408	60,137 87,005	49,271 81.009	Other districts	3,500	2,156	1,344 3,552
Bits Bits <th< td=""><td>Dewas, S. B. & J. B</td><td>115,482 148,560</td><td></td><td>74,462</td><td>STATES (RAMPUR)</td><td>395</td><td>192</td><td>203</td></th<>	Dewas, S. B. & J. B	115,482 148,560		74,462	STATES (RAMPUR)	395	192	203
n. Adminstrum 137,253 137,253 137,253 137,253 147,253	Gwalior	1		51.571				48,813
n. Adminstrum 137,253 137,253 137,253 137,253 147,253	,, Bhilsa	374,052	74,198 209,822 237,015	73,222 164,230 223,088				48,813 334
	, Isagarh	276,209 172,572	91,101	128,323 75,171	Bilaspur	793 2,335 5,716	1,268 1,665	1,067 4,051
- Trainagent - 25/15 26/05 Manha - 2.75 0.046 7 Gravitation competition 100/2519 26/050	" Shajapur	286,496 122,891	147,910 68,517	138,586		18,567		11,806 10,118
Jacks 002,849 406,455 405,07 Namer (iffitis) i	Tonwargarh	361,130 298,227	201,114 154.020	160,016 144,207	Nagpur	2,795 2,233	1,106	753 1,127
Index Jonges					Nimar (British)	4,837	1,387	1,390 3,450 395
2.kit Inder 2.95,799 4J, 453 2.45,43 Central Trovinces, nanpecidael 7,577 3,198 4.4 * Niemer 2.7,597 4.0,43 3.7,697 3.7,697 3.198 4.4 * Niemer 2.7,697 4.0,437 5.6,497 <td>Pargana Alampur</td> <td>10,196</td> <td>6,713</td> <td>3,483</td> <td></td> <td>15,633</td> <td></td> <td>9,360 281</td>	Pargana Alampur	10,196	6,713	3,483		15,633		9,360 281
	Zila Indore	83.405	52,368	31,037			3,196	4,681
Jack S5.56 45.241 43.315 Jack 7.165 9.9.56 9.9.20 Johns 110.821 53.369 53.472 30.441 5.421 7.244	, Nimar , Rampura-Bhanpura.	271,207 112,898	140,451 61,679	$130,756 \\ 51,219$				
Jacks 195,303 425,435 72,436 72,446 11,444 94,55 911 134,444 Miller 38,454 21,244 17,430 72,447 154,544 17,434 154,544 17,436 11,444 94,55 92,255 11,444 14,444	Indore. unspecified				DEL 1017 Thomas and			23,527 20,225
Malhar 44,24 243,393 233,393 233,493 2	Jhabua	110,831	55,359	43,315 55,472 7,240	Ahmedahad	948	610	338 870
Gweilor Residency 61,959 34,405 26,999 74,405 26,299 Hors 1,354 27,77 29,574 26,574 26,299 74,405 26,574 26,299 74,405 26,574 26,299 74,405 25,275 1,564 1,566 27,275 1,564 1,566 27,275 1,564 1,566 27,275 1,564 1,566 27,275 1,564 1,566 27,275 1,567 57,475 20,099 2,574 57,475 20,099 2,574 57,475 20,099 2,574 57,475 20,099 2,574 57	Khilchipur	$38,454 \\ 64,784$	21,024 32,935	31,849	Bijapur Gujarat, unspecified	$911 \\ 3,228$	$104 \\ 1,893$	807 1,335
Blagsteinen agency 1 237,63 17,24 17,29 Nona 22,236 1,081 1,1 Blagsteinen agency 14,401 25,335 17,645 Nataration 13,313 915 25 Mattagen 1 24,401 25,335 16,066 Soldapor 33,645 Soldapor 36,875 36,865 106,920 36,875 36,865 Soldapor 36,865 106,920 36,875 36,865 106,920 36,875 36,865 106,920 36,875 36,875 36,865 106,920 106	Gwalior Residency	61,086	34,496	26,590	Nasik		548	10,020 253 2,072
Hundeltkhand 1 24,407 25,333 19,046 3,546 3,546 Malkan 19,416 25,333 19,046 3,546 3,546 3,545 Nargingharh 95,577 49,221 15,546 16,046 42,225 2,2381 1,6 Panna 222,705 16,048 175,046 175,047 16,048 3,3 Raigarh 113,529 59,333 175,047 175,047 175,047 175,047 Raisan 113,529 59,343 175,047 175,047 175,048 3,040 Takili Brids 114,453,050 733,034 750,016 Choba Udeput 4,557 2,039 2, "mattingharh 122,657 122,657 105,704 175,743 Other States 912 549 2 "mattingharh 122,657 122,657 105,704 170,63 13,424 14,627 14,627 14,627 14,637 14,645 14,645 14,645 14,645 14,645 14,645 14,645 14,645 14,645 14,645 14,645 14,645 14,645 14,6	Bhopal	55,717 24,933	29,477 13,584	26.240	Panch Mahai	2,256	1,081	2,072 1,175 289
Nardi 72,020 30,375 32,645 110,698 32,845 110,698 32,845 110,698 110,698 110,698 110,698 107,017 110,698 107,017 110,698 107,017 110,698 107,017 110,698 107,017 110,698 107,017 110,698 107,017 110,698 107,017 108,655 107,016 STATE 6,946 3,644 3,3 Railam 77,357 63,428 41,929 Tahsil Paril. 226,437 112,637 63,647 39,721 113,745 Other Udepur 4,557 2,039 2,5 Tahsil Paril. 226,437 112,647 63,614 39,721 39,721 39,721 113,745 Other States 912 540 52 " Huber, State 112,647 65,321 62,323 17,643 105,701 39,723 39,721 3	Bhopawar ,, Bundelkhand ,,	44,401	25,385	17,720 19,016 3,450	Satara	1,313	915	398 295
Narkinghganh 05.077 40.221 45.450 Jonday, unspecified 3.233 2.241 1.43 Orchha 3.255 31.642 15.694 107.007 3.643 3.644 3.33 Raigarh 13.342 50.458 3.604 107.007 8.453 41.959 Chota Ucepur 4.557 2.030 2.5 Raiking 22.437 36.438 41.959 Chota Ucepur 4.557 2.030 2.5 Bankhogarh 122.647 57.76 64.175 Othora Ucepur 4.557 2.030 2.5 Bankhogarh 127.643 57.924 30.721 30.475 Othora Ucepur 4.454 66.946 3.644 3.3 "Bankagarh 136.451 67.76 41.75 Othora Ucepur 4.444 66.978 77.4 "Bankagarh 136.461 41.75 Gangarh 5.226 3.585 1.6 "Bankagarh 136.461 41.75 Gangarh 4.4430 2.4414 1.544 1.544 1.544 1.544 1.544 1.544 1.544 1.544 1.544 1.544 </td <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>Surat Other districts</td> <td>730 779</td> <td>$498 \\ 582$</td> <td>232 197</td>					Surat Other districts	730 779	$498 \\ 582$	232 197
Rajgarh 113,362 59,458 33,034 750,616	Narsinghgarb	95.677	49,221 167,421	$46,456 \\ 158,210$	Bombay, unspecified	4,225	2,281	1,944
Rewah	Rajgarh	113,362 78,357	59,858 36,428	53,504 41,929				3,302 2.518
Redult, inspective 1.0,00 12,00 00,00 10,00 10,00 1,046 1,3 Sallana 1.1,046 1,406 1,405 1,414 1,415 1,405 1,405<	Rewah	1,483,650	733,034	750,616	Kathiawar	871 606	554 502	2,518 317 104 363
Intervent, integret/del	Nandhoaarh	129,547 177,645	65,372 87,924	64,175 89,721				
Intervent, integret/del	Radina i a magar	105,331 144,657	52,319	53,012 71,068				1,641 77,423
Sailana	,, Suland	200,610 63,820	97,409 25,780	103,201	Alwar	2,245	1,252	993 1,368
Samthar 26,323 15,024 11,299 Bundi 616 382 Sitamal 23,389 12,885 10,504 Bundi 616 382 Solawal 23,389 21,676 17,141 Dholpur 4,443 2,466 1,0 Manpur 4,765 2,232 2,533 Karauli 1,799 675 1,1 Manpur 4,765 2,232 2,533 Karauli 1,070 493 56 Manpur 4,765 2,232 2,533 Karauli 1,070 493 56 Mapur 4,765 2,232 2,533 Karauli 1,070 493 56 56 6,762 9,4 Kushalgarh 1,059 586 3,006 2,090 7,828 12,5		25,039	13,408	11,631	Bharatpur	2,897	1,405	1,492
Image: Solution of the second state sec	Samthar	26,323 23,389	15,024 12,885	$11,299 \\ 10,504$	Bundi		$382 \\ 2,466$	234 1,977
Manpur 4,765 2,232 2,533 Kataun 1,070 493 1,070 1,085 </td <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>Jaipur</td> <td>8,869</td> <td>3,688</td> <td>12,562 5,181</td>					Jaipur	8,869	3,688	12,562 5,181
II.—Provinces and States in India 470,391 211,687 258,704 Kushalgarh 10,609 586 44 beyond Central India. 470,391 211,687 258,704 Marwar 21,239 11,334 9,5 (a) Provinces AND STATES ADJACENT TO CENTRAL INDIA. 452,929 200,716 252,213 Mewar 20,230 7,828 12,4 (a) Provinces AND STATES ADJACENT TO CENTRAL INDIA. 452,929 200,716 252,213 Partabgarh 5,092 7,301 8,5 UNITED PROVINCES OF AORA AND OUDH 169,130 68,321 100,809 Rajputana, unspecified 12,604 5,441 7,1 British Districts .					Kishangarh	1,070	493	1,124 577 9,443
(a) PROVINCES AND STATES ADJACENT TO CENTRAL INDIA. 452,929 200,716 252,213 Partabgarh Tonk 5,002 1,850 3,2 UNITED PROVINCES OF AORA AND OUDH 169,130 68,321 100,809 Rajputana, unspecified 12,604 5,441 7,1 British Districts . . 168,735 68,129 100,606 (b) BORN IN OTHER PROVINCES AND STATES 17,462 10,971 6,4 Agra .			l I	258,704	Kushalgarh .	1,059	586	473 9,905
(a) A ENTRAL INDIA. 100,020 100,020 100,020 100,020 Tonk 100,020 7,301 8,5 CENTRAL INDIA. CUNITED PROVINCES OF AORA AND OUDH 169,130 68,321 100,809 Rajputana, unspecified 12,604 5,441 7,1 British Districts . . 168,735 68,129 100,606 (b) BORN IN OTHER PROVINCES AND STATES 17,462 10,971 6,4 Agra 661 417 244 101A. 10,930 14,266 1,426 1,0 Allgahad 2,482 1,426 1,0					Partabgarh	5,092	1,850	12,402 3,242 8,568
British Districts 168,735 68,129 100,606 100,805	CENTRAL INDIA.				Tonk	618	299	8,588 319 7,163
Agra . . 9,836 3,906 5,930 IN INDIA. Allgarh . <td< td=""><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>6,491</td></td<>								6,491
		661	417	244	IN INDIA.			1,056
Bara-Banki	Banda	21,375	7,557	19,418	•	8,282	5,418	2,864

TABLE XI.-BIRTHPLACE—concluded.

	OPULATION.		TP: (A) from	1	POPULATION.	
Persons.	Males.	Females.	Birthplace.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
2	3	4	1	2	3	4
7,859	5,118	2,741	C.—Born in Europe	3,283	2,916	367
733	639	94	United Kingdom	2 102	9 8 4 1	351
2,037	309	396				290
1,478	941	537	Scotland	99 362	80 320	19 42
			Germany	24 16	20 13	4 3
			Italy	2	1	1
			Russia	1	1	**
27	20	7	D.—Born in Africa	129	101	28
8	6	2	Egypt	127	99	28
			Airica, unspecified	2	2	••
			E.—Born in America	89	33	57
	649		Canada	74 1	25	49 1 7
602	393	209	America, unspecified	14	7	7
141 261	93 163	48 98	F.—Born in Australia Australia, unspecified	8 8	8 8	••
1,035	635	400				
1,033	635	398	A DETDACT	1		
$\begin{array}{c} 789 \\ 244 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 504 \\ 131 \end{array}$	285 113	Central India Agency	9,356,980	4,801,459	4,555,521
2	• •	2	A.—BORN IN INDIA	9.353.116	4.798.154	4,554,962
491	233	258	IWITHIN CENTRAL INDIA	1		4,296,258
2,177	1,437	740	(i) States	8,877,960	4,584,235	4,293,725
738 1,439	580 857	$158 \\ 582$	(<i>ii</i>) British District	4,765	2,232	2,533
30	25	5	II.—PROVINCES AND STATES IN INDIA REVOND CENTRAL INDIA.	470,391	211,687	258,704
20	18	2	(a) Provinces and States adjacent to	452,929	200,716	252,213
10	1	3	(b) Other Provinces and States in	17,462	10,971	6,491
13 15	7 12	6 3	BBORN IN OTHER ASIATIC COUN-	355	248	107
177	121	56		3,283	2.916	367
			United Kingdom	3,192	2,841	351
			Other countries in Europe	91	75	16
53 3	23	3 0 3	D.—BORN IN AFRICA	129	101	28
4 88	24 58	$\frac{2}{30}$	EBORN IN AMERICA	89	32	57
11 18	5 16	$ \begin{array}{c} 6\\ 2 \end{array} $	F.—BORN IN AUSTRALIA	8	8	• •
	2 7,859 733 2,857 705 2,086 1,478 423 70 563 536 27 8 1,115 1,047 68 1,033 789 244 2 1,033 789 244 2,177 738 1,439 30 20 10 13 15 177 8 3,439 30 8 10 10 13 15 177 738 1,439 30 20 10	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $	2 3 4 1 7,859 5,118 2,741 C —Horn in Europe . 7,859 5,118 2,741 C —Horn in Europe . 7,959 5,118 2,741 C —Horn in Europe . 2,955 1,475 941 557 England and Wales . 2,056 1,475 941 557 England and Wales . . 423 300 123 France France . . . 70 65 5 Ialy 536 419 144 France . <td>2 3 4 1 2 7,859 5,118 2,741 CBorn in Europe 3,983 7,859 5,118 2,741 CBorn in Europe 3,983 7,859 5,118 2,741 CBorn in Europe 3,983 2,083 1,664 1,993 South of Wales 2,721 2,083 1,047 300 123 France 2,721 70 65 5 1 16 193 70 65 5 1 16 193 70 65 5 1 16 193 70 65 5 1 16 17 8 6 2 Earyt 11 17 8 6 2 Earyt 12 14 68 15 537 Canda 71 1,004 649 355 Control Marchia 8 1,035 635 400 America unspecified 31 13 9 504 233 253 158</td> <td>2 3 4 1 2 3 7,859 5,118 2,741 C—Barn in Europe 3,9253 2,916 2,857 1,664 1,103 United Kingdom 3,102 2,841 2,056 1,655 521 England and Wales 2,751 2,441 2,066 1,655 521 England and Wales 2,751 2,441 423 300 123 France 364 200 70 65 5 70 65 7 70 9 401 536 399 131 70 65 7 70 9 9 101 536 399 131 70 6 7 70 9 9 101 536 399 131 77 9 9 101 74 25 1,047 503 541 8 8 9 32 74 25 1,047 503 541 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 <</td>	2 3 4 1 2 7,859 5,118 2,741 CBorn in Europe 3,983 7,859 5,118 2,741 CBorn in Europe 3,983 7,859 5,118 2,741 CBorn in Europe 3,983 2,083 1,664 1,993 South of Wales 2,721 2,083 1,047 300 123 France 2,721 70 65 5 1 16 193 70 65 5 1 16 193 70 65 5 1 16 193 70 65 5 1 16 17 8 6 2 Earyt 11 17 8 6 2 Earyt 12 14 68 15 537 Canda 71 1,004 649 355 Control Marchia 8 1,035 635 400 America unspecified 31 13 9 504 233 253 158	2 3 4 1 2 3 7,859 5,118 2,741 C—Barn in Europe 3,9253 2,916 2,857 1,664 1,103 United Kingdom 3,102 2,841 2,056 1,655 521 England and Wales 2,751 2,441 2,066 1,655 521 England and Wales 2,751 2,441 423 300 123 France 364 200 70 65 5 70 65 7 70 9 401 536 399 131 70 65 7 70 9 9 101 536 399 131 70 6 7 70 9 9 101 536 399 131 77 9 9 101 74 25 1,047 503 541 8 8 9 32 74 25 1,047 503 541 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 <

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APPENDIX TO TABLE

Showing the birthplaces of persons enumerated

PEBSONS

ber.										PEBSONS
Serial Number.	Birthplace.	Population.	Gwalior.	Indore.	Bhopal.	Rewah.	Orchha.	Datia.	Dhar.	Dewas, S. B. & J. B.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Central India	9,356,980	3,092,677	1,004,561	730,383	1,514,843	330,032	154,603	154,070	137,305
	A.—Born in India ,	9,353,116	3,092,533	1,004,501	730,268	1,514,811	330,029	154,603	154,063	137,272
1	L.—Within Central India .	8,882,725	2,979,982	928,717	700,798	1,480,052	320,805	147,939	145,036	130,524
	(i) States	8,877,960 80.241	2,979,982	928,717	706,798	1,479,984	320,805 28	147,939	145,884	130,454
	(2) Alipura (3) Ali-Rajpur	12,029	18 1,263	4,245		249 144		2 1 	17 ₈₀₄	••
	(4) Baoni . (5) Barwani .	13,398 88,925	1,230	10,440	••		••	••		
	(6) Bhopal (7) Bijawar (8) Bundelkhand (unspecified)	727,900 123,348 5,825	21.407	12,743	673,348 115	$\begin{array}{c} 370\\221\end{array}$	86 1,154 40	32 2	224 1 93	1,132 ••
	(9) Charkhari	109,408	246	187	 13 44	$45 \\ 480$	576 722	28 16	1	 2 31
	(11) Datia (12) Dewas, S. B. & J. B. (13) Dhar	150,568 115,482	8,458	$2.040 \\ 8.719$	625 290	054 2	1,419	131,227 1	26 377	31 89,608 719
	(13) Dhar (14) Gwalior (15) Indore.	148.560 3,086.740 902.849	13.660 2,845.348 38,333	8,157 76,085 788,982	$41 \\ 16,573 \\ 2,538$	·· 188 38	334 12	13,690 955	113.186 13,390 14,122	719 18,229 12,689
	(16) Jaora	88,556 110,831	7,675	4,126 1,625	64 2	36 4		**	$223 \\ 921$	3,355
	(18) Jobat	14,454 38,454	283 1,639	230	158	83			167	120
	(21) Minor States	$\begin{array}{c} 64,784 \\ 243,395 \\ 72,020 \end{array}$	1,710		1,167	2,141 966 3,392	 64 315	15	9 5	184
	(23) Narsinghgarh	95,677 825,631	3,41 8 405	1,094	3,473 614	175	315,530		** 238	2,102
	(25) Panna	222,705 113,362 78,257	256 2,434	745	166 1,333	6,105	134	304 3	8 7	1,048
	(28) Rewah (29) Sailana	$78,357 \\ 1,483,650 \\ 25,039$	$ \begin{array}{r} 10,836 \\ 288 \\ 954 \end{array} $	2,012 231 322	$17 \\ 193$	23 1,460,025	374	** 3	779 107 171	382 2 59
	(30) Samthar	$ \begin{array}{r} 26,323 \\ 23,389 \end{array} $	1,633 1,986	262 756	. 8	••	50	794	26	
	(32) Sohawai	\$8,817 4.785		••	••	4,643		••		••
	(1) Manpur	4,765 4,765	••		• •	68 68		••	52 52	70 70
2	II.—Provinces and States in India beyond Central India.	470,391	112,551	75,784	29,470	34,759	9,224	6,664	8,127	6,748
	(a) PROVINCES AND STATES ADJA- CENT TO CENTRAL INDIA.	452,929	109,261	72,233	28,432	33,723	072	6,621	7,861	6,464
1	UNITED PROVINCES OF AORA AND OUDH.	169,130	40, 354	6,641	5,648	18,239	8,641	6,366	2,024	933
	(1) British Dist riets (2) States (Rampur)	$\begin{array}{r} 168,733\\ 395\end{array}$	40,354	6,641	$5,488 \\ 160$	18,227 12	8,641 ••	6,366 ••	2,024	93 <u>2</u> 1
2	CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR . (1) British Districts	80,061	6,992	12,092	17,548	13,674	290	18	185	379
	(2) States (Changbhakar)	80,057 4	6,992	12,092	17,548	13,670 4	290	18	185	379
3	BOMBAY, INCLUDING ADEN	54,111	6,060	18,094	374	937	20	_ 19	1,477	706
4	(1) British Districts (2) States	$47.165 \\ 6,946$	$5,499 \\ 561$	$17,664 \\ 430$	$\begin{array}{c} 344\\ 30\end{array}$	905 32	8 12	17	1,423 54	652 54
5	AJMER-MERWARA	5.226 144,401	992 54,863	2,184 33,222	116 4,746	16 857	20 101	215 215	137 4.038	64 4,382
	(b) BORN IN OTHER PROVINCES AND STATES IN INDIA.	17,462	3,290	3,551	1,038	1,036	152	43	266	284
1	BARODA	2,482	315	1,339	4	15	27	1	69	91
0 I	РГЛЈАВ	8,282	2,075	1,307	606	168	21	33	126	109
3	(1) British Districts (2) States KASHMIR	7,859 423	1,936 139	1,307	569 37	113 55	21	32 1	96 30	105 4
4	NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE ASSAM	70 563	139	7	14 88	1	1	3		15
	BIHAR AND ORISSA	8 1,115	3 190			488	14	•••	2	3
	 British Districts States (Chota-Nagpur) 	1,047	190		47	420	14		2	2
	(2) Status (Chora-Nagpur) BENGAL BRITISH DISTRICTS	68 1,004	211	229		68 168	••	4	14	7
8	MADRAS	1,035	105	390	23	41		1	2	9
9	(1) British Districts (2) States (Travancorc) Mysore States	1,033	103 2	390	23	41		1	2	9
10	HYDERABAD STATES	491 2,177	14 219	258	185 185	7 130	89	1	53	42
11	BALCCHISTAN. (1) British Districts (Quetta Pishin) (2) States (Makran)	30 20	10 10	0 0 4 a	22					4
12 13	(2) States (Makran) BURMA FRENCH SETTLEMENT (CHANDER-	10 13	2		2	•• 3	••		•••	
14	NAGORE) PORTUGUESE SETTLEMENT (GOA)	15 177				15	••	••		2
	BBorn in other Asiatic coun- tries CBarn in Europe	355	70	37	68					31
	D.—Born in Africa E.—Born in America	3,2 <i>83</i> 129 89	74		14		••		3	2
	FBorn in Australia	8	• •							

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XI.-BIRTHPLACE.

in the main States of Central India Agency.

	ENUMERA	TED IN														
ĺ	Jaora.	Ratlam.	Panna.	Charkhari.	Ajaigarh.	Bijawar.	Chhatar- pur,	Rajgarh.	Narsingh- garh.	Nagod.	Maihar.) Jhabua.	Barwani.	Ali-Raj- pur.	Other states, canton- ments, and stations, etc.	l Number.
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	Serial
	75,951 75,918 72,189	75,291 7 <i>5,259</i> 68,504	228,880 ?? <i>\$,\$46</i> 217,226	132,530 132,530 112,200	87,093 87,075 83,297	125,202 125,200 122,424 122,424	166,985 166,985 160,234 160,234	127,293 197,987 121,051 121,051	109,854 109,852 104,500	74,592 74,591 72,401	73,155 73,153 68,813 68,813	111,292 111,264 107.222 107,222	108,583 108,577 90,048 90,026	69,341	669,351 666,0.52 578,522 573,971	4 1 (i)
	72,189	68,504 1	217,226 5,744	112,200 2,067	83,297 66,966	353	975	••	104,500	72,401 1,353	319				2,167 11,627	(1) (2) (3)
		5	31	81		38 	215	••	**		•••	820	3,985	65,991 383	$1,957 \\ 13,397$	(3) (4)
	52	5 82	13 5,432	 2,077	1 879	$\frac{5}{107,970}$	$\frac{2}{4,987}$	$\begin{array}{c} 11\\ 3,364\\ 6\end{array}$	4,372	 59	24	23 • •	75,658	383	$ \begin{array}{r} 194 \\ 10,632 \\ 419 \\ 0.02 \end{array} $	(4) (5) (6) (7) (5) (9)
	1 31	22	1,270 3,731	98,333 5,012	1,923 2,239	1,553 4,568	2,881 147,367	··· 10	··· ·· 2	25 39	17 34	•••	32		209 2,550 3,470	(10)
	1,230 133	$2 \\ 131 \\ 1,286$	33	52	18	21	19 6	91 928 6	154 1,689 9	4		$14 \\ 509$	$\begin{vmatrix} 1 \\ 29 \\ 2,187 \end{vmatrix}$	 1 376	1,713 3,999 8,281	(11) (12) (13)
	5,221 2,751 60,684	$6,673 \\ 1,903 \\ 2,919$	103 4 4	47 5	88 3	33 1	186 20	9,014 1,036 5	* 8,749 1,929 6	2	11 1 	1,431 1,844 128	1,956 5,716 16	$475 \\ 612 \\ 4$		(14) (15) (16)
-	17	645				• •	••	2,313	1,754	••		100,525 886	154 92	553 620	9,311 2,297 12,176 32,353	(17) (18) (19)
11 44	47		$\begin{array}{r} 471 \\ 1,240 \\ 1,243 \end{array}$	1,313 20	366 1,117 1,169	$ \begin{array}{c} 11 \\ 117 \\ 12 \end{array} $	8 380 11	103	166	2,255 1,017 59,783	59,209 95 2,397	•••	92	273	$309 \\ 233,141 \\ 3,442$	(20)
	30	9 2 4	1,743 192,036	1,211 1,828	28 7,819	2,724 4,995	599 2,463	9,464 5	74,702 9 1	5	3	1	22	••	1,374 1.463 3.918	(22) (22) (22) (24) (25)
1	 1,003	16 51,187		4		1	2,403 106	94,669 21	10,932 12	1,876	792	 669 10	54	41	$2,163 \\ 11.321$	(26) (27) (28) (29) (30)
	387 	10 3,273	2,665. 80	134 6	560 3	1	••	5	8	4,532	5,739 1	339	14 6 	. 2		(29) (30)
	591 ••	164	1,374	•••	·i15	••	••		2	1,448	169	19 		3	19,103 31,068	(31) (32)
		• •		••		••	••		••	•••			22	2	4,551 4,551	(ii) (1)
	3,729	6,755	11,620	20,330	3,778	2,776	6,751	6,236 UI	5,352	2,190	4,340	4,042	18,529	3,106	87,530	2
	3,347	6,4 62	11,539	20,308	3,742	2,766	6,682	6,064	5,274	2,135	4,312	3,989	18,132	3,003	81,507	(a)
	605	768	2,824	20,198	2,815	1,353	6,029	603	511	639	537	241	643	112	42,406	1
	447 158	$758\\10$	2,824	20,198	2,815	$\substack{1,352\\1}$	6,029 	595 8	511	636 3	533 4	$\frac{241}{\cdot\cdot}$	643	112 	42,368 35	(1) (2)
	31 31	131 131	8,342 8,342	99 99	819 819	1,354 1,354	621 621	85 85	144 144	1,456 1,456	3,760 3,760	25 25	222	21 21	11,773	2 (1)
	150		16		36		22	62	28	1,430	••	2,191	14,633	• •	••	(2)
	97 53	651 115	10 11 5	1	29 7	21	13 9	62	28	6 1	1	2,135	11,373	878	6,009	(1) (2)
	83 2, 1 78	165 4,632	1 356	10	72	56		14 5,300	44 4,547	3 30	·	60 1.472	3,260 54 2,580	56	627 1,214 20,105	45
	382	293	81	22	36	10	69	172	78	55	28	53	397	103	6,023	(b)
	56 273	61 107	1 39	1				20 135	8 48		2	9 21	268 45	90 2	105 3,063	1 2
	273	$95 \\ 12$	39		18	6	50	125 10	37 1	26	4	18 3	40 5	2	$2.937 \\ 126$	(1) (2) 3
	17	1 2	192	8	•••	1		32	9	••	•••		3	6	17 267	3 4 5
		2	1	13	17	2	• •	3	2	15	18	••	7		296	6
		2 ··· 11	1 17	13	17	2		3 	2	15 13	18		7 35	•••	296 	(1) (2) 7
		38	7			••	10	3				2	8	;	396	8
	··· ·· 1	38 1	7	••	•••	••	10	3					1		396 460	(1) (2) 9
	3 0	30	4			• •	4	2	3		4	7	25	·· 2 2	1,089 12	10
	••		••			• •	••	• •		•••		•••	••		12 4 8 3	$ \begin{array}{c} 11 \\ (1) \\ (2) \\ 12 \\ 13 \end{array} $
		30					••					1	5		••	13
	31	10 18	 29 5		18			6	â.		\$	23	4	1	110	В
			••	••		••	• •	* *	• •	••	• •	ວັ - ··	1		3,085 196 76	C = D = E = F
!	• •		••		••	••	••		••	••	••	••	••	••	8	P'

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TABLE XII.

INFIRMITIES.

The infirmities recorded at the census were insanity, deaf-mutism, blindness and leprosy. This table is compiled for the Agency as a whole, showing the distribution of persons afflicted according to age.

Some persons were returned as suffering from more than one infirmity, but as the number of such persons was insignificant statistics of the principal infirmity was recorded, those of the second being ignored.

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	POPULA	TION AFF	LICTED.		INSANE.		DI	EAF-MUTH	S		BLIND.			LEPERS	3.
AGE.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Central India .	15,256	7,934	7,322	751	485	266	2,159	1,302	857	11,058	5,253	5,805	1,288	894	394
01	51	28	23	••			8	2	6	42	26	16	1	••	1
1-2	56	37	19	••	• •		6	4	2	48	32	16	2	1	1
23	129	80	49	6	5	1	12	6	6	109	68	41	2	1	1
3—4	160	100	60	7	6	1	31	20	11	120	74	46	2	••	2
45	176	96	80	5	4	1	3 9	20	19	130	71	59	2	1	1
Total 0-5	579	341	231	18	15	3	96	52	44	449	271	178	9	3	6
5-10	961	578	383	44	19	25	295	185	110	616	371	245	6	3	3
10-15	891	554	337	81	53	28	253	168	85	534	318	216	23	15	8
15-20	883	540	343	81	58	23	219	133	86	545	326	219	38	23	15
20-25	1,111	668	443	79	49	30	243	154	89	699	409	290	90	56	34
25-30	1,243	698	545	106	74	32	253	160	93	752	381	371	132	83	49
30-35	1,371	766	605	71	46	25	234	154	80	905	452	453	161	114	47
35-40	945	546	399	58	45	13	130	69	61	629	338	291	128	94	34
4645	1,479	774	705	74	42	32	143	80	63	1,021	465	556	241	187	1
4550	767	388	379	40	28	12	66	42	24	549	243	306	112	75	
5055	1,534	670	864	46	27	19	93	48	45	1,213	470	743	_	125	
55-60	532	256	276	10	6	4	32	14			207			29	
60—65	1,594	612	982	27	13	14	62	22	40		525			52	
65-70	389	176	213	8	6	2		4	3		154			• 12	1
70 and over	984	367	617	8	4	4	33	17	16	914	323	591	29	23	6

TABLE XII .- INFIRMITIES. PART I-DISTRIBUTION BY AGE-AGENCY SUMMARY.

PART II .- Distribution by Political Charges is not published.

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TABLE XII-A.

INFIRMITIES BY SELECTED CASTES, TRIBES OR RACES.

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This table shows the distribution of infirmities in selected Castes, Tribes or Races.

Number		TOTAL PO	PULATION WITH.	DEALT	I	NSANE.		DE	AF-MUT	ES,		BLIND.			LEPERS.	
Serial Nu	Caste, Tribe or Race.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	?	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	Central India .	3,421,731	1,753,692	1,668,039	348	225	123	925	552	373	4,242	2,090	2,152	476	333	143
1	Ajma	26,465	15,172	11,293	2	2	••	2	1	1	14	7	7	6	4	2
2	Bania	163,200	79,509	83,691	23	17	6	80	38	42	317	175	142	15	11	4
	(1) Agarwal (2) Gahohi (3) Kasaundhan . (4) Kesar Bania . (5) Kharia (6) Mehesri. (7) Oswal (8) Porwal, Porwad	58,258 25,082 8,787 14,469 4,497 21,412 14,309 16,356	27,710 13,657 4,213 7,433 1,800 10,008 6,072 8,6 16	30,578 11,425 4,574 7,036 2,697 11,404 8,237 7,740	3 4 1 1 9 5	23 3 1 6 5	$ \begin{array}{c c} 1\\ 1\\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ $	34 11 3 4 15 13	12 7 3 3 5 8	22 4 10 5	82 78 1 9 1 25 62 59	41 41 5 16 40 32	41 37 1 4 1 9 22 27	4 3 1 3 4	3 2 1 1 1	$\begin{array}{c}1\\1\\\cdots\\$
3	Bhat	25,161	13,181	11,980	4	2	2	9	6	3	43	21	22	5	3	2
4	Bhil Bhilala	25,831 33,764	13,693 16,351	12,138	17	11	· 6 · 7	65 55	36 24	29 31	126	54 62	72 57	68 40	49 31	19 9
в	Brahman	577,968	289,803	288,165	65	51	14	185	122	63	717	368	349	65	37	28
	 Bhagor Jijhotia Sanadhya . Sanwaria . Shrigaud . Shrigaud . 	32,480 63,932 159,124 303,206 15,031 4,195	17,035 33,696 81,579 147,925 7,780 1,788	15,445 30,236 77,545 155,281 7,251 2,407	3 8 21 29 4 		1 4 5 4	8 28 51 95 2 1	7 13 37 62 2 1	$ \begin{array}{c} 1 \\ 15 \\ 14 \\ 33 \\ \cdots \\ \cdots \end{array} $	46 141 289 213 25 3	20 68 155 110 13 2	26 73 134 103 12 1 1	5 14 20 21 5 	2 8 16 8 3	3 6 4 13 2
7	Chamar · ·	859,438	435,873	423,565	49	23	26	154	91	63	1,101	502	599	108	72	36
8 9	Dhangar	5,608 163,285	3,027 76,753	2,581 86,532	1 9	1 5	4	1 27	 17	1	5 165	3	2 90	••	5	••
10	Gujar	185,728	105,834	79,894	10	7	3	38	21	17	230	125	105	17	13	4
11	Kachera	6,394	3,197	3,197				1	1		4	3	1			
12	Khangar	33,443	20,173	18,270	3	2	1	11	4	7	33	21	12	3	3	
13	Kol Kotwal	186,363	89,446	96,917	11	7	4	30 3	21 2	15	97	45	52	6	5	1
15		28,008	14,821	13,187	1	1		4	3	2	14	8	6	1	1	
16	Mina	71,068	36,632	34,436	15	10	5	19	13	6	95	41	54	12	8	4
17	Pathan	138,522	73,476	65,046	21	15	6	33	18	15	168	100	68	14	12	2
18	Ra'put	335,636	184,086	151,550	33	22	11	68	53	15	340	171	169	48	34	14
	 (1) Baghela (2) Bhadauria (3) Bundela (4) Chauhan (5) Dhandhera (6) Dikhit (7) Gaharwar (8) Gahot (9) Gaur (10) Kachhucaha (11) Parihar (12) Ponwar Mara-tha. 	$\begin{array}{c} 24.852\\ 23.343\\ 17.362\\ 39.978\\ 3.759\\ 1.330\\ 2.344\\ 23.653\\ 7.293\\ 24.420\\ 18.208\\ 606\end{array}$	12,708 13,501 8,785 19,056 1,929 784 1,231 14,258 3,968 12,550 9,796 311	$ \begin{array}{c c} 12, 144 \\ 9, 842 \\ 8, 577 \\ 20, 922 \\ 1, 830 \\ 546 \\ 1, 113 \\ 9, 365 \\ 3, 325 \\ 11, 870 \\ 8, 412 \\ 295 \end{array} $	··· + 6 + 1 ··· 1 ·· 1 ·· 1 ·· 1 ·· 1 ·· 1 ·· 1			4 6 4 9 4 6 4 6 4 7 4 4 5 4 7 4 4 5 6 4 7 4 4 5 6 4 7 4 4 5 6 4 7 4 4 5 6 4 7 4 4 5 6 4 7 4 4 5 6 4 7 4 4 5 6 4 7 4 4 5 6 4 7 4 4 5 6 4 7 4 4 5 6 4 7 4 4 5 6 4 7 4 4 5 6 4 7 4 4 5 6 4 7 4 4 5 6 7 7 4 4 5 6 7 7 7 4 4 5 6 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7	2526		5 29 27 31 1 59 27 31 9 7 7 19 10 1	4 24 8 18 11 4 11 6 	$ \begin{array}{c} 1 \\ 5 \\ 19 \\ 13 \\ \\ \\ 48 \\ 3 \\ 8 \\ 4 \\ 1 \end{array} $	··· 35 531 ··· 71 51	······································	··· 2 ·· 3 ·· 3 ·· 3 ·· 3 ·· 3 ·· 1 ·· 1 ·· 1
	 (13) Ponwar Rajput (14) Rathor (15) Sengar (16) Sieodia (17) Solanki (18) Tanucar, Tawar 	42,696 33,395 10,819 8,575 15,901 37,102	21,021 18,479 4,517 4,321 8,771 24,7*0	$\begin{array}{c}18,675\\14,916\\6,002\\4,254\\7,130\\12,332\end{array}$	42 22 22 3	32 1 2		13 5 1 1 1 7	11 5 1 1 1 5	2	62 20 11 9 17 28	24 13 8 6 7 22	38 7 3 10 6	4 6 1 1 3 7	261134	2 3
19 20	Saharla . Saiyad	49,244 32,197	25,873 17,459	23,871 14,738	3	23	1	ថ 11	3	3	40 29	17 15	23	4	5 3	2
21	Shalkh	186.773	96,654	90,119	40	28	12	72	44	28	286	144	142	26	18	8
	 Behena Chhipa Julaha Julaha Shaikh 	24,368 2,919 12,270 147,216	12,323 1,518 6,554 76,259	12,045 1,401 5,716 70,957		28	··· ··· 12	3 2 2 65		1 	13 5 265	5 2 1 136	8 3 2 129	1 1 24	 17	··· 1 ··· 7
22 23		70,546	32,662 96,168	37,884 89,225	5 10	2	3	8 37	6 23	2	69 216	29 101	40 115	11 14	11	

TABLE XII-A.-INFIRMITIES BY SELECTED CASTES, TRIBES OR RACES-AGENCY SUMMARY.

TABLE XIII.

CASTE, TRIBE OR RACE.

This table deals with the Castes and Tribes of Hindus, Arya Samajists, Brahmos, Sikhs, Jains, Animists and Musalmans for the Agency as a whole.

The figures for Christians are omitted from this table as they are specially dealt with in Tables XVII and XVIII. The figures for Parsis and Jews are also omitted.

"Minor castes "include returns numerically insignificant.

A few castes whose proper affiliation was uncertain and cases which did not return any real caste name have been grouped under the head "Unspecified."

TABLE XIII.---CASTE, TRIBE OR RACE. AGENCY SUMMARY.

ctial	Caste, Tribe or Race.		Population.		Serial			POPULATION.	
No.	Call, Flot of Race	Persons.	Males.	Females.	No.	Caste, Tribe or Race.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
		9,346,235 8,262,638	4,794,536	4,551,669 4,020,944		HINDE-contd.	1		
1 2 3 4 5	Ajna Arakh Bagri	$\begin{array}{c} 281,425\\ 26,465\\ 2,529\\ 52,907\\ 1,282 \end{array}$	$143,549 \\15,172 \\1,360 \\25,471 \\327$	$137.876 \\ 11,293 \\ 1,169 \\ 27,436 \\ 955$	46 47 48 49 50	Dhanuk	7,736 88,776 5,413 81,765 15,340	3.767 45,111 2,297 41,569 8,009	3,969 43.665 3,116 40,196 7,331
6 K 3 - 0	Balai	$\begin{array}{c} 23,161\\ 49,105\\ 139,885\\ 286,446\end{array}$	9,430 28,851 65,313 139,527	$13,731 \\ 20,255 \\ 74,572 \\ 146,919$	51 52 53 54 55	Dom	$\begin{array}{r} 294 \\ 159,762 \\ 5,948 \\ 44,294 \\ 163,285 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 119\\ 82,882\\ 2,820\\ 22,790\\ 76,753\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 175 \\ 77,050 \\ 3,128 \\ 21,504 \\ 86,532 \end{array}$
	 (2) Bhatera (3) Bijawargi (3) Bijawargi 	3.18) 3.18) 4.795 3.353 2.394	27.710 1.569 2.256 1.552 1,263	30,578 1,611 2,539 1,801 1,131	56 57 58 59 60	Gondhali Gusain Guiar Garao Jaga	85 21.443 1.85,728 257 474	$\begin{array}{r} 46\\11,801\\105,834\\98\\199\end{array}$	$39 \\ 9,642 \\ 70,894 \\ 159 \\ 275$
	(8) Kasavadhan . (9) Kesar Bania .	51 25,0×2 8,787 11,469 9,759	27 13,657 4,213 7,133 4,728	24 11.425 4.574 7,030 5,031		Jat Jingar Jogi Joshi Jo	43,578 707 819 15,100 9,581	$24.187 \\ 362 \\ 446 \\ 7,806 \\ 5,015$	22,391 345 375 7,294 4,566
	(13) Miratval . (14) Mod . (15) Nima .	$\begin{array}{c} 4.497\\21,412\\2,907\\4.671\\2.046\end{array}$	1,890 10,008 1,569 2,118 771	2,697 11.404 1,338 2,553 1,275	66 67 68 69 70	Kacheta Kachti Kahar Kanghigar Kalal	6,394 371,793 56,835 563 63,663	3,197 181.832 29,036 228 32.766	3,197 189,961 27,749 335 30,897
10	(18) Saraogi (19) Others Banjara	14,309 16,356 7,248 52,812 31,257	$\begin{array}{c} 6,072\\ 8,616\\ 3,272\\ 40,893\\ 18,528\end{array}$	×,237 7,740 3,976 41,949 12,729	71 72 73 74 75	Kalbelia Kalota Kandera Kanjar Kasera	5,163 22,033 19,792 1,456 3,704	3,063 12,378 10,148 592 2,166	9,655 9,644 864 1,538
11 12 13 14 15	Baraí Bargahi Bari Bargunda	$\begin{array}{c} 52,165\\9,588\\4,759\\13,767\\7,113\end{array}$	28,451 5,196 2,771 6,804 3,703	24,014 4,392 1,951 6,963 3,410	76 77 78 79 80	Kayasth Kir Kewat Khangar Kharol	$71.392 \\ 6,370 \\ 29,304 \\ 38,443 \\ 2,978$	38,434 3,214 12,411 20,173 1,308	32,958 3,156 16,893 18,270 1,670
16 17 18 19 20	Bemariha Bhawaiya Bhambhí	$\begin{array}{c c} & 7,993 \\ 26,172 \\ 1,021 \\ 12,429 \\ 7,741 \end{array}$	3,215 12,901 334 5,292 2,885	$\begin{array}{r} 4.783 \\ 13,271 \\ 687 \\ 7,137 \\ 4,859 \end{array}$	81 82 83 84 85	Klatik Khatik Khatri Kirar Kol	$20,566 \\ 4,889 \\ 86,885 \\ 186,363$	54,785 11,547 3.208 45,547 89,446	$52,643 \\ 9,019 \\ 1,681 \\ 41,358 \\ 96,917$
er er er er er er	Bhand Bhangi Bhar Ellarbhunja Bharewa	5,673 22,709	$1,020 \\ 25,243 \\ 407 \\ 2,592 \\ 12,961$	$ \begin{array}{r} 1,196 \\ 27,659 \\ 437 \\ 3,081 \\ 9,748 \end{array} $	86 87 88 89 90	Koli Korku Koshti Kotwal	$173,645 \\ 1,186 \\ 19,774 \\ 2.043 \\ 27,086$	84,956 508 8,674 1,003 14,537	88,639 678 11,100 1,040 12,549
26 27 28 29 30	Pharud Bhitat Bhitata Bhitata	$\begin{array}{r} 25,161\\ 25,831\\ 33,764\\ 51,845\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 22,795\\ 13,181\\ 13,693\\ 16,351\\ 29,518\end{array}$	24,386 11,980 12,138 17,413 22.327	95	Kumbi Kumawat Kumhar Labhang Lakhera	$\begin{array}{c} 215,359 \\ 5,217 \\ 143,886 \\ 3,505 \\ 8,643 \end{array}$	104,235 2,576 73,765 1,365 4,715	$111,124 \\ 2,641 \\ 70,121 \\ 2,140 \\ 3,928$
31 32 33	Bhopa Bhumit	1,210 5,463 986,050 7,322	566 2,793 519,3≚9 3,646	644 2,670 465.661 3.676	96 97 98 99 100	Loda Lodhi Lohar Luuia Mahar	$\begin{array}{r} 13.943\\ 228,235\\ 95,374\\ 1,513\\ 6,280\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 6,822\\ 120,311\\ 49,117\\ 821\\ 3,056\end{array}$	$7,121 \\197,924 \\46,257 \\692 \\3,224$
Andreary Agenciations of a state	(2) Ametha (3) Bhatauria (4) Bhagor (5) Chauvisa (5) Dakshani	1,560 8,157 32,150 3,175	914 3,975 17,035 1,816 18,031	$946 \\ 4,159 \\ 15,445 \\ 1,659 \\ 15,782$	$ \begin{array}{r} 101 \\ 102 \\ 103 \\ 104 \\ 105 \end{array} $	Mali Mallah Manihar Mang	$\begin{array}{r} 20,611\\ 72.462\\ 7.928\\ 1.757\\ 584 \end{array}$	$13,372 \\ 37,403 \\ 3,152 \\ 755 \\ 321$	7,239 35,059 4,776 1,002 263
a 4 de las services en estado de las de	Deshastha Karhada Konkuastha (7) Gujargada (8) Guur	22,931 3,820	12,180 2,160 3,691 10,268 1,502	10,751 1,660 3,371 8,902 3,518	$ \begin{array}{r} 106 \\ 107 \\ 108 \\ 109 \\ 110 \end{array} $	Mankar Maratha Maru Mawasi Mur	9,065 28,008 2,903 5,241 8,620	$\begin{array}{r} 4,339\\ 14,821\\ 1,426\\ 2,569\\ 4,212\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 4,726\\ 13,187\\ 1.477\\ 2,672\\ 4,408 \end{array}$
	(9) G ijarathi (10) Jijhotia (11) Kuaaxjia (12) Kashmiri	39,512 63,932 80,512 631	22,045 33,696 41,869 338	17,467 30,236 38,652 293	111 112	Mina	71,068 19,835	36,632 9,876	34,436 9,959
	(13) Nagar (1) Aadich (15) Audumbar (16) Pattiwat (17) Rikhshara	12,749 13,737 4,612 9,228 9,124	6,837 7,721 2,626 4,615 3,159	5,912 6,016 1,986 1,613 3,665		(1) Barwal (2) Chumpach (3) Dadopanthi (4) Dakotra (5) Darugar	303 58 60 281 614	150 44 47 152 397)53 11 13 129 252
Anna Garan anna A Garan Bara An	(15) Sachora (19) Sanadhya (20) Saraswu' (21) Sarwa (22) Shenavi	2,5 17 159,124 10,303 303,206 5,267	1,210 \1,579 5,05\ 147,925 2,816	1,307 77,515 5,245 155,281 2,421		 (6) Dhadhi (7) Halvai (8) Harbola (9) Kananigar (10) Kanarchi 	217 2,916 379 206 218	147 1.172 151 145 131	1,744 225 61 114
34 15	(23) Shriya id (24) Shrinalı (25) Others Bunkar Chamar	15,0;1 1 195 138,013 8,187 859,438	7,789 1,788 5,766 4,060 435,873	7,251 2,407 52,277 4,127 423,565		(11) Katia (12) Kherinar (13) Khojia (11) Kuchbandhia (15) Lülgar	6.86 451 91 260 11	451 178 68 128 29	237 237 132 12
36 37 38 39 40	Charan, S.º. Bha' Chlipa Chidar Dahayat Dangi Dangi	43.0000	1,676 $7,19^{\circ}$ 6,196 1,274 33,369	1,9267,6325,4991,49729,459		(16) Meghwal (17) Mirasi (18) Pal (19) Ruwala (20) Sansi	1,167 597 710 3,377 589	563 347 345 1,727 247	605 250 313 1,650 333
41 42 43 44 45	Darzi, Chhipi Daskad Dhanad Dhangar	53,024 33,780 63,463 634 5,609	31,165 17,787 29,291 319 3,027	26,859 15,993 34,172 315 2,581	$ \begin{array}{c} 113 \\ 114 \\ 115 \end{array} $	(21) Siluneat (22) Soakar Mirdha Mochi Moghia	5,959 596 16,936 5,266 11,197	2,933 272 11,545 3,055 5,927	3,026 324 5,391 3,211 5,270

TABLE XIII.--CASTE, TRIBE OR RACE. AGENCY SUMMARY--continued.

Serial		I	OPULATION.		Seria]	P	'OPΠLATICN.
No.	Caste, Tribe or Race.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	No. Caste, Tribe or Race.	Persons.	Males. Females.
1	2	3	4	5	1 2	3	1 5
	HINDU-coneid.				J IIN-contd.		
116 117 118 119 120	Nahal	$1.055 \\ 155.538 \\ 9.776 \\ 8.347 \\ 12.309$	$473 \\ 76,974 \\ 5,301 \\ 4,566 \\ 6,829$	$552 \\ 78,564 \\ 4,475 \\ 3,781 \\ 5,480 $	4 Bijawargi 5 Bisnia 6 Choska 7 Gelora 8 Godwal	$384 \\ 698 \\ 392 \\ 171 \\ 51$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
$ \begin{array}{r} 121 \\ 122 \\ 123 \\ 124 \\ 125 \end{array} $	Ode Panika Parbhu Pardhi Pasi	2,124 26,856 1,587 24,594 8,085	$1.349 \\13.732 \\818 \\9.749 \\3.472$	775 12,924 769 14,845 4,613	9 Golanalal 10 Gothwal 11 Gujarathi 12 Jaiswal 13 Jati	1,487 234 837 1,981 94	$\begin{array}{cccc} 787 & 700 \\ 125 & 103 \\ 393 & 444 \\ 1 & 148 & \$33 \\ 46 & 48 \end{array}$
$ \begin{array}{r} 126 \\ 127 \\ 128 \\ 129 \end{array} $	Patla Patwa Pinjara Rehewari (Rewari)	$21,616 \\ 3,199 \\ 2,943 \\ 3,741$	$13,565 \\ 1,794 \\ 1,331 \\ 1,977$		14Khanderwal15Khatiwal16Lad17Lorlasa18Mahesri	$156 \\ 66 \\ 94 \\ 204 \\ 1,738$	$\begin{array}{ccccccc} 96 & 60 \\ 37 & 29 \\ 37 & 57 \\ 97 & 107 \\ 1,048 & 690 \end{array}$
.1 30	Rajput	755,819 15,979 24,852 6,566 23,343 1,926	$\begin{array}{c} 411.527 \\ 7.971 \\ 12.708 \\ 3.214 \\ 13.501 \\ 957 \end{array}$	3+4,292 8,008 12,144 3,352 9,812 969	19Mod20Nima21Oswal22Palliwal23Porwal	$224 \\ 8,276 \\ 32,956 \\ 310 \\ 22,703 $	$\begin{array}{cccccc} 108 & 116 \\ 4.968 & 3.308 \\ 16.764 & 16.192 \\ 200 & 110 \\ 11.417 & 11.286 \end{array}$
	 (6) Bundela (7) Bundela Ponwer (8) Chandrala (9) Chandrawat (19) Chandra (19) Chandra 	17,342 301 7,589 5,086 3,074	8,785 266 3,835 2,675 1,553	8.377 35 3.754 2.411 1.521	24 Saraogi 25 Unspecified .INDHS1 1 Bharad	10,719 138 <i>IS3.391</i> 1,669 269,910	5,718 5,001
	(11) Chhatri Rajput (12) Chohan (Chauhan) (13) Chorasia (14) Deora (15) Dhandher:	61,644 39,978 6,838 11,342 3,759	$34,732 \\ 19,056 \\ 3,652 \\ 6,178 \\ 1,929$	26,912 20,922 3.1\6 5.164 1,830	2 Bhd 3 Bhilala 4 Gonl 5 Kirar 6 Kol 7 Korku		$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
	(16; Dikhit (17) Gaharwar (18) Gahlot (19) Ga tr (20) Goyal	1.339 2.344 23,653 7.293 3,026	784 1.231 14,288 3,968 1,714	546 1,113 9,365 3,325 1,312	8 Kotwal	523 3,508 9 31,798	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
	(21) Hazuri (22) Jadon (23) Kachhvaha (24) Komar (25) Khichhi	6,068 11,987 24,420 4,383 2,519	$3.173 \\ 6.186 \\ 12,550 \\ 2,056 \\ 1,386$	2,895 5,891 11,870 2,337 1,133	JUUSALJAAN 1 Badigar 2 Banjara 3 Eadhai	511.200 $\begin{array}{r}222\\503\\1,462\end{array}$	266,494 244,706 123 99 277 220 798 664
	 (26) Makrana (27) Nandbansi (28) Parihar (29) Ponwar Maratha (30) Fonwar Rajput 	1,43% 1,979 18,208 606 42,696	691 769 9,796 311 24,021	747 1,210 8,412 295 18,675	4 Bawarchi 5 Beldar 6 Bhat 7 Bhangi 8 Bharbhunja	$129 \\ 206 \\ 397 \\ 3.872 \\ 283$	$\begin{array}{cccc} 65 & 64 \\ 136 & 70 \\ \hline \\ 291 & 176 \\ 2,114 & 1,758 \\ 139 & 144 \\ \end{array}$
4 	(31) Parmar (32) Raghubanse (33) Raghubanse (34) Rathor (34) Sendho (35) Sengar	108,760 39,733 33,397 71,043 10,819	61,121 21,478 18,479 39,005 4,817	47,639 18,255 11,916 52,038 6,002	9 Dhisti 10 Bohra 11 Datali 12 Parzi 13 Dhobi	$1,916 \\ 15,922 \\ 5,043 \\ 1,297 \\ 640$	$\begin{array}{cccc} 1,009 & 817 \\ 8,473 & 7,449 \\ 3,186 & 1,857 \\ 759 & 538 \\ 372 & 268 \end{array}$
	(36) Nisodia (37) Sikarmar (38) Solanki (39) Tonwar, Tawar (40) Thakur	8,575 8,643 15,991 37,102 5,681	4,321 3,835 8,771 24,770 2,853	4,234 4,898 7,130 12,332 2,829	14 Faquir 15 Ghosi 16 Halwai 17 Hammal 18 Kachchi	$ \begin{array}{r} 11,871 \\ 305 \\ 294 \\ 224 \\ 703 \\ \end{array} $	$\begin{array}{cccc} 6,361 & 5,510 \\ 152 & 153 \\ 112 & 182 \\ 114 & 110 \\ 525 & 178 \end{array}$
$ \begin{array}{r} 131 \\ 132 \\ 133 \end{array} $	(41) Umat	1,980 32,598 4,475 63,601 49,244	1,205 16,937 2,358 32,982 25,373	$\begin{array}{c} 715\\ 15,662\\ 2,117\\ 30,619\\ 23,871 \end{array}$	19 Khoja	33 1,388 2,105 857 1,170	$\begin{array}{cccccccc} 20 & 13 \\ 677 & 711 \\ 1,10 & 1,005 \\ 449 & 408 \\ 491 & 679 \end{array}$
134 135 136 137 135	Salvi Sanvasi Sikligar Sirvi Sonar and Med Sonar	2,731 3,411 1,811 13.645 66,612	1,757 1.846 968 6,990 34.387	$974 \\ 1,565 \\ 843 \\ 6,655 \\ 32,225 \\ \end{cases}$	24Makrani25Manihar26Memar27Mewati	$337 \\ 254 \\ 376 \\ 12,786$	$\begin{array}{ccccc} 163 & 174 \\ 124 & 130 \\ 238 & 138 \\ 6,243 & 6.543 \end{array}$
$ \begin{array}{r} 139 \\ 140 \\ 141 \\ 142 \\ 143 \\ 143 \end{array} $	Sondhia	70.546 13,783 115,167 5,743 15,149	32,662 5,924 59,400 3,188 8,736	37884 7,859 55,767 2,555 6,413	28 Mirasi	$\begin{array}{r} 416 \\ 860 \\ 2,507 \\ 18,468 \\ 857 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{cccc} 168 & 248 \\ 456 & 404 \\ 1,242 & 1,265 \\ 9,973 & 8,495 \\ 490 & 367 \end{array}$
$ \begin{array}{r} 144 \\ 145 \\ 146 \\ \end{array} $	Teli	185.393 1,182 1,975 439	96,168 467 1,098 90	89,225 715 877 49	33 Naita . <td>5,553 592 1.180 138,522 4,014</td> <td>$\begin{array}{ccccc} 2.983 & 2.570 \\ 349 & 243 \\ 601 & 519 \\ 73,476 & 65,046 \\ 2,074 & 1,940 \end{array}$</td>	5,553 592 1.180 138,522 4,014	$\begin{array}{ccccc} 2.983 & 2.570 \\ 349 & 243 \\ 601 & 519 \\ 73,476 & 65,046 \\ 2,074 & 1,940 \end{array}$
	Arya BRAHMO Deshasth	139 9 9	90 6	49 .3 3	38 Pinjata . . 39 Qaligar . . 40 Qassab . . 41 Qawwal . . 42 Rangrez . .	$16.048 \\ 445 \\ 3.770 \\ 141 \\ 1,759$	$\begin{array}{cccc} 7,818 & 8,230 \\ 227 & 218 \\ 1,912 & 1,858 \\ 76 & 65 \\ 850 & 909 \end{array}$
12345	SIKH Arora Brahwan Jat Kahatri Seni	1.384 401 156 582 128 117	$9.5.3 \\ 921 \\ 91 \\ 474 \\ 87 \\ 80 $	131 180 65 108 41 37	43 Rao 44 Sayad 45 Shaikh (1 Behena (2) Chhipa (3) Julaha (4) Shaikh	$\begin{array}{c} 235\\ 32,197\\ 186,773\\ 24,368\\ 2,919\\ 12,270\\ 117,216 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{cccccccc} 145 & 90 \\ 17,459 & 14,738 \\ 96,654 & 90,119 \\ 12,323 & 12,915 \\ 1,518 & 1,401 \\ 6,554 & 5,716 \\ 76,559 & 70,957 \end{array}$
12	d IIN Agarwal Aso Bhatera	87 171 3,135 138 285	1,521 1,521 81 185	41.760 1,614 57 100	46 Shishgar	$387 \\ 230 \\ 1,427 \\ 30,215 $	276 111 239 817 610 13,857 16,355

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TABLE XIV.

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CIVIL CONDITION BY AGE FOR SELECTED CASTES, ETC.

This table, like Table IX, deals not with the whole population but with certain selected castes for the Agency as a whole, which are considered of local importance.

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TABLE XIV.—CIVIL CONDITION BY AGE FOR SELECTED CASTES.

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Northern Gwallor.	Malwa and Bun	Northern Gwallor	11111y tracts.	D0. D0.	Do. Do.	Northern Gwallor. D .	Hilly tracts.	5	Baghelkhand. Do	Northern Gwallor. Do.	Bundelkhand. Do	D_0	Northern Gwalior and Mahna	Bundelkhand. Do.	Baghelkhand and Bundelkhand	Bughelkhand. Do.	Malwa and Baghel khand.	B hopal. Do	Northern Gwalior. Do.	D_{0} ,	Baghelkhand and Bandelkhand	Malwa. Do	D_{0} , D	Do. Do.	Malua and North- ern Gwalier.	Daghelkhand. Do.	Malwa, Po.
290,2	223	2.041	4,412 2,841	$4,723 \\ 9,030$	$^{423}_{1,281}$	1,549 2,134	-		_				1,120	163 198	52		1,032				463			959 1,744	~~	223 451	542 942 N
3,787 3.218	00 10 10 10 10 10	534 856	3,248 1,576	2,101 3,349	289 511	996 1,209	1,423 1,303	6,656 8,343	349 633	220	189	200	574 1,153	75 9.1	29 27	55	624 638	84 151	757 427	22 71	200 200	1,423 1,157	14 18	604 998	145 338	253	307 507
358 433	01 01	160 289	$\frac{181}{379}$	- 82 787	110 88	114	296 258	1,498 2,204	43 360	115 90	37 115	00	179 236	10	10 6	êr &	93 128	20 55	212 262	ايد. ايد ايد	57 110	142 250	11 8	145 198	77	57 CJ 57 CJ	112 159
277 207	8 22	77 98	62 61	352 290	74 137	2138	06	678 670	16	50	$26 \\ 26$	00	23	94 - SO	0	3	407	30	198 45	210	25	27	00	16 07	23 13	000	36 46
145 99	ಣ :0	112 80	50 E2	236 401	86 52	26 42	27 50	315	12 33	6_{94}	33 18	00	95	02	C3 14	~~ 01	00	الدر اسر	0 8 8	00	10	03 03 10 10	00	20	6	m D	10
91 31	en en	101	61 O	47 109	30 48	C11-	11 110	$167 \\ 150$	29 20	15 30	10 4	00	20 34	00	0		0 ?>	00	20	00	00	13	00	03 10 27	13 13	010	20 10
11,725	332 573	1,702 3,378	7,937 4,879	7,941 13,657	1,012	2,725 3,603	4,738 5,578	20,162 28,365	2,480	826 1,056	726 1,631	21 15	2,084	252	92 136	90 217	1,753	412 603	1,191	219	767 1,637	3,152	44	1,798	185	380 519	$1,015 \\ 1,636$
13,949 9,665	281 511	3,018 1,770	3,582 2,203	$11,830 \\ 9,446$	$1,745 \\ 1,079$	$1,896 \\ 1,349$	4,732 6,015	24,826 15,204	2,132 1,046	623 659	011 976	28	2,527 2,028	240 240	101	160 68	2,739 1,500	60F 179	937 1,076	171	1,284	3,272 2,113	52 56	2,559 1,541	610	761 598	2,086
20,944 19,045	684	$\frac{4}{351}$	$\frac{2,880}{7,353}$	20,250 24,237	$3,114 \\ 3,558$	2,198 2,463	5,858 7,373	32,661 30,965	2,634	794 1,483	2,681 2,121	58	3,701	416 351	102	218	2,814	886 797	1,307 2,201	291	1,738 1,656	4,393	72 37	3,774 2,930	204 1,228	1,038	1,510
6,492 5,579	$\frac{263}{178}$	$693 \\ 1,430$	6,580 3,542	$\frac{4,296}{5,795}$	768 813	1,059 1,016	5,065 2,955	11,538 11,534	715 604	1,403 466	555 652	ŧ,0	$1,100 \\ 1,230$	122 107	29 30	102 66	175	174 185	510 926	27 85	463 611	1,466 1,334	30	1,143	251 598	254 378	474
2,857 2,953	136 99	$^{484}_{1,292}$	4,524 2,294	2,775 3,560	578 414	353 651	2.639 1,133	6,306 6,063	236 311	1,222	309	90	47.9 852	40	12	30	529 629	101 201	512 503	8	221	522	4 25	507 573	138 287	86 131	346 269
2,240 2,245	115 55	376 689	1,694 3,030	2,515 3,620	465 518	$125 \\ 261$	205 313	3,596 3,473	139 210	1,1SI 360	156 188	0 : 2	717 797	227	11	15 96	86 109	54 50	252	26 26	102 155	307 294	7mg 7mg	462 631	57 129	20	81 155
1,346 [4	521 47	$13 \\ 101$	$^{984}_{1,237}$	334 92	30. 62	50 173	$1,920 \\ 1,097$	45 56	1,062 189	12	00	126 179	00	T	Prq Prq	12 7	10 1	146	00	32 93	137 33	00	99 99	28	010	36 70
47,828 39,965	1,483 1,473	$9,443 \\ 9,376$	$19,278\\18,613$	42,650 47,895	6,904 - 6,474	6,661 5,802	18,589 17,962	80,847 68,336	5,201	6,2 <i>85</i> 3,604	3,989	96 9	8,257 8,558	850	299	515 515	6,955 4,321	1,587	3,664 5,349	£93 204	3,850 3,633	10,054 8,826	159 136	$^{8,613}_{6,963}$	1,991 2,764	2,061 2,056	4,359 3,250
2,658	31 31	711 117	220 121	$1,777 \\ 1,203$	391 76	207 98	247 273	5,319 2,945	123	$151 \\ 1,021$	133	0	553 543	ي در برو	02 C	7.£ 9	183 90	76 8	155 562	$_{I9}^{T}$	97 977	1,003	7	581 144	132	93	525 45
9,840 °	82 19	850 ⁻ 110	0 92 17 17	2,472 1,616	490	244	$1,610 \\ 982$	14,075 3,024	905	1,301	$652 \\ 96$	29	1,210	99 40	73	83 16	11 197	211 40	769 769	161	201 201	2,437	°0 01	2,339	413	300	139
$[5,248]{1,486}$	224 132	3872	1,154	2,332	674 460	680 315	2,600 950	11,886 4,885	281	2, 473 1, 289	465 156	I LI	272	93 30	51 18	50 13	489 134	1900 1900	791 656	01 96	503 203	1,336	10	297	256 215	09 672	356
5,375 $3,299$	$151 \\ 124$	1,268 600	2,671 2,926	4,429 3,603	$\frac{930}{284}$	590 516	2,194 357	$11,538\\6,075$	311	450	53.8	01	1,122	129	10	35	320	194 130	1,871	20	719	1,251 735	27	963 456	295 370	202	341 201
$\begin{array}{c} 11.184 \\ 9,957 \end{array}$	465 441	2,645 2,130	6,220 6,239	12,980 12,271	2,254 1,455	1,490 1,221	2,738 3,335	21,458 18,733	1,735	1,421	1,002	97	2,303	272 281	105 81	210	1,585 1,001	531	532 1,365	150	1,127	2,492	31	1,954	659 832	142	815 672
11,970 10,398	429	2,712	7,542	$13,875 \\ 13,674$	1,882 1,597	1,588 1,385	3,916 4,496	20,453 20,355	1,536 1,567	594 890	980	45 St.	2,555	265	89 0 9	153	2,065	483	856 1,275	210 161	1,155	2,384	433	2,270 2,112	532 55 1	564 630	835 970
46,281 28,159	1,382	9,028 5,516	18,332	33,255 - 35,365 -	6,621 3,955	5,435 3,782	13,305 10,596	84,729 56,017	5,7.87	6,390 5,182	4,070 2,769	11 671	8,715	827 733	393	585 351	5,530	1,135	6,169 5,027	809 350	5,179 3,142	10,515 5,500	108	8,068 4,579	2,341	1,379	2,164
105,834 70,894	3,197 3,197	$20,173 \\ 18,270$	45,547 41,338	89,446 96,917	14,537 12,549	14,821 13,137	36,632 34,436	185,738 152,718	12,708	13,501	8,785 8,577	266 35	19,056 20,922	1,820 1,830	276	1,231 1,113	14,255 $9,365$	3,968 3,325	12,550 11,870	1,386	9,756 8,112	24,021	311	18,479 14,916	4,517 6,002	4,321	8,771 7,130
Male . Pemale .	Male . Female .	Male . Female .	Male . Female .	Male . Female .	Malo . Female .	Male . Female .	Female .	Male . Female .	Wale . Female .	Mule . Female .	Female .	Male . Female .	Mule . Fenale .	Male . Female .	Male . Female .	Male . Female .	Male . Penale .	Male . Female .	Male . Female .	Male .	Male . Female .	Female .	Male . Femule .	Male . Female .	Male . Fenale .	Female .	Male Femals .
• {] Mal	• { Ma	· { Fema	. { Ma	· { Fer	· Fer	· S Ra	· Fe Fe	· { Fe	PH 3.	ad).	Fee Y	~.~ •	~.~		- { M	· S Be	M. N.	· S Me	No No	Per Ve	. 5 Mc	<u></u>	~,~	· S Fee			· { } Fer
Gujar .	Kachera .	Khangar .	Kirar	Kol .	Kotwal .	Maratha .	Mina .	Rajput .	(1) Baghela .	(2) Bhadauria	(3) Bundela .	(4) Bun. Ponwar	(5) Craunan (Chohan)	(6) Dhandera	(7) Dikhit .	(E) Gaharwar	(9) Gahalot .	(10) Gaur .	(11) Kachhwaha	(12) Khichhi	(13) Parihar	www.(+1)	(15) Ponwor Maratha.	(16) Rathor .	(17) Sengar •	(18) Sizodia	(19) Solanki.
6	10	11	12	13	ŦĮ	15	16	17																		ĸ	

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CASTES-continued.
SELECTED
FOR
AGE
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CONDITION BY AGE FOR SELECTI
-CIVIL (
XIV.
'TABLE XIV

												50													
	Locality.	26		Northern Gwalior. Do.	Hilly tracts. Do.	Malwa. Do.			Malva. Do.	} Northern Gwanor and } Bundelkhand.		Rorthern Gwalior and Bhopal.	Northern Gwallor. In- dore and Bhopal.		} Bhopal and Baghel- } khand.	Northern Gwalior, 1n- dore, Bhopal, Ratlam.		If light tracts. Do.	Do. Do.	Do.	Do. Do.	Do, Do,	Do. Do.	Do. Do.	Do.
	40 and over.	25		1,345 1,105	1,325	1,949 3,655	3,380	2,414 3,380	1,484 2,038	930 1,342	8,858 19,396	3,802 7,463	892 1,533	$^{4,164}_{10,490}$	$\frac{421}{1,417}$	3,743 8,983	19,615	1,283 11,414	2,566	1,656 4,152	94 156	74 298	16 21	54 249	379 789
-	20-40	42		883 603	$306 \\ 1,963$	1,543 2,762	2,947	1,247 2,147	816 1,388	431 759	5.115	2,044 2,609	488 472	2,583 $3,919$	484 476	2,099	2,561	759 3,979	473 618	$^{986}_{1,303}$	76 73	401 410 10 10	15 6	51	138 381
	15-20	53		188 66	165 347	162 743	62 190	62 190	43	33	448	127 131	60	261 229	151 113	110	202	61 92	11 21	35 63	1010	4 22	c3 🛏	0.9	31 14
WIDOWED.	12-15	55		37 60	185 51	29 443	18 65	18 65	34	31	163	54 98	14 18	65 175	13 39	42 136	43 99	29 59	0 18	16 11	07	-0	00	00	७ ग
A	5-12	21		33	0† †2	13	35	24 37	14 20	10	311	65 93	8 8	78 179	27	51 129	30 70	12 39	F 7	8 17	61	C3 44	00	c3 🛏	400
	0-5	20		17 5	11 11	20 CC	201	19	60	2 10	31 70	11	1 33	$\frac{17}{48}$	e co	$14 \\ 42$	33	6 23	00	33	00	00	00	04	¢1 ↔
	Total.	19		$^{2,503}_{1,859}$	2,056 2,059	3,794 7,812	3,770	3,770 5,838	2,369	2,192	667'12 961'71	6,193 10,409	1,465 2,149	7,158	1,099 2,092	6,059 12,849	23,708	2,132 14,706	1,343 3,227	2,715 5,649	176 249	153 379	33 28 33	107 387	551 1,192
	40 and over.	18		2,957	2,995 1,775	$\frac{4}{5},724$	3,316	$3,516 \\ 2,401$	2.064 1,270	1,452	31,493	12,132 6,294	2,842 1,656	16,519 8,582	1,670	14,849 7,609	31,411	16,925 13,592	5,547 3,220	5,351 3,781	231 23	483 299	8 8 8 8	230 189	2,612 1,310
	20-40	17		4,338 2,464	6,939	7,057 8,024	6,248	6,248 6,121	3,648 3,457	2,600	43,386	18,383 17,639	3,744 3,297	21,259 21,128	3,017 3,240	15,242 17,888	192'a2	42,372	$10,759 \\ 12,517$	8,687 10,943	394	. 989	47 89	401 644	3,892 4,850
	16-20	16		1,712	$1,972 \\ 2,129$	1,390 2,789	12071	1,497 2,021	709 1,189	698 832	7,301	3,157 4,518	958 1,419	3,186 6,182	$685 \\ 1,065$	2,501 5,117	5,163	$1,720 \\ 6,622$	$^{836}_{2,121}$	$1,519 \\ 1,964$	91 98	122 137	0f	37 115	831 1,447
MARRIED.	12-16	15		976 509	$\frac{788}{1,918}$	2,162	1,069	$^{461}_{1,969}$	266 627	195	027'S	1,619	354 382	$^{811}_{2,917}$	357 116	2,501	3,564	673 1,645	427 489	381 669	53 60	63 55	12 9	11 67	292 585
MAB	5-12	14	1	407 200	102 312	499 859	258	258 457	131 184	127 273	1,836 3,139	692 1.149	178	1,956 1,763	254	$^{802}_{1,361}$	202	$\frac{385}{1,198}$	23 213	113 343	35	23	00	63 63 63 63	99 228
	0-5	13		95 42	19	151 148	5 20 20 20 20 20	63 78	31 37	22	423	194	233	206 240	65 51	111 186	515 301	236 187	36 12	127 56	10.00	12	00	12	80 80
	Total	15		10,485 5.561	19,976 11,839	14,227 19,796	711,943	11,943	6,849	5,094 5,383	\$6,693 79,810	35,487 31.962	8,099 7,036	43,037	6,048 6,150	36,989 34,662	113,767	62,311 65,361	$17,619\\18,563$	16,178 17,747	809 878	1,691 1,556	98 164	$^{732}_{1,048}$	$7,712 \\ 8,450$
-	40 and over.	=		199	275	666 669			440	183 84			259 74	1,036 630	150	586 586	1,674	328 158	291 203	816 371	£0	12	010	30	191 40
	29-40	10		1,955	1,936	2,872	1,811	1,811 359	1,180 105	631	10,473	4,494	1,129 181	4,849 1,087	541 192	4,305 895	11,066	6,185 1,298	2,247 1,023	1,515 691	52	45 19	00 m	118	896 96
	15-20	6		1,524	1,229	1,391	1,332	1,332	566 120	466	8,795		959 296	4,183 1,079	515 139	3,668	3,765	$6,311 \\ 1,265$	2,522 1,561	$1,816 \\ 678$	42 14	86 48	13 0	54 14	690 185
UNMARRIED.	12-15	20		1,773	1,141 836	1,365	1,615	1,615 942	954 601	199	169'9 176'6	3,851	1,924	4,372	614	3,758	15,856 8,834	9,845 4,790	2,994 2,564	2,022 918	64 18	198 68	00 LO	80 33	805 438
UN	5-12	-		3,536	3,640 3,305	3,776 3,998	3,622	3,622 3,588	2,094	1,528 1,359	20,906	10,299	2,142 2,006	12,002 10,069	1,653	10,349 8,657	36,129	21,083 21,967	8,208 7,632	4,065 $4,578$	179	577 492	38 31 31	2547	2,445 1,946
	0-2	0		2,330	5,920 1,008	4,661	3,456	3,456	2,003	1,453 1.649	23.207	8,658 0,972	2,382 2,382	11.945	1,703	10,242		25,850 27,220		5,485 6,244	223 197	489 534	34	120 327	2,987
	Total.	20		11,782	2,341 12,341 0,072	0,970 14,731 10,366	12,468	12,468	7,546	4,922			7,895 5.553	38,387 249	5,176	33,211 23,446	77		25,859 23,601	15,718 13,480	556 378	1,317 1.188	123	656 638	7,924 5,969
-	Popula- tion dealt with.	4		24,770	12,3373 23,373	233,662 32,662	181,85	28,181	16,764	11,417			17,459	88,582 83,002	12,323	76,259	236,115	134,945 135,865	44,821 44,791	34,611 36,776	1,541	3,161 3,123	254 269	1,495 2,073	19,187
-	Sex.	~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~		Male .	Female . Male .	r'emale . Male .	Female . Male .	Female . Male .	Female .	Male .			Female . Male .	Male .	Male .	Male .	• •		Male Female	Male . Female	Male .	Male .	Malo .	Male Female	Malc . Female .
											· .	-			~ .	. un,n	· · ·		~~~		•			· · · ·	•
	Caste, tribo or race.	C3		J-cont					· 7:	al .	NUKT	,			. 10	kh .	IST			•		•	•	•	•
	Caste			111NDU-contd. (20) Tonwar	Saharia	Sondhia	NILL	Bania	(I) Oswal	(2) Porwal	NUKTUSDK	Pathan	Saiyad	Shaikh	(I) Behna	(2) Shaikh	LSIKINF	Bhil .	Bhilala	Gond .	Kirar .	Kol .	E otwal	Mina .	Saharia
ľ	Serial No.	-			20	19		1				-	¢1	сэ СЭ				1	c1	c0		ũ	9	t.	an

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TABLE XV.

OCCUPATION OR MEANS OF LIVELIHOOD,

The statistics of occupation are comprised in four Tables as follows ;----

- Table XV-A.-General Table of occupation or means of livelihood for the Agenev as a whole.
 - XV B.-Subsidiary occupation of Agriculturists (Actual workers only) :-
 - (1) Rent receivers (Landlords).
 - (2) Rent payers (Actual cultivators).
 - (3) Farm servants and field labourers.
 - XV C.—Showing for certain mixed occupations the number of persons who returned each as their (a) principal, (b) subsidiary means of livelihood.
 XV D.—Occupations by Religious showing actual workers and dependents to-,,
 - ,, gether for both sexes.
 - XV E .-- Statistics of Industries-These are based on the information collected on a separate Industrial Schedule filled in by the owner or manager of each factory, etc., where more than 20 persons were employed. This Table is divided into four parts :---
 - Part I shows for the Agency as a whole the number of persons employed in each kind of factory dealt with; Part 11 gives for each Political charge the number of persons employed in each industry with the names of States where situated; Part III gives particulars as to ownership of factories, etc., and Part IV the *caste* and *race* of manager of factory, etc.
 - The last two throw light on the extent to which the different castes and races have taken part in the establishment or management of the various industrial undertakings.

Groups Nos. 29, 34, 61, 75, 85, 94, 95 and 141 have been omitted from Tables XV-A and D as there were no entries.

TABLE XV-A.—Occupation or Means of Livelihood.

							ACTUAL W	ORKERS.		
*	Sub-class.	L	1p No.	Occupation or Means of Livelihood.	Total Workers and Dependents.	То	TAL.	PARTIA CULTU		Dependent
Class.	sub-	Order.	Group			Males.	Females.	Mal ^o s.	Females.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
				Central India .	9,356,980	3,288,363	2,032,029	140,411	28,1 11	4,036,588
				A.—Production of raw materials . I.—EXPLOITATION OF THE SURFACE	5,953,423 5,949,356	2,067,030 2,065,646	1,356,99 1 1,356,540	30,804 <i>30,751</i>	7,949 7 <i>,919</i>	2,529,399 2,527.170
	1			OF THE EARTH. 1.—Pasture and Agriculture	3,936,785	2,059,905	1,355,300	30,162	7,794	2,521,580
		rc.		(a) Ordinary cultivation	5,660,991	1,925.526	1,327,130	21,600	5,519	2,128,275
	urth.	Agrículture.	$\frac{1}{2}$	Income from rent of agricultural land . Ordinary cultivators Agents, managers of landed estates (not plauters),	$123,516 \\ 4,038,048 \\ 11,024$	43,762 1,423,548 3,921	$10,279 \\ 711,868 \\ 824$		 46	69,473 1,900,633 6,279
	of the Earth.		-4	clerks, rent collectors, etc. Farm servants and field labourers	L,488,403	452,295	584,219	21,312	5,463	451,889
	of ti	rc and	ŀ	(b) Growers of specia' products and market gardening .	14,299	5,466	2,935	621	204	5,885
la,	Surface	-Pasture	5 6	Tea, coffee, cinchons and indigo plaatations . Fruit, flower, vegetable, betel, vine, arecanut, etc., growers.	$\begin{array}{c}150\\14,140\end{array}$	91 5,375	2,935	624	** 204	59 5,830
teria	the	1.		(c) Forestry	47,139	15,643	10,901	411	82	13,53
-Production of raw materials.	Exploitation of		7A 7B 8	Forest officers, rangers, guards, etc. (Government). Forest officers, rangers, guards, etc. (Native States) Wood-cutters, fire-wood, lac, catechu, rubber, etc., collectors au I charcoal buraers.	27 2,824 \$7,283	$14 \\ 1,205 \\ 14,357$	123 10,781	36 405	 13 69	$11 \\ 1,430 \\ 12,140$
jo no	ploit			(d) Raising of farm stock	221.276	113,231	34,263	7,495	1,999	73,78
luctio			9 10	Cattle and buffalo breeders and keepers	$17,745 \\ 3,363$	$8,617 \\ 1,341$	2,296 691	202	61 19	6,831
-Proc	. I.		11	Sheep, goat and pig breeders Breeders of other animals (horses, camels, mules, asses, etc.).	17,402	10,113	1,568	55 261	34	1,33 5,72
A.			12	Herdsmen, shepherds, goatherds, etc	182,763	93,169 36	,29,708	6,977	1,835	59,89
		-3	13	e) Raising of small animals	89 83	36	8	2 2		4
		g an ng.		2Fishing and Hunting	12,571	5,741	1,240	589	155	5.59
		2.—Fishiug and Hunting.	$\frac{14}{15}$	Fishing	10,687 1,884	5,066 675	1,190 50	551 38	155	4,43
				IIEXTRACTION OF MINERALS	4,067	1,384	454	53 10		2,22
		3,-Mines.	16 17	Coal mines and petroleam wells Mines and metallic minerals (gold, iron, manganese, etc.)	2,411 628	852 252	186 189	10		1,37
	of Minerals.	Quarries of hard rocks, (4.—Quarries of hard rocks	110	25	1			3
	m of M	400 01 rc	18	Other minerals (jade, diamonds, limestone, etc.)	110	25	1			
	Extraction	5		5.—Salt, etc	918	355	78	43		58
1	IIExt	5Salt, etc.	$ \begin{array}{c} 19 \\ 20 \end{array} $	Rock, sea and marsh salt Extraction of saltpetre, alum and other substances, soluble in water.	785 133	203 52		42 1	••	5(
		2		BPreparation and supply of material	1,711,417	616,879	271,787	81,455	16,406	822,75
				substances.	1,145,073	416,117	187,117	59,109	11,568	541,83
				6Textiles	168,024	56,373	1	6,056	1,677	71,58
.ce.	1		21 22	Cotton ginning, cleaning and pressing Cotton spinning, sizing and weaving	26.537 106,726	9,817 34,117	3,769 29,922	$1,281 \\ 3,381$	$278 \\ 883$	13,00 42,68
substances.		tiles.	23 24	Jute spinning, pressing and weaving	265 1,541	97 622	17 312	- 11 7	•••	13 60
lsub		-Textiles.	25 26	Other fibres (cocoant, aloes, palmleaf, flax, hemp, straw, etc.). Wool carders and spinners, weavers of woollen	387	125 4,520	103 1,919	21 938	3 403	4,73
of material		6	27	blankets, carpets, etc. Silk spinners and weavers	551	258	8	108		28
of ma	1		28 30	Hair, camel and horse hair, bristles work, brush- makers, etc.	265	69 5,794	73	**	••• 94	15
supply a	stry.		31	Dyeing, bleaching, printing, preparation and spoog- ing of textiles. Other (lace, crape, embroider:es, fringes, etc.) and Insufficiently described textile industries.	17,746 2,758	954	3,358 584	349 58	16	8,59
BPreparation and supply	IIIIndustry.	a nud terials numal		7.—Hides, skins and hard materials from the animal kingdom.	23,670	11,171	1,369	1,369	50	11,13
repara	11	skins nua the a	$\frac{32}{33}$	Tanners, curriers, leather dressers and dyers, etc.	11,036	5,423	793	832	10	4,82
BPr		-Ilides, skins and hard materials from the animal kingdom.	33	Makers of leather articles, such as truuks, water bags, etc. Bone, ivory, horu, shell, etc., workers	12,630	5,746	576	530	10;	6,30

TABLE XV-A.—Occupation or Means of Livelihood—continued.

1	1				1	-	ACTUAL	WORKERS		
	188.		N0.	Ocenpation or Means of Livelihood.	Total Workers and Dependents.	To	FAL.	PARTIAL CULTU		Dependents.
Class.	Sub-class.	Order.	Group		bopenaentes	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
		d.		8Wood,	133,102	49,369	22,303	6,215	612	61,430
		8Wood	36 37	Sawyers, carpenters, turners and joiners, etc Basket makers and other industries of woody material, including leaves.	64,075 69,027	26,391 22,978	1,693 20,610	5.111 1.104	183 429	$35,991 \\ 25,439$
				9.— Netals	20,801	\$5,595	6.794	3.54?	558	38.412
		9Metals.	39 40 41 42 43 44	Forging and rolling of iron and other metals . Plongh and agricultural implement makers . Makers of arms, guns, etc Other workers in iron and makers of implements and tools principally or exclusively of iron. Workers in other metals (tin, zinc, lead, quick-silver, etc.) Workers in mints, die-sinkers, etc.	$706 \\ 1,767 \\ 1.218 \\ 51,851 \\ 12,036 \\ 3,097 \\ 126$	$\begin{array}{r} 351\\779\\537\\19,073\\3,590\\1,190\\75\end{array}$	5 22 50 4,945 1,601 167 1	$ \begin{array}{r} 69\\104\\16\\3,139\\122\\84\\8\end{array} $	 450 99 9	350 966 631 27,830 6,845 1,740 50
				10.—Ceramics	100.011	36.587	21,925	6.586	1.37.5	41,499
		10.—Ceramics	45 46 47 48 49	Makers of glass and crystal ware Makers of porcelain and crockery Potters and earthen pipe and b wil makers Brick and tile makers Others (mosaic, tale, mica, alabaster, etc., workers)	9,544 8 86,035 4,418 8	2,758 2 32,052 1,775	2,718 18,122 1,085	132 6,383 71	57 1,314 4 	4,063 4 35,861 1,558 8
nces-contd.		-Chemical products property so called and analogous,	$50 \\ 51 \\ 52 \\ 53 \\ 54 \\ 55 $	 11.—Chemical products properly so called, and unalogous. Manufacture of matches and explosive materials Manufacture of aerated and mineral waters Manufacture of dyes, paint and ink Manufacture and refining of vegetable and mineral oils. Manufacture of paper card-board and papier mache. Others (sorp, candles, lac, cutch, perfames and 	71,493 1,490 38 336 66,063 60 3,506	$\begin{array}{c} 21.581 \\ 500 \\ 19 \\ 173 \\ 19,649 \\ 23 \\ 1,208 \end{array}$	$16,334 \\ 172 \\ \\ 2 \\ 15,237 \\ 2 \\ 921$	4,528 36 4,397 94	1.685 26 1,590 	33,378 809 19 161 31,177 35 1,377
ation and supply of material substances—could	.—Industry ₀	dustries. 11.	56 57 58 59 60	miseellane ms drugs). 12. – Food industries	$\begin{array}{c} \textbf{65.028} \\ 18.470 \\ 945 \\ 7.894 \\ 14.179 \\ 272 \end{array}$	19,506 1,853 2,537 5,423 5,423	16,307 9,751 140 2,467 1,427 1,427	917 27 213 306	$ \begin{array}{c} 355 \\ 46 \\ 3 \\ 264 \\ 103 \end{array} $	29,215 6,866 524 2,890 7,329 180
puration and sup-	IIIInd	12.—Food industries		Fish enters Makers of sugar, molasses and gar Sweetmeat makers, preparers of jum and condi- ments, etc. Brewers and distillers Toddy drawers Manufacturers of tobacco, opinm and ganja.	$372 \\ 287 \\ 17,599 \\ 2,709 \\ 7 \\ 2,566 \\ 100 \\$	142416,7391,14671,337	50 90 1,943 439 	6 132 231	30 109	156 8,917 1,124
B.—Prepar		13.—Industries of dress and the toilet.	67 68 69 70 71 72 73	13.—Industries of dress and the toilet Hat, cap and turban makers Tailors, milliners, dress makers and darners, em- broiderers on linen. Shoe, boot, and sandal makers Other industries pertaining to dress, gloves, socks, gaiters, belts, buttons, umbrellas, canes, ete. Washing, cleaning and dyeing Barbers, hairdressers and wig makers Other industries connected with the toilet (tattooers, shampoors, bath-honses, etc.)	391.413 324 59,027 1\$9,695 2,253 55,605 \$4,441 68	149,756 166 21,927 72,071 649 19,413 35,513 17	45.7.56 16 9,624 20,299 515 14,055 1,214 33	27,675 1 3,034 12,938 34 3,395 8,272 	4.794 ••• 483 2,981 8 839 513 ••	195,901 142 27,476 97,325 1,089 22,137 47,714 18
		14Furniture industries.	74	14.—Furuiture industries	363 363	158 158	54 54	••		151 151
		15.—Building industries.	76 77 78 79	15.—Building industries Lime-burners, cement workers Excavators, plinth builders and well sinkers Stone and mirble workers, masons an l brick layers Others (thatchers, building contractors, house painters, tilers, plumbers, lock smiths, etc.)	28,566 3,152 469 17,683 7,232	11,413 1,059 267 7,084 3,002	2.780 74 <u>4</u> 1,064 970	616 66 3 342 205	70 15 23	14.374 1,379 200 {9,533 3,260
		16.—Construction of means of transport.	80 81 82	16.—Construction of means of transport	1,413 69 1,367 7	713 33 650	61 60 1	194 	••	669 36 627 6
		17Production and trans- nission of physical forces (heat, light, elefricity, etc.)	83	 17.—Production and transmission of physical forces (heat, light, electricity, motive power, etc.) Gas works, electric light and ice factories 	95 9.7	58 58	• 1 1		÷ .	36 36

TABLE XV-A.—OCCUPATION OR MEANS OF LIVELIHOOD—continued.

						А	CTUAL WOR	KERS.		
	Jass.	t.	p No.	LOccupation or Means of Livelihood.	Total Workers and Dependents.	Tor	AL.	PARTIALI CULTU		Dependent
Clues.	Eub-Class.	Urder.	Group			Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
				18.—Industries of luxury and those pertaining to literature and the arts and sciences.	· 52,450	19,703	3,318	1,491	233	29,43
		e per-	844	Printers, lithographers, engravers, etc. (Govern- ment).	19	5			* *	1
		those d the	84B	Printers, lithographers, engravers, etc. (Native States).	330	133		••		19
	nold.	and e	86	Bookbinders and stitchers, envelope makers, ctc.	219	102 59	2	••	••	1
	IIIIndustry-concld	ury atur	87	Makers of musical instruments Makers of watches and clocks and optical, photo-	128 322	138	6	6	••	1
	ustry	f lux liter cs.	88	graphic and surgical instruments. Workers in precious stones and metals, enamellers,	46,592	17,598	2,295	1,381	228	26,6
	-Ind	ies o z to	89 90	imitation jewellery makers and gilders, etc. Makers of bangles, rosaries, bead and other necklaces,		1,448	865	30	5	1,8
	'II	ining ining ad sc	91	spangles, lingams and sacred threads. Toy, kite, cage, fishing tackle, etc., makers, taxider-	389	85	144	2	2	
	L	18Industries of luxury and those taining to literature and the and sciences.	92	mists, etc. O'hers including managers, persons other than performers employed in the theatres and other places of public entertainment, employés of public entertainment, employés of	244	134	4	2]
		8 9		public societies, race course service, huntsmen, etc.						
		ustrio ernec refus		191udustries concerned with refuse matter	38.614	14,136	10,030	67	27	14,4
		19Industries concerned with refuse matter.	93	Sweepors, scavengers, dust and sweeping contractors	38,614	14,136	10,050	67	27	14,:
		تبو		IVTRANSPORT	52,412	23,611	3,130	1.694	234	25,6
		.—Transport by water.		20.—Transport by water	1.393	56?	238	197	4	ڻ
		Tran wate	96E	Persons employed on the maintenance of streams, rivers and canals (including construction)	56	35	2	• •	••	1
		$\frac{20}{by}$	97	(Native States). Boat owners, boat men and towmen	1,337	527	236	127	4	1
				21Transport by road	37,800	17,371	2.780	1,460	226	17.0
		oad.	98A	Persons employed on the construction and main- tenance of roads and bridges (Government).	385	198	54		••	
		by r	98B	Persons employed on the construction and main- tenance of roads and bridges (Native States).	5,735	2,098 10,971	1,354	74	25	2,
	rt.	Fransport by road.	99	Cart owners, and drivers, coachmen, stable boys, tramway, mail carriage, etc., managers and employes (excluding private servants).	22,858	10,011	1,024	884	152	10,
	ansport	rans	100	Palki, etc., bearers and owners	993	428	1	29	1	
	6	l l	101	Pack elephant, camel, mule, ass aud bullock owners and drivers.	5,518	2,739	314	463	7	2,
	1 VT	51	102	Porters and messengers	2,311	937	33	10	1	1,
		port ail.		22.—Transport by rail	10,923	4.689	11?	67	4	6,1
		by ri	103	Railway employés of all kinds other than con-	10,194	4,309	95	65	4	5,
		22.—Transport by rail.	104	struction coolies. Labourers employed on railway construction	729	380	17	2	••	
		nd 22.		23Post Office, Telegraph and Telephone services.	2,296	989		40		1,3
		ph a one a	105A	Post Office, Telegraph and Telephone services	1,506	620		18	* *	
	1	23,—Post Office, Telegraph and Telephone ser- vices.	105B	(Government), Post Office, Telegraph and Telephone services (Native States).	790	369	• •	22	**	
				VTRADE	513,932	177,151	81,540	20,652	4,604	255,9
		4		24.—Banks, establishments of credit, exchange and insurance,	36,093	12,065	2,642	1,779	288	21,3
	VTrade.	24Isanks, cstablish- nents of credit, exchange and in- surance.	106	Bank macagers, money lenders, exchange and insurance agents, mouey changers and brokers and their employés.	36,093	12,965	2,642	1,779	283	21,
	1				5.195	1,874	39	35	3	3,5
	-	25Brokerage, commission and export.	107	25.—Brokerage, commission and export . Brokers, commission agents, commercial travellers, warehouse owners and employés.	5,195	1,874	33	35	3	3,
				26Trade in textiles	27,191	11,161	1,810	494	50	14,1
		26Trade In textiles.	108	Trade in piece goods, wool, cotton, silk, hair and other textiles.	27,121	11,161	1,810	494	59	14,

TABLE XV-A.—Occupation or Means of Livelihood—continued.

-			1		1		ACTUAL W	ORKERS.		
	lass.		p No.	Ocenpation or Means of Livelihood.	Total Wor ers and Dependents.	Тот.	AL.	PARTIALI CULTU		Dependents.
Class.	Sub-class.	Order.	Group		popendents.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
		27Trade In skins, lea- ther and furs,	109	27.—Trade in skins, leather and furs . , Trade in skins, leather, furs, feathers, horns, etc	2.095 2,095	807 807	109 109	107 107	4	1,179 1,179
		28Trade in wood.	110	28.—Trade in wood	1,750 1,750	343 343	879 879	8 8	4	528 528
		29. <u> </u>	111	29.—Trade in metals	3.159 3,159	1,194 1,194	15 15	143 143	<i>5</i> 5	1,950 1,950
		20 Trade in pottery.	112	30 Trade in pottery	18 18	9 9	7 1	••	••	8 8
		31Trade in chemica products.	113	31.—Trade in chemical products Trade in chemical products (drugs, dyes, paints, petroleum, explosives, etc.)	6.945 6,945	2,718 2,718	988 988	141 141	(* [*	3 ,239 3,239
contel.		32Hotels, 31 cafes, 31 restaur- ants, ctc.	114 115	32.—Hotels, cajes, restaurants, etc. Vendors of wine, liquors and aerated waters, etc. Owners and managers of hotels, cookshops, sarais, etc., and their emyloyés	24,152 22,330 1,822	8,304 7,941 563	2.795 2.159 566	1.101 1,100 1	230 220	12,923 12,230 693
ances-c				33.—Other trade in food stuffs	294.305	96.745	56,789	12,463	2,956	140,771
B.—Preparation and supply of material substances—contd.	Trade-contd.	33 Other trade in food stuffs.	116 117 118 119 120 121 122 123 124	Fish dealers Grocers and sellers of vegetable oil, salt and other condiments. Sellers of milk, butter, ghee, poultry, eggs, etc. Sellers of sweetmeats, sugar, gur and molasses Cardamom, betel-leaf, vegetables, fruit and areca- nnt sellers. Grain and pulse dealers Tobacco, opium, ganja, etc., sellers Dealers in sheep, goats and pigs Dealers in hay grass and fodder	$\begin{array}{c} 655\\ 62,100\\ \hline 29,194\\ 10,488\\ 38,752\\ \hline 130,110\\ 6,973\\ 2,881\\ 13,152\\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 292\\ 19,106\\ 9,115\\ 4,640\\ 11,120\\ 45,718\\ 2,039\\ 1,138\\ 3,577\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 68\\ 13,016\\ 7,852\\ 957\\ 11,439\\ 17,107\\ 951\\ 738\\ 4,661 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 8\\ 4,204\\ 1,516\\ 16\\ 1,631\\ 4,286\\ 97\\ 45\\ 360\\ \end{array}$	759 539 14 651 732 18 18	295 29,978 12,227 4,891 16,193 67,285 3,983 1,005 4,914
Preparation and su	V.	34.—Trade in clothing and tollet articles.	125	 34.—Trade in clothing and toilet articles. Trade in realy made clothing and other articles of dress and toilet (hats, umbrellas, socks, ready made shoes, perfumes, etc.). 	9.614 9,614	6,373 6,373	164 .64	3 <i>29</i> 329	227 3 3	3,077 3,077
B.—.		35 Trade in 3 fur ni- ture,	126 127	35.—Trade in farmiture Trade in farmiture, carpets, curtains and bedding Hardware, cooking utensils, porcelain, crockery, glassware, bottles, articles for gardening, the cellar, etc.	626 187 439	293 51 222	23	•••	ç 	308 114 194
		—Trade in building m n t o - riais.	128	36.—Trade in building materials Trade in building materials (stones, bricks, plaster, cement, sand, tiles, thatch, etc.)	485 485	197 197	37 37	6 6	• •	251 251
		-Trade in 36. means of t r a n s- port.	129	37.—Trade in means of transport	4.296 4,296	1,654 1,654	334 324	152 152	37 37	2,318 2,316
		3737. in fuel.	130	38.—Trade in Juel	19,797 12,797	3,807 3,807	3,336 3,236	603 603 ,	200 200	3,634 3,634
		-trade in articles of Inxury and those pertaining to letters and arts and sciences.	131 132 133	 39.—Trade in articles of luxury and those per- taining to letters and the arts and sciences. Dealers in precious stones, jewellery (real and imi- tation), clocks, optical instruments, etc. Dealers in common bangles, bead, necklaces, fans, small articles, toys, hunting and fishing tackle, flowers, etc. Publishers, booksellers, stationers, dealers in music, 	17,938 3,614 14,021	5,669 1,231 4,317	3.734 133 3,597	562 38 494	11.4 10 104	8,535 2,248 6,107
		30.—'frac hrxu perta and a	200	pictures, musical instruments and curiosities.	303	121	10	30		189

TABLE XV-A.—OCCUPATION OR MEANS OF LIVELIHOOD—continued.

						А	CTUAL WOR	KERS.		
	Sub-class.	÷	ID No.	Occupation or Means of Livelihood.	Total Workers and Dependents.	TOTA	L.	PARTIALLY CULTUR		Dependen
V-10120*	sub-	Order.	Group			Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
t	2	3	1	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
3		s tu 80 .cr.		40Trade in refuse matter	4	3				
d supply concld	ud.	Trade in refuse matter.	134	Dealers in rags, stable refuse, etc	4	3		•		
on and ances	Ť	1 1 0		41Trade of other sorts	67,339	23.735	7.923	9,7 99	711	35.6.
subst	Trade	Trade of other sorts.	135	Shop-keepers otherwise unspecified	$62,447 \\ 2,245$	$21,824 \\ 828$	7,427	2,682	673 37	33,1 1,3
R. Preparation and supply material substances concid.	-·. /	41Tr	137 138	Conjurors, acrobats, fortnne tellers, reciters, exhi- bitors of euriosities, and wild animals. Other trades (including farmers of pounds, tolls and markets).	2,192 455	758 325	363 32	25 17		1,1
	—Public force,	ıy.		C. —Public administration and liberal arts .	490,986	201,939	17,860	19,946	815	271,:
	ablic	-Army.		VIPUBLIC FORCE	181.938	90.18?	2,321	6.764	169	89,4
	- P	- 27		42. Army	\$9,551	48.815		2.160	••	40,7
	VI.		139 140A 140B	Army (Government) Imperial Service	$ \begin{array}{r} 11,474 \\ 8,425 \\ 69,652 \end{array} $	$\begin{array}{c} 8,498 \\ 5,062 \\ 35,255 \end{array}$	•••	108 2,052	••	2 3 34,
		c,		44.—Police	92,387	41.367	2,391	4,604	169	48,0
		41Police	142A 142B 143	Police (Government)	2,488 38,219 51,680	993 17,785 22,589	2,321	$51\\846\\3,707$	 169	1 20 26
	Public administration.			VIIPUBLIC ADMINISTRATION .	139,485	34,282	2,056	3,778	38	\$3,
	listra	Public ad- ministration.		45.—Public administration	139.485	54,282	2.056	3.778	38	\$3.
	dmir	ublic	144 145A	Service of the State Rulers of Native States and their families	4,836 443	1,903 121	1	66	•••	2
	lic a	15.—I	145B 145C	Darbar officials Menials	$69,194 \\ 38,506$	28,796 14,411	2,037	1,480 824	** 38	4(
11 109	Pul	-iji	146 147	Municipal and other local (not village) service . Village officials and servants other than watchmen.	2,411 24,095	961 8,090	11 7	10 1,598	••	1
sam intant hile	VII.	÷		VIIIPROFESSIONS AND LIBERAL ARTS	138,390	49,162	9,121	9,095	585	80.
anu		Religion		46—Religion	94.629	33,161	3,087	8.168	380	58,
C Public administration		40 Re	$ \begin{array}{r} 148 \\ 149 \\ 150 \\ 151 \end{array} $	Priests, ministers, etc. Religions mendicants, inmates of monasteries, etc. Catechists, readers, church and mission service Tem le, burial or burning ground service, pilgrim conductors, circumeisers.	54,227 32,327 496 7,579	19,677 9,8×6 286 3,312	$\begin{array}{c} 875 \\ 1,990 \\ 50 \\ 172 \end{array}$	5,786 2,039 343	274 79 27	33
. 211112				47.—Law	3,663	1,335		21		2.
)#10 N.		Law.	152	Lawyers of all kinds including kazis, law agents and	2,342	780		10		
Į	tl art	47.	153	mukhtiars. Lawyer's clerks, petition writers, etc.	1,321	555	••	11	••	
-	ibera	-21		48Medicine	5.954	1,543	1.281	77	24	3
	and	nc.	154A	Medical practitioners of all kinds (including dentists, oculists and veterinary surgeons (Government)).	202	93		3	••	
	ions	-Medicine.	154B	Medical practitioners of all kinds (including dentists, oculists and veterinary surgeons (Native States)).	1	883	47	66	1	
	rofess	48M	155A 155B	Midwives, vaccinators, compounders, nurses, massenrs, etc. (Government). Midwives, vaccinators, compounders, nurses,	3,126	46 521	25 1,209	••		
	VIIIProfessions and liberal arts.		20015	masseurs, etc. (Native States).	53240		.,			
	-	uctio		10 Instantion	6 951	9.261		165	6	3
		49.—Instruction.	156	49.—Instruction Professors and teachers of all kinds (except law, medicine, music, dancing and drawing) and clerks and servants connected with education.	6,951	2,761	515	165	G	
				50Letters and arts and sciences	27.193	10,36%	4,238	661	175	1?
		arts and	157 158A	Public seribes, stenographers, etc. Architects, surveyors, engineers, and their employes	15 75	6 27		• •		
		e pu	158B	(Government). Architects, surveyors, engineers, and their employee		912		17		
		ters t	159	(Native States). Others (authors, photographers, artists, sculptors, astronomers, meteorologists, botanists, astr	2,476	1,100	83	84	11	
	IXPersons living	50.—Letters and a sciences.	160	Music composers and masters, players on all kinds o musical instruments (not military), singers, actors and dancers.	1 22,706	8,317	4,155	563	164	11
	-Person	- Persons living principally on their income.		IX.—PERSONS LIVING ON THEIR INCOME.	31,173	\$,313	4,362	309	93	18
	IX.	rsons ripall;		51.—Persons living principally on their income.	31,173	\$,313	1,362	309	25	18
		-Pe prind	161	Proprietors (other than of agricultural land), fund	31,173	8,313	4,362	309	21	3 1
		51.		and schularship holders and pensioners.						

TABLE XV-A.—Occupation or Means of Livelihood—concluded.

							ACTUAL WO	RKERS.		
	Sub-class.	4	p No.	Occupation or Means of Livelihood.	Total Workers and Dependents.	Tor	AL.	PARTIALLY CULTUR		Derendents
Class.	sub-	Order.	Group			Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
		ervie		DMiscellaneous	1.201,154	402,515	385,388	8,206	2,974	413,251
		le si		XDOMESTIC SERVICE	\$14,177	81,543	43.565	4,415	1,503	\$9,069
	ilce.	mest		52.—Domestic Service.	214,177	81,543	43.565	4.415	1,503	89.065
	BCLY	- Do	162	Cooks, water carriers, door keepers, watch men and other indoor servants.	204,889	77,503	43,032	4,391	1,499	84,35
	mestle	52Domestie serviec.	163	Private grooms, coachmen, dog boys, etc	9,288	4,040	533	24	4	4,713
us.	XDomestle service.	which deft- 1.		XI.—INSUFFICIENTLŸ DESCRIBED OCCU- PATIONS.	754,480	223,103	275,887	9,499	\$\$1	255,490
DMiscellancous.	ons.	-General terms which do not indicate a defi- nite occupation.		53.—General terms which do not indicate a definite occupation.	754,480	223,103	275.887	9,499	881	255,490
Mise	pati	ind ind	164	Manufacturers, busiuess men and contractors other- wise unspecified.	6,025	2,131	182	131	6	3,71
- -	ed occupations.	-Genera do not nite	165	Cashiers, accountants, book-keepers, clorks and other employs in unspecified offices, ware houses and shops.	5,160	2,120	64	158	2	2,97
	-Insufficiently described	53	$\frac{166}{167}$	Mechanics otherwise unspecified Labourers and workmen otherwise unspecified	1,567 741,728		275,641	2,133	873	96- 247,83
	ciently	of mis		XIIUNPRODUCTIVE	232,497	97,869	65,936	1,369	590	68,69
	Insuffic	mates d asylt spitals.		54.—In mates of jails and asylums and hospitals.	4,148	3,004	501	44		643
	-IX	54.—Inmates of jails and asylums and hospitals.	168	Inmates of jails, asylums and hospitals ,	4,143	3,004	501	44		643
	tive.	uts,		55.—Beggars, vagrants, prostitutes	228.349	94,865	65,435	1,325	200	00.044
	due	ngra	169	Beggars, vagrants, proeurers, prostitutes, receivers	228,349	94,865	65,435	1,325	590	68,04
	XIIUnproductive.	55.—Beggars, vagrants, prostitutes.	400	of stolen goods, cattle poisoners, etc.	**0 ³ 0 <i>∓</i> A	04,000	00,400	1,325	590	68,041

TABLE XV .- OCCUPATION OR MEANS OF LIVELIHOOD.

PART B.—Subsidiary occupations of Agriculturists—Actual workers only. (1) Rent receivers—(Landlords).

										POPULATION.	
	Oc	cupations	5.					-	Persons.	Males.	Females,
		1							2	3	4
Fotal number of re	ent recei	vers	(actua	1 wo	rkers)	٠		54,041	43,762	10,279
Number of actual tions.	workers	who	return	ed s	nıbsid	iary	оссиј	pa-	25,540	22,320	3,220
(a) Agricultural .	• •				•	• •	•	•	16,278	14,318	1.960
Rent payers . Agricultural labeurers	• •	•••	•					•	12,503 3,775	11,062 3,256	1,441 519
(b) Non-agricultural					•				9,262	8,002	1,260
Government employés of Money lenders and grain Other traders of all kind Priests Clerks of all kinds (not School masters . Lawyers . Estate agents and manag	i dealers ls Gevernment)	• • • • • •	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	•	· · ·	· · ·	· · · ·	•	$\begin{array}{r} 473\\ 1,824\\ 791\\ 1,288\\ 414\\ 133\\ 26\\ 61\\ 63\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 469\\ 1,498\\ 614\\ 1,015\\ 407\\ 129\\ 22\\ 61\\ 55\end{array}$	326 177 273 4 4

PART B.—Subsidiary occupations of Agriculturists—Actual workers only. (2) Rent payers (actual cultivators).

										POPULATION.	
	Ocer	Persons.	Males.	Females.							
		2	3	4							
Total number of ren	it paye	ers (a	actual	wor	kers)) .	٠	•	2,137,416	1,425,548	711,868
Number of actual we pations									138,348	104,078	34,270
(a) Agricultural .				•		•	•	•	36,881	27,460	9,421
Rent receivers Agricultural labourers			• •		•		•		$16,874 \\ 20,007$	13,442 14,018	3,432 5,989
(b) Non-agricultural .							•		101,467	76,618	24,849
General labourers Government employés o Money lenders and grai Other traders of all kind Fishermen and boatmen Cattle breeders and milk Village watchmen	n dealers ls .	3			•	•	•	•	$19,960 \\ 61 \\ 6,990 \\ 7,281 \\ 2,091 \\ 7,254 \\ 2,795$	$11,935 \\ 61 \\ 5,965 \\ 6,017 \\ 1,849 \\ 5,472 \\ 2,441$	8,025 1,025 1,364 242 1,782 354
Weavers Barbers	ters		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	•	•	•	• • • •	•	$1,544 \\ 3,124 \\ 4,690 \\ 2,543 \\ 2,321 \\ 3,592 \\ 87,222$	$1,286 \\ 2,656 \\ 3,736 \\ 1,705 \\ 1,562 \\ 3,035 \\ 28,893$	258 468 954 837 759 557 8,324

TABLE XV.—OCCUPATION OR MEANS OF LIVELIHOOD.

PART B.—Subsidiary occupations of Agriculturists—Actual workers only. (3) Farm servants and field labourers.

		POPULATION. Fersons. Males. Females. 2 3 4										
			Fersons.	Males,	Females.							
		1		2	3	4						
Total number of (actual workers)	ers	1,036,514	452,295	584,219								
Number of actual a pations										60.907	38,771	22,136
(a) Ag r icultural .		٠	۰		٠		٠		٠	9,379	6,889	2,490
Rent receivers . Rent payers		•	• •	•	•	•	•	•	٠	2,983 6,396	2,839 4,050	144 2,346
(b) Non-agricultural .	٠	•		•	٠	٠	٠		•	51,528	31,882	19,646
General labo urer s . Village watchmen .			•	•	•	•	•	•		$17,192 \\ 1,272$	6,887 1,089	10,295 183
Cattle breeders and mi Mill hands	lkmen	•		•	-	•	•	•	•	3,659 1,665	2,673 892	986 773
Fishermen and boatmer Rice pounders . Traders of all kinds .							•	•	•	833 232 1,673	608 89 1,300	228 143 373
Oil pressers Weavers	•	•	•	•		•	•	•	•	859 1,895	672 1,327	187 568
Leather workers			+		•	•	•	•	•	$\begin{array}{c c}989\\ 4,644\\ 1,261\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 744 \\ 4.233 \\ 1.049 \end{array}$	$245 \\ 411 \\ 212$
Placksmiths and carper Washermen Others	• •	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	2,212 13,152	1,799 8,520	41) 4,63

TABLE XV.-OCCUPATION OR MEANS OF LIVELIHOOD.

PART C.—Showing for certain mixed occupations the number of persons who returned each as their (a) Principal and (b) subsidiary means of Livelihood.

orsons in olumn who supation A) baidlary tion.	Fomales.	14	1,091	141	169	581	114	1-	62	4	:	00	rΰ	:	:	:	
Number of persons in preceding column who returned (accupation A) as their subsidiary accupation.	Male ⁶ .	13	2,499	122	¢63	489	159	47	335	12	19		:	:	:	4	
persons rrs) who pation B) neipal m.	Females.	12	19,022	1,486	781	5,130	583	97-1	431	9,274	283	36	155	:	21	696	
Number of persons (actual workers) who returned (occupation B) as their principal occupation.	Males.	II	46,771	4,734	3,058	5,132	1,078	349	1,743	5,620	1,088	3	641	:	165	23,622	
	Females.	10	8,699	7,116	370	221	635	37	223	54	:	31	12	:	:	:	
Number of persons in preceding column who returned (occupation B) as their subsidiary occupation.	Males.	θ	13,192	24642	1,441	270	1,380	217	1,195	66	94	:	*	20	14	20	
	Females.	8	205,071	185,292	5,571	4,930	4,423	609	3,684	289	:	99	61	11	75	:	
Number of persons (actual workers) who returned (ocenpation A) as their principal occupation.	Males.	Ls.	215,666	165,806	13,972	19,713	4,570	1,085	026'8	1,023	252	:	:	Ŧ-L	33	102	
	Females.	8	233,883	194,035	6,891	10,862	5,755	664	4,400	9,621	283	141	233	11	96	696	
Total.	Males.	2	278,128	179,256	19,134	26,104	7,187	1,698	12,243	6,721	1,453	<u>0</u>	179	94	278	23,748	
	Persons.	\$	512,011	373,321	26,025	36,966	12,9.12	2,497	16,643	16,342	1,736	144	412	165	374	24,444	
				· ·	•	•		•	•	•		•	•	•	•	•	
							•	•	•		٠	•	•				
							•							•		٠	
										•	,			•			
	В,	3								•						•	
				na	•			٠	90	rs		lcers		•			
				tchm	ders				caver	boure		ad dar	91		ers	70	
13°				Village watchmen	Money lenders	Milkmen	Drummers	Boatmen	Blanket wcavers	General labourers	8142	Singers and dancers	Scavengers	Drummers	Grain dealers	Cultivators	
Occupations.				Villa	Mond	Milk	Drui				Beggars		Scav	Drui	Graî		
060				•	•		•	•	•	•	•	•		•	•	•	
			Central India	•		٠	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	٠	
			ral 1	•	•		•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	
	Α.	64	Jent	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	(t)
			0	s.	•	S	8	•	•	mers)	•	•	•	•	•	•	untan
				Field labourers	Grain dcalers	Cattle breeders	Basket makers	Fishermen	Shepherds	Chamari (tanners)	Priests .	Prostitutes	Міdwives .	Scavengers	Oil-sellers	Patwari .	(Village accountant)
	euac				5	3	4	10	9	1-	8	с с	10	11	12	13 1	
.014 I.	oleoß																

TABLE XV .- OCCUPATION OR MEANS OF LIVELIHOOD. PART D .- DISTRIBUTION BY RELIGION.

	ass.	0.2	No.		Total number of	TTC= 1.	Jain.	Auimist.	Musalman,	Christian.	Others.
Class.	Sub-class.	Order.	Group]	Occupation or means of livelihood.	workers and depen- deuts.	Hindu.	Jam.	Aumist.	musannan.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
				Central India	9,356,980	8,262,638	87,471	483,394	511,200	9,358	2,919
				AProduction of raw materials	5.953,423	5,391,165	12,895	408,541	139,995	777	50
				IEXPLOITATION OF THE SURFACE OF THE EARTH.	5,949,356	5,388,039	12,876	408,532	139,087	774	48
				1.—Pasture and agriculture	5,936,785	5,376,846	12.876	408,291	137,950	774	48
	ĺ			(a) Ordinary cultivation	5,660,991	5,125,204	12.795	391.833	130,397	716	43 5
			$\frac{1}{2}$	Income from rent of agricultural land . Ordinary cultivators	$123,516 \\ 4,038,048 \\ 11,024$	$ \begin{array}{r} 116,098 \\ 3,646,841 \\ 6,704 \end{array} $	$697 \\ 11.412 \\ 54$	1.194 290,086 23	$5.515 \\ 88,982 \\ 4,242$	7 691	36 1
			4	Agents, managers of landed estates (not planters), clerks, rent collectors, etc. Farm servants and field labourers	1,488,403	1,355,561	635	100,530	31,658	18	1
	the surface of the earth.			(b) Growers of special products and market gardening.	14,290	13,410	16	57	270	37	••
1	the	ITC.	5	Tea, coffee, cinchona and indigo plauta- tions.	150	•• 1	••		150		••
1	aco o	agrieulture.	6	Fruit, flower, vegetable, betel, vine, areca nut, etc., growers.	14,140	13,410	16	57	620	37	• •
	surf			(c) Forestry	40,139	31,901	12	6,516	1,694	11	5
	f the	c and	7A	Forest officers, rangers, guards, etc. (Government)	27	14	••	1	12		**
	ion c	Pasture and	7B 8	Forest officers, rangers, guards, etc. (Native States).	2,824 37,288	1,843 30,044	11	96 6,419	858 824	11	**
rials.	-Exploitation of	1.—1	9	Wood cutters, fire wood, lac, catechu, rubber, etc., collectors and charcoal burners.		00,021		.,			
mate	-Exp			(d) Raising of farm slock	221,276	206,245	50	9,884	5,087	10	* *
raw	- I		9 10	Cattle and buffalo breeders and keepers Sheep, goat and pig breeders	17,745 3,366	16,905 2,500	19	51	770 866		* *
n of			11	Breeders of other animals (horses, camels, mules, asses, etc.)	17,402	15,846	10	1,277	269 3,182		
uetic			12	Herdsmen, shepherds, goatherds, etc.	182,763 <i>89</i>	170,994 86	21	2,550	3,132		
-Production of raw materials.			13	Birds, bees, silkworms, etc.	89	86		1	2		• •
Α											
		hunt-		2.—Fishing and hunting	12,571	11,193		241	1.137		• •
		2.—Fishing and h ing.	14 15	Fishing	10,687 1,884	9,625 1,568		23 218	1,039 98		* *
				IIEXTRACTION OF MINER- ALS.	4,067	3,126	19	9	908	3	ç
		Mines.		3.—Mines	3,039	2,445	12	9	368	3	Ç.
	nerals.	3]	16 17	Coal mines and petroleum wells Mines and metallic minerals (gold, iron, manganese, etc.).	$\begin{array}{c} 2,411\\ 628\end{array}$	1,842 603	1 11		$\frac{566}{2}$	2 1	2
	of Mi			4.—Quarries of hard rocks .	110	107			3		
	II.—Extraction of Minerals.	4Quarries of hard rocks.	18	Other minerals (jade, diamond, lime- stone, etc.)	110	107		• •	3		
		20		5.—Salt, etc	918	574	7	••	337	••	••
		5Salt, efe.	19 20	Rock, sea and marsh salt Extraction of saltpetre, alum and other substances soluble in water.	785 133	507 67	7	••	271 66	• •	* *
ances.				B.—Preparation and supply of material substances.	1,711,417	1;477,847	67,963	7,972	156.004	1,071	560
sdus				III.—INDUSTRY , , , .	1,145,073	1,047,099	4,391	2,220	91,046	214	103
erial				6.—Textiles	168,024	134,758	#19	895	31,929	10	13
f mat		-9 6	$\frac{21}{22}$	Cotton ginning, cleaning and pressing . Cotton spinning, sizing and weaving . Jute spinning, pressing and weaving	26,587 106,726 265	15,347 95,594 222		820 820	$\begin{array}{c} 11,181 \\ 10,010 \\ 23 \end{array}$	10	10
ply o	IIIIndustry	6Textiles	23 24 25	Jute spinning, pressing and weaving Rope, twine and string Other fibres (cocoanut, aloes, palm leaf,	1,541 387	1,440 377		65	36 10	• •	••
l sup	-Indu	L-	26	flax, hemp, straw, etc.) Wool carders and spinners, weavers of woollen blankets, carpets, etc.	11,198	10,869		6	323		
п апс	111	9	$\frac{27}{28}$	Silk spinners and weavers Hair, camel and horse hair, bristles	$551 \\ 265$	$451 \\ 242$	12	• •	88 23		••
tratio			30	work, brush-makers, etc. Dying, bleaching, printing, preparation	17,746	7,618	22	3	10,100	**	3
BPreparation and supply of material substances.			31	and sponging of textiles. Other (lace, crape, embroideries, fringes, etc.) and insufficiently described textile industries.	2,758	2,598	25	• •	135		o #

TABLE XV.-OCCUPATION OR MEANS OF LIVELIHOOD. PART U.-DISTRIBUTION BY RELIGION -continued

Chies.	Sub-class.	Order.	Group No.	Occupation or means of livelihood.	Total number of workers and depen- dents.	Hindu.	Jain.	Animist.	Musalman.	Christian.	Others.
1	0]	3	4	õ	6	7	. 8	9	10	11	12
		ins,		7.—Hides, skins, and hard materials from the animal kingdom.	23,670	\$3,\$36		9	425		••
		7	32	Tanners, curriers, leather dressers and dyers, etc.	11,036	10,813		••	223		
		2:-	33	Makers of leather articles, such as trunks, water bags, etc.	12,630	12,423		5	202		••
			35	Bone, ivory, horn, shell, etc., workers .	+		••	4			••
	ł	ood.	36	S.— Wood		131,379	38 30	48 2 125	1,201	6	3
	urveliter	8Wood.	37	etc. Basket makers and other industries of woody material including leaves.	69,027	63,005 68,367	8	357	909 292		••
				9.—Metals	70,801	61,716	126	91	8,865		
			38	Forging and rolling of iron and other metals.	706	683	••		23	••	
		.e	39	Plough and agricultural implement makers.	1,767	1,763	••		4		
	ŀ	9-Mctals	40 41	Makers of arms, guns, etc	1,218 51,851	857 45,493	14	90	$\substack{\begin{array}{c} 361 \\ 6,252 \end{array}}$	•• ••	
			42	Workers in brass, copper and bell metal.	12,036	11,252	84 28	1	698		
	1		43 44	Workers in other metals (tin, zinc, lead, quick-silver, etc.) Workers in mints and die-sinkers, etc	3,097 126	1,660 S			1,409 118		••
		, si an		10.—Ceramics	100,011	96,922	12	64	3.013		
		ramic	45	Makers of glass and crystal ware .	9,544	6,805	11		2,728		
		10,Ceramics.	46 47	Makers of porcelain and crockery . Potters and earthen pipe and bowl makers.	86,035	85,740	1	41	253	••	••
td.	ontd.	10.	48 49	Brick and tile makers Others (mosaic, talc, mica, alabaster, etc., workers).	4,418 8	4,365 8	••		30	••	••
of material substances-contd.	Industry-contd.	ts,	1	11.—Chemical products properly so called and analoyous.	71,493	69,410	8	81	1.994		
stanc	-Indi	roduc	50	Manufacture of matches and explosive materials.		462			1,028	••	
du s l i	-,111	Chemical products, etc.	51 52	Manufacture of ærated aud mineral waters. Mauufacture of dyes, paint and ink	38 336	36 123			213	• •	
ateric		Themi etc.	53	Manufacture and refining of vegetable and mineral oils.	66,063	65,571	8	30	454	••	
		11,(54 55	Mannfacture of papers, cardboard and paper mache. Others (soap, candles, lac, cutch, perfumes and miscellaneous drugs).		$\frac{2}{3,216}$	••		58 239		••
B.—Preparation and supply				12Food industries	65,028	49,475	3,388	379	11.738	15	
and		strice	56	Rice pounders and huskers and flour		14,715	462	286	3,006	1	
ratio		-Food industrics.	57	grinders. Bakers and biscuit makers Grain parchers, etc	945 7,894	505 6,504	2	12 13	414 1,375	14	
ud.al.	1	Food) 59 J 60	Butchers Fish curers Makers of sugar, molasses and gur	379	7,638 372 280		7	6,534		
B.—1		13	62 63	Sweetmeat makers, preparers of jam and condiments, etc.	17,599	14,674	2,558		328		
			64 65 66	Brewers and distillers Toddy drawers . Manufacturers of tobacco, opium and ganja.	2,709	2,589 		8 7 	92	•••	
		-Industrics of drcss and the tollet.		13.—Industries of dress and toilet.	391,413	378.359	180	100	12,643	\$6	
		strics the t	6° 68	Hat, cap and turban makers . Tailors, milliners, dress makers and	324 59,027	163 54,142			154 4,550		
		Indu	69	darners, embroiderers on linen. Shoe, boot and sandle makers	. 189,695	187,377		8	2,257	6	
		13.	70	Other industries pertaining to dress gloves, socks, gaiters belts, buttons umbrellas, cancs, etc.	, 2,253 >	1,877	••	••	376		
			71 72 73	umbrellas, canes, etc. Washing, cleaning and dycing Barbers, hair-dressers and wig makers Other industries connected with th toilet (tattoovrs, shampooers, bath nouses, etc.)	e (65	51,780 82,951 57		1 11 			
		Fural-		14.—Faraiture industries .	. 363	137			226		•-
		14Ft	74	Cabinet makers, carriage painters, etc.				••	226		••
			-	15Building industries .	. 28.566	\$\$,573	: 40	79	5,873	1	
		indus-	76	Lime burners, cement workers . Excavators, plinth builders and we	. 3,182 11 469			8	202		
		ling.	. 75	sinkers. Stone and marble workers, masons, an				2 44	3,360		
		5Bullding trics.	79	brick layers. Others (thatchers, building contractors liquse-painters, tilers, plumbers, lock smiths, etc.)	s, 7,232 k-	5,531	1 35	3 27	1,635	1	

TABLE XV.— Occupation or Means of Livelihood. Part D.—Distribution by Religion —continued. Part D.—Distribution by Religion

Class.	Sub-class.	Order.	Group No.	Occupation or means of livelihood.	Total number of workers and depen- dents	Hindu.	Jain.	Animist.	Musalman.	Christian.	Othe rs.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
		on .		16Construction of means of	1,443	1,403	3	7	29	1	
		-Construction of means of transport.	80	Cart, carriage, palki, etc., makers and	69	63			5	1	
		Const of n tran	81	wheel wrights, Saddlers, harness makers, whip and lash makers	1,367	1,3 40	3		24		••
		16	82	Ship and boat builders	7	••		7	••	* *	••
		n and ssion of l forers, tht. etc.		17.—Production and transmission of physical forces (heat, light, electricity, motive powers, etc.)	95	55		••	33	ž	
		17.—Production and physical forces, heat, light, etc.	83	Gas works, electric light and ice factories.	95	53	·		33	7	
		g to		18.—Industries of luxury and those pertaining to litera- ture and the arts and sciences.	52,450	44.136	174		8,090	45	5
		aining 8.	84A	Printers, lithographers engravers, etc. (Government).	19	4			8	7	
	-concld.	perts	84B	Printers, lithographers, engravers, etc. (Native States).	330	264	4	••	35	26	1
	ry	those nd se	86 87	Book-binders and stitchers, envelope makers, etc. Makers of musical instruments	219 128	153 113			66 15		
	-Judustry	of luxury and those pertaining and the arts and sciences.	88	Makers of watches and clocks and optical, photographic and surgical instruments,	322	258	••	••	54	10	••
d.	III,	hnxury ad the	89	Workers in precio 's stones and metals, enamellers, imitation jewellery makers, and gilders, etc.	46,592	40,318	164	• •	6,110	• •	••
-cont		es of are al	90	Makers of baugles, rosaries, bead, and other necklaces, spangles, lingams	4,207	2,562	6		1,633	2	4
unces-		-Industries (literature	91	and sacred threads. Toy, kite, cage, fishing tackle, etc., makers, taxidermists, etc.	339	296	**		93	• •	
supply of material substances— c_{ontd}	n e contra co	181n	92	Others including managers, persons other thau performers employed in the theatres and other places of public entertainment, employés of public societies, race course service, hunts- men, etc.	244	168	••		76		
pply of		s ed use		19Industries concerned with refuse matter,	38,614	33,554	3	40	4,967	43	7
		Industries eoncerned with refuse matter,	93	Sweepers, scaveugers, dust and sweeping contractors.	38,614	33,554	3	± 0	4.967	43	7
B,Preparation and		19		IF.—TRANŠPORT	32 413	38.615	183	\$37	11,685	768	\$\$4
D,-	ļ	ıt by		20Transport by water	1,393	1,307	4	5	77		
	[unspol ater.	96B	Persons employed on the maintenance of streams, rivers and canals (includ-	56	2	4		50	••	* *
		20Transport by water.	97	ing construction), Native States. Boat owners, boatmen and towmen	1,337	1,305		5	27		÷.
				21.—Transport by road	37,800	28,386	134	524	8,709	15	39
		road	98A	Persons employed on the construction and maintenance of roads and	385	253		5	127	• •	••
	1sport	ort by	98B	bridges (Government). Persons employed on the construction and maintenance of roads and bridges	5,785	5,103	• -	86	544	/	2
	IVTransport.	21Transport by road.	99	(Native States), Cart owners and drivers, coachmen, stable boys, tramway, mail carriage, etc., manugers and employés (exclud-	22,858	15,435	107	433	6.849	16	19
	ΙV	21.	100	ing private servants). Palki, etc., bearers and owners	993	991			2		
			101 102	Pack elephant, camel, mule, ass, bullock owners and drivers. Porters and messengers	5,518 2,311	4,804 1,800	17 10		687 500	••	10 1
Î		ort il.		22.—Transport by Rail	10,923	7,223	43	192	2,460	721	284
		-Transport by rail.	103	Railway employés of all kinds other than construction coolies.	10,194	6,641	43	81	2,434	718	277
		22,Tr	104	Labourers employed on railway cons- truction.	729	582	* *	111	26	3	7
		lice,		23.—Post office, telegraph and telephone services.	2,296	1,699	ŝ	116	439	33	8
		Post uffice, ete,	105A 105B	Post office, telegraph and telephone services (Government), Post office, telegraph and telephone services (Native states),	1, 506 790	1,021 678	1 1	78 38	366 73	32	

TABLE XV.—Occupation or MEANS OF LIVELIHOOD. PART D.—DISTRIBUTION BY RELIGION --continued.

Class.	Sub-class.	Order.	Group No.	Occupation or means of livelihood.	Total number of workers and depen- dents.	Hindu.	Jain.	Animist.	Musalman.	Christian,	Others.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
		24.—Banks, estab- lishments of credit, etc.	106	V.—TRADE 24.—Banks, establishments of credit, exchange and in- surance. Bank managers, money lenders, exchange and insurance agents, money changers	513.932 36,093 36,093	39 3.1 33 23.994 23,994	63,389 10,793 10,793	4,915 14 14	53.973 1.976 1,276	<i>89</i> 	133 16 16
		24		and brokers and their employes.	5,195	3,694	1,085	~	102		
		25I)rokernge, commis- sion, etc.	107	 25.—B) observage, commission and export. Brokers, commission agents, commercial travellers, warchouse owners and employes. 	5,195	3,694	1,085	7	403 403	6	
		26.—Trade lu textiles,	108	26.—Trade in textiles	27, 121 27,121	17,732 17,732	5.787 5,787	5 5	3.569 3,562	33 33	2 2
	1	in .		27Trade in skins, leather and furs.	2,095	1,510	297	3	284	1	
		27,-Trade	109	Trade in skins, leather, furs, feathers, horns, etc.	2,095	1,510	297	3	284	1	**
				28.—Trade in wood	1,750	1.312	59	135	244	••	
contd.		28Trade in wood.	110	Trade in wood (not firewood), cork, bark, ctc.	1,750	1,312	59	135	244	••	
supply of material substances—contd.		29.—Trade in n)etals.	111	29.—Trade in metals	3,139 3,159	?,178 2,178	15 15	26 26	940 940		••
	VTrade.	30Trade in pottery.	112	30.—Trade in pottery Trade in pottery	18 19	9 9	5 5		.≇ 4		
B,-Preparation and		31Trade in chemi- cal pro- ducts.	113	31.—Trade in chemical products . Trade in chemical products (drugs, dyes, paints, petrolenm, explosives, etc.)	6,945 6,945	4,552 4,552	21 21	20 20	2,3 4 3 2,343	3	6 6
a.		31. ifes,		32.—Hotels, oufes, restaurants, etc.	24,152	22,383	165	104	1,494	29	54
		Other trade In 32Hotels, cafea, lood stuffs,	114 115	Vendors of wine, liquors, and ærated waters. Owners and managers of hotels, cook shops, sarais, etc., and their employés	22,330 1,822	21,063 1,320		102 2	939 485	7 15	
		e In 32		33.—Other trude in food stuffs .	294,305	234,661	32,435	2,993	24,195	30	12
		r trad	$\frac{116}{117}$	Fish dealers Grocers and sellers of vegetable oil, salt and other condiments.	655 62,100	651 48,644	6,312	180	6,958	6	•••
		-Othe foo	118 119	Sellers of milk, butter, ghee, poultry, eggs, etc. Sellers of sweetmeats, sugar, gur, and	29,194 10,488	27,977 9,752	286 554	10 2	918 180	3	••
		33,	120	molasses. Cardamom, betel leaf, vegetables, fruit	38,752	33,933	55	211	4,553		••
		oth- liet	121 122 123 124	and areca nut soliers. Grain and pulse dealers Tobacco, opium, ganja sollers Dealers in sheep, goat 1 and pigs Dealers in hay, grass and fodder	$130,110 \\ 6,973 \\ 2,881 \\ 13,152$	97,460 5,069 2,633 8,642	24,467 761 	65 2,523	8,111 1,137 347 1,987	1 	6 6
		in el to		34.—Trade in clothing and toilet articles,	9,614	4.655	383		4,576		
		34.—Trade in cloth- lng and toilet articles.	125	Trade in ready-made clothing and other articles of dress and toilet (hats, umbrellas, socks, ready-made shoes, perfumes, etc).	9,614	4,655	383		4,576		**
		Ξ.		35.—Trade in farniture	626	597	14	••	85		
		35,—Trade furniture,	126 127	Trade in furniture, carpets, curtains and bedding. Hardware, cooking utensils, porcelaln, crockery, glassware, bottles, articles for gardening, the cellar, etc.	187 439	166 361	14	••	21 64	••	

TABLE XV.—Occupation or Means of Livelihood. Part D.—Distribution by Religion —continued.

					î			1			
Class.	Sub-class.	Order.	Group No.	Occupation or means of livelihood.	Total number of workers and depen- dents.	Hindu,	Jain.	Animist.	Musalman.	Christian.	Others.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
		lo ln ling rials	128	36.—Trade in building materials. Trade in building materials (stones,	485 485	387 387		••	9 8 98		**
		30Trade In bullding materlals	120	bricks, plaster, cement, sand, tiles, thatch, ctc.)							
				37Trade in means of transport.	4,296	3,489	43	87	678		
	VTrade-concld.	37Trade in means of tran- sport.	129	Dealers and hirers of elephants, camels, horses, cattle, asses, mules, etc., sellers (not makers) of carriages, saddlery, etc.	4,296	3,489	42	87	675		
	-Tra	do el.		38.—Trade in fuel , , , .	12,797	9,893	39	1,495	1,367		3
	V	38Trade In fuel.	130	Dealers in firewood, charcoal, coal, cow-dnng, etc.	12,797	9,893	39	1,495	1,367		3
.ppuld.	-	9.—Trado In articles of luxury and those per- taining to letters and arts and sciences.		39.—Trade in articles of luxury and those pertaining to letters and arts and sciences.	17,938	13,040	921	••	3,973	••	4
008-04		artic thos letter onces.	131	Dealers in precious stone, jewellery (real and imitation), clocks, optical instru-	3,614	2,630	883	••	92		4
batanc		v and v and g to nd sci	132	ments, etc. Dealers in common bangles, bead neck- laces, fans, small articles, toys, hunt-	14,021	10,247	19		3,755		
B.—Preparation and supply of material substances—concld		39,—Tr: luxur tainln arts n	133	ing and fishing tackle, flowers, etc. Publishers, booksellers, stationers, dealers in music, pictures, musical instruments, curiosities.	303	163	14	• •	126		••
of m		a		40Trade in refuse matters .	- 4	4					
d snpply		40.—Trado refuso matters.	134	Dealers in rags, stable refuse, etc.	4	4			• •		••
UU U0		40	ħ.,	41.—Trade in other sorts	67,339	48,113	11,398	97	7,891	14	36
arati		In orta.	135 136	Shopkeepers otherwise unspecified . Itinerant traders, pedlers, hawkers, etc.	62,447 2,245	44,663 1,488	$11,269 \\ 22$	27	6,439 735	14	35
Prep		41Trade in other sorts.	130 137 138	Conjurers, acrobats, fortune tellers, reciters, exhibitors of curiosities and wild animals.	2,192 435	1,550 412	••	••	641	••	1
7		41.		pounds, tolls and markets).			37				**
				C.—Public administration and liberal arts.	490,986	369,197	1,883	6,200	106,059	5,628	2,019
				VIPUBLIC FORCE . 42,-Army .	181,938 89.551	128,543 60,375	96 26	4,361 610	43,673 23, 444	3,938 3,891	1,327 1,305
	ree.	trmy.	139	Army (Government)	11,474	3,838	~0	158	2,869	3,818	791
	blic fo	42Army.	140A 140B	Imperial Service	8,425 69,652	4,255 52,282	26	452	3,825 16,750	71	343 71
	VI,-Public force.	1		44.—Police	92,387	68,168	70	3.731	20.229	47	133
	VI,	-Police.	142A 142B	Police (Government)	2,488 38,219	796 20,880	12	794 653	862 16,541	12 35	24 98
		44	143	Village watchmen	51,680	46,492	58	2,304	2,826	**	••
ri -				VII.—PUBLIC ADMINISTRA- TION.	139,485	97,349	897	1,451	38,846	483	459
ul art	lon.	lon.		45.—Public administration	139,485	97,349	897	1,451	38,846	483	459
libera	lstrat	istrat	144 145A	Service of the State	4,836 443	3,150 408		••	1,311 35	227	148.
han	administration.	dmin	145B 145C	Darbar officers	69,194 38,506	49,293 21,201	748 72		18,775 17,008	238 17	140 156
ration	iblic a	blic a	146 147	Municipal and other local (not village) service. Village officials and servants other than	2,411 24,095	1,501 21,796	1 76	1,399	893 824	1	15
C.—Public administration and liberal arts.	VII,Public	45 . —Public administration.		watchmen. VIIIPROFESSIONS AND	138,390	123,585	571	315	13,039	693	168
ublic				LIBERAL ARTS.	94,629	91,188	436	169	2,366	400	70
1-1		01.	$\frac{148}{149}$	Priests, ministers, etc. Religious mendicants, inmates of	54,227 32,327	52,950 31,173	220 206	31 130	906 799	58 17	62 2
Ŭ		-Itellsion.	149	monasteries, etc. Catechists, readers, church mission	496	85	5	••	75	325	2 6-
	rul	43 I	151	service. Temple, burial or burning ground service.	7,579	6,980	5	8	580		
	VIIIProfessions and liberal arts.			17Law	3,663	2,617	49		988		16
	art art	-Law.	152	Lawyers of all kinds including Kazis, law agents and mukhtiars.	2,342	1,535	32	••	761		14
		47	153	Lawyer's clerks, petitiou writers, etc	1,321	1,082	10	••	227	••	2

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TABLE XV.--OCCUPATION OR MEANS OF LIVELIHOOD. PART D.-DISTRIBUTION BY RELIGION

Class.	Sub-class.	Order.	Group No.	Occupation or Means of Livelihood.	Total number of workers and depen- dents.	Hindu.	Jain.	Animist.	Musalman.	Christian.	Others.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
				48Medicine	5,954	4,350	33	17	1,435	105	15
		cine.	154A	Medical practitioners of all kinds including dentists, oculists and veteri-	202	99	••		73	80	••
-contd	-contd.	Medicine.	154B	Medical practitioners of all kinds inclu- ding dentists, oculists and veterinary surgeons (Native States)	2,454	1,625	23	• •	729	63	14
eral arts	ral arts-	48.	155A 155B	Midwives, varcinators, compounders, nurses, masseurs, etc. (Government), Midwives, vaccinators, compounders, nurses, masseurs (Native States).	172 3,126	130 2,496		 17	41 592	1 11	1
dil b	llibe			49.—Instruction				0			
Public administration and liberal artscontd.	VIIIProfessions and liberal arts-confd	49.—In- struction.	156	Professors and teachers of all kinds (ex- cept law, medicine, music, dancing, and drawing) and clerks and servants connected with education.	6,951 6,951	5,590 5,520	44 44	<i>3</i> 8	1,244 1,244	91 91	44 44
dmin	-Pro	pq		50Letters and arts and sciences	27,193	19,910	17	121	7,026	96	23
blic a	VIII	arts and	157 158A	Public scribes, stenographers Architects, surveyors, engineers, and	15 75	10 30		••	5 16	23	•• 6
-Pu			158B	Architects, surveyors, engineers, and	1,921	1,462	1	5	387	53	13
ບ້		tters scier	159	sculptors estronomore putters, artists,	2,478	2,207			260	Б	4
		50,-Letters and sciences.	160	botanists, astrologers, etc.). Music composers and masters, players on all kinds of musical instruments (not military), singers, actors and dancers.	22,706	16,201	16	116	6,358	15	••
	50			IXPERSONS LIFING ON THEIR INCOME.	31,173	19,720	319	73	10,481	515	65
	s livîr	ns liv- pally ome.		51.—Persons living principally on their income.	31,173	19,720	319	73	10,481	515	65
	IX Persons living on their income.	51.—Persons liv- lng principally on their income.	161	Proprietors (other than of agricultural land), fund and scholarship holders and pensioners.	31,173	19,720	319	,73	10,481	515	65
				DMiscellaneous	1,201,154	1,024,#29	4,730	60,681	109,142	1,882	290
	nestic			XDOMESTIC SERVICE	214,177	170,491	1,858	3,053	36,886	1,801	88
	-Domestic scrvice.	cstic vice.		59.—Domestic service	214,177	170,491	1,858	3,053	36,886	1,801	88
	X.	-Domestic service.	162	Cooks, water carriers, door-kcepers, watchnien and other indoor servants.	204,889	163,933	1,846	2,374	34,707	1,470	59
		52-	163	Private grooms, coachmen, dog boys, etc.	9,288	6,558	12	179	2,179	331	29
				XI.—INSUFFICIENTLY DES. URIBED OCCUPATIONS.	754,480	650,314	2,591	56,213	45,121	40	203
	described s.	/bich Inite		53.—General terms which do not indicate a definite occupation.	754,480	6 30,314	2,591	56,212	45,121	40	203
r.	desc ns.	a def n.	164	Manufacturers, business men and con- tractors otherwise unspecified.	6,025	4,764	63	203	854	1	140
llaneou	iciently	pdicate cupatio	165	Cashiers, accountants, book-keepers, clerks, and other employés in unspeci- fied offices, ware-houses and shops. Mechanics otherwise unspecified	5,160	4,082	396	47	594	3	38
DMiscellaneous.	-Insufficiently de occupations.	53.—General terms which do not indicate a definite occupation.	166 167	Labourers and workmen otherwise unspecified.	1,567 741,728	1,076 640,392	2,132	55,962	437 43,186	** 36	20
D.	XI	20		XIIUNPRODUCTIVE	239,497	203,624	281	1,416	27,135	41	••
		54.—In- mates of Jails, etc.		54.—Inmates of jails and asylums and kospitals,	4,148	3,399	4	291	417	37	••
	active	54. ma	168	Inmates of jails, asylums and hospitals	4,143	3,399	4	291	417	37	• •
	XII,-Unproductive.	55.—Beggars, vagrants, etc.	169	55.—Beggars, ragrants, prostitutes Beggars, vagrants, procurers, prosti- tutes, receivers of stolen goods, cattle poisoners, etc.	2 28,349 228,349	200,225 200, 2 25	277 277	1,125 1,125	26,718 26,718	4 4	

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TABLE XV-E.

STATISTICS OF INDUSTRIES

TABLE XV-E.--STATISTICS OF INDUSTRIES.

Description of factory, mine, etc.	Classification of factory, etc., according to number of persons employed.	Number of factories.	Total numbe emplo	
-			Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	õ
Central India-	Total .	144	12.103	3 974
1Mines-	Total .	4	1,540	358
Diamond mines in which mechanical power is used	From 100 to 200 persons	1 1 1 1	$ \begin{array}{r} $	$\overset{61}{104}$ $^{\cdot\cdot}$
IIFextile industries-	Totul .	105	7.378	9.897
Cotton ginning factories— Factories in which mechanical power is used	Total . . From 20 to 50 persons . . . , 50 to 100 , . . , 100 to 200 , . . , 200 to 400 , . .	81 28 41 11 1	3,356 -664 1.716 -878 -98	2,278 407 1,205 539 127
Cotton presses— Presses in which mechanical power is used	Total . <td>10 4 5</td> <td>524 150 259</td> <td>110 16 82</td>	10 4 5	524 150 259	110 16 82
Cotton giomiog and oil mill in which mechanical power is used	,, 100 to 200 ,, From 20 to 100 persons .	1 1	108 25	12 11
Cotton spinning and weaving mills— Mills in which mechanical power is used Cotton carpet and rug manufacture factories— Factories in which mechanical power is used	Total . From 20 to 50 persons . , 50 to 100 . , 400 and over . Total .	5 1 3 6 1	2,955 24 52 2,879 458 141	401 12 7 382 27 8
Factories in which mechanical power is not used	From 100 to 200 persons Total From 20 to 50 persons , 100 to 200 ,	5 -1 1	$317 \\ 154 \\ 163$	19 4 15
Dari, etc., weaving factory and litho press in which mechanical power is not used Textile institute in which mechanical power is not used	From 20 to 50 persons	1 1	32 28	• •
III,-Leather industries-	Lotal .	3	215	1
Leather factory in which mechanical power is used	From 50 to 109 persons	12	99 116	1
IVMetal Industries-	Total ,	Ş	383	••
Repairing and workshops in which mechanical power is used	From 20 to 50 persons	1	$\frac{36}{347}$	••
VGlass and earthen ware industries-	Total .	3	294	43
Glass factory in which mechanical power is not used Tile factory in which mechanical power is not used Brick factory in which mechanical power is not used	From 50 to 100 persons	1 1 1		23
FI —Industries connected with chemical products—	Total .	2	240	84
Gunpowder and miscellaneous factory in which mechanical power is ased . Shellae factory in which mechanical power is used	From 100 to 200 persons	1	$\frac{138}{102}$	84
FII. —Food industries—	Total .	12	467	101
Factories in which mechanical power is used . Hay press	Total From 20 to 50 persons	6 1 1	254 22 40	51 7 4
Flour and ice manufacture factory Flour ma anfacture factory Dairy	30 50 to 100	1 1 2	38 55 99	14 6 20
Sugar factories Factories in which mechan cal power is not used Country liquor distillery Sugar factories	Total . From 20 to 50 persons . ,, 20 to 50 ,, 50 to 100 ,	6 3 1 2	213 87 26 100	50 11 5 34
FIII. —Farnitave industries—	Total .	4	217	25
Furniture making factories— Factories in which mechanical power is used	Total . . From 20 to 50 persons . . . ,, 100 to 200 . . . ,, 20 to 50 . . .	4 1 1 2	$\begin{array}{r} 217 \\ 44 \\ 97 \\ 76 \end{array}$	25 ·· 25 ··
IXIndustries connected with buildings-	Total .	4	1,093	542
Line works in which mechanical power is not used Stone works in which mechanical power is not used Stone quarrying and lime burning in which mechanical power is not used.	From 50 to 100 persons	1 2 1	51 102 850	 542
XProduction and transmission of physical forces- Electric light works in which mechanical power is used	Total . From 20 to 50 persons . ., 50 to 100 . .	3 2 1	110 73 37	13 ₁₃
X1,—1ndustries of lawary—	Total .	9	¥61	
Printing press in which mechanical power is used	From 200 to 400 persons	1	~~ 4 202 50	

PART I.--PROVINCIAL SUMMARY.

			CLASS	IFICATI	ON OF F	ERSONS	EMPLO	YED.				Ren	arks.	
DIRE	CTION, SUI	PERVISIO 1 WORK.	N AND		SKILLED	WORK ME:	ξ.	U	NSKILLED	LABOURE	RS.	N.B.—The state of thus in figures :— (1) Much brisker		nd:cated
a1	opeans nd 1ndians,	lnd	ians.	a	peans nd Indians.	Ind	ians.	Age 14 a	and over.	Age un	der 14.	 (2) Brisker than (3) Somewhat b: (4) Normal. (5) Somewhat sk (6) Slacker than (7) Much slacket 	nsual. risker than us acker than nsu usual.	
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	(I) Jutin Slack.	than usual.	
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	1	18	
35	2	759	24	34	• •	5.386	715	5 313	3,060	581	173	Powêr.	State of bi	usiness.
5		31		••	• •	1.138	195	339	144	34	19	Steam 4	(2)	2 1
··· ·· 1		5 6 **20		•••	•••	$\frac{1}{207}$	2		56 88	31 ••			$ \begin{pmatrix} (2) \\ (5) \\ (6) \end{pmatrix} $	1 1 4
4 13		20 505				928	193	111 3,295	 2,261		 110			*
5	2 2	303 354 80	24 20	26 26	•••	3.10? 666 138	430 123	2,163 407	2,029 310	142 39	100 28	Steam 79 Oil 1	(4) (5)	3 36
 1 4	··· ··· 2	215 58 3	2 2 2	·· 6 ·· 20	• • • • • •		49 74	1,039 649 68	$1,077 \\ 517 \\ 125$	77 23 3	52 20	Water $\frac{1}{51}$	(6) (7)	1 41
••	\	27	·			97	14	387	95 15	1 3 1	1	Steam 10	(2) (6)	51 1 9
•••	•••	13 10 4	•••	••	•••	15 74 8 6	 	131 168 83 18	15 68 12 11	1 8 1	**	Steam 1	(6)	$\frac{10}{10}$
3		 94 4		••	••	1,961 10	274 12	626 10	118	271	9	Steam 5	(2) (4)	1
	•••	2 88 25		••	•••	50 1,901 354	255 19	616 6 1		271 10				5
ះ រ ខ្ម ខ្ម ខ្ម	•••	4 21 12	•••	•••	•••	123 231 91		11 53 41	8	10	• •	Oil 1 Nil.	(4) (2) (3)	1 1 1
2	· ··	9	••		••	140	15	12	••	••	• •		(4) (6)	21 1 5
		2 2 3	• •		••			30 7	•••	• •	• •	NU. NU.	(4) (4)	1 1
3		21		1		148		34	1	s				
1 2	••	8 13	••	1	• •	$\frac{74}{74}$		$12 \\ 22$	1	4 4		Steam 1 Manual 2	(<u>2</u>) (4)	1 2
3	••	33		\$	• •	230		116		• •		Electricity 2	(1) (3)	3 1 1
$1 \\ 2$	···	··- 32	•••	2	•••	$\begin{smallmatrix}&14\\216\end{smallmatrix}$	4 4 4 4	21 95	•••	•••	••		(*)	2
	• •	5				87		190	\$3	12		Nil.	(2) (4)	12
	••	4 	••	•••	•••	$15 \\ 64 \\ 5$	•••	$ \begin{array}{c} 70 \\ 64 \\ 56 \end{array} $		 12	•••			3
		8				302	84	20	• •	7		steam and manua	$1 \frac{2}{(4)}$	$1 \\ 1$
••	••	53	•••	•••	••	109 96		17 3		7	••		(-)	-
4		51	••	4	• •	60	6	394		24	21		7400	
3 	••	21 2 2 6	•••	4	•••	33 10	6	177 10 28	39 7-21 %	16 ₁₀	6 2	steam 5	(2) (3) (4)	1 3 2
·· 3 ·· 1	••	47	• •	4	•••	12 11	6 	20 43 76	6 16 35	 1 5		Steam and oil 1 6 Nil.	(3)	6
1	* *	30 22 2 8	••	•••	• • • • • •	27 21 21 21 21 21 21 21 21 21 21 21 21 21	•••	147 42 22 \$3	11 4 20	8 	15 14	A 6 -	(4) (5)	6231 8
	••	26			••	99	•••	61	22	31	3			8
••	••	26 7	* *		••	99 32 46	•••	61 5	22	31	3	Steam and oil 1	(4)	1
••	••	8 11	••	••	• •	$\frac{46}{21}$	•••	38 15		5 26	3	Electricity 1 Nil.	(4) (2)	1 2
3 2		44 5		1		113		815 36	244	97 8	\$0	Nil.	(6)	1 3 1
		5 7 32			•••	$^{+}95$ 18	•••	30 779	:522					4
3		5				15		86	13	1		Steam 3	•	
$\frac{2}{1}$	1	4			i .: .	13 2	::	54 32	··· 13	1	••		(3) (4)	2 1
1		31	• •	••	• •	189		10		••				43
1	••	25 6	•••		••	$ 155 \\ 34 $	••	21 19	•••	•••		Electricity I Nil.	(2)	2

TABLE XV-E.-STATISTICS OF INDUSTRIES.

Deserip	tiop of	factor	'y, m	i ne, e	tc.					Polit	iical Charge	·.	ber of factories.	Total nu oi persons er	f
													Number	Males.	Female
		1									2		3	4	5
Central India .											1	otal .	144	12.108	3,9
Cotton ginning factories										Gwalior R		• •	44 28	3,277 1,244	1,0
Cotton ginning factories			•				:	:	:	22 23	29 27	: :	5	296	
Cotton spinning and weavin Textile institute	g mill	•	•	•	•	•	•	•		22	73 33		1	645 28	
Cotton carpet factory					-		•		•	13	**		1	163 99	
Leather factory Tannery		•	:	:			:	:		>> >7	>> > 7	: :	1	59	
									•	**	23		1	347 89	••
Glass factory Sugar factory	4	•	•		:	:	:	:	:	9.2 9.1	> 7 > 7		1	27	••
Electric light work		•					•		•		3.3		1	38 202	••
Printing press Hay press						:		:		9 T 9 S	29 44		1	40	
										Indore Re			42	3,885	1,
Cotton ginning factories										12	**		27	960 2,234	
Cotton spinning and weav n Cotton presses .			*		*	•	:	:		**	5 2 2 2		2 5	228	
Rug making factory . Repairing shop		•			•		•			29	97		1	141 36	
Dairy	:	•	:	:	:	:	•	:		5 T	**		1	55	
Flour and ice manufacture f Flour manufacture factory	actory	•		•		•	•	•	:	39	• •	• •	1	22 38	
Brick manufacture factory			:			:	:	:		9 9 7 9	2.9 3.9		1	77	
Electric light work	•		•	•	•	•	•	•	:	22	3.9	• •	1	35 59	•••
rinting press	•	•	*	•	•	•	•	•	•	17 The schedlights	"			2,968	
Coal mine			-							Baghelkha	nd Agen "	cy.	17 1	1,063	
			•	•			•	•		3 4	11	• 1	1	209 24	••
Colliery works Cotton spinning and weavin Cotton carpet and rug maki	g mui ng facto	ory	•	:	•	:	:	:	:	97 21	**	:	1	47	
Tannery . Gunpowder and miscellaneo			•	•	•	•	•	•	•	5.5	,,	•	1	57 138	••
Shelfac factory	• •	-1 y -	:		:	:	:		:	1 9 9 1	5 9 2 9	:	1	102	
Sugar factories Furniture moulding and wa			•	•	•	•	•	•	•	9 S	27	•	3 1	146 97	
Furniture making factories					:	:	:	:	:	9.9 9.9	**		2	82	••
Stone quarrying and lime bu Stone works	rning fa	actory	•	•	*		•	•	:	9 9 9 7	> 1 > 2	•	$\frac{1}{2}$	850 102	
Lime works		•					:	•		» • » >	37		ī	51	••
										Bhopal Ag	ency .		12	701	
Cotton giuning factories .										,,	, *		4	289	
Cotton minning and mornin	r mili											1	1	52	
Cotton spinning and weavin Cotton carpet and rug manu	facture	factor	v	:					•	** s	y 6 y 8		1	38	
Dari, etc., weaving factory a Tile factory	nd litbe	o press	9.	•		•	•	•	:	29 9 9. 2		: :	1	$\frac{32}{128}$	••
Sugar factory										11 2	y •	!	1	52	
Country liquor distillery . Furniture making factory	:	:	:		•	:	:	:	:	21 2 22 2		: :	1	35 38	
Electric light works .			•					•	•	33 3		• •	1	37	
										Bhopawar	Agency		10	622	
Manganese ore mine		•	*		•	+	•	•	•	**	22 ¹ 22	• • •	1 9	$\frac{224}{398}$	
Cotton Summing Incontros .		·								" Tum dellaha					
Diamond mine										Bundelkha	and Ager	icy .	2 1	90 44	
Cotton carpet weaving facto	ry.,				•	•		•		17	**	• }	ī	46	••
										Malwa Ag	ency .	• •	17	565	
Cotton ginning factories .								•	•	91	J7 *	• •	13	465	
												2	1	25	
Cotton ginning and oil mill										23	23 ···	• • • •			
Cotton ginning and oil mill Cotton carpet and rug mak Country liquor distilleries	ng fact	ory	•	•	:		:	•		23	33 •	• •	12	23 52	••

		-	CLASS	SIFICATI	ON OF .	PERSON:	S EMPLO	YED.				
DIR		SUPERVIS ND L WORK.		SI	TILLED W	ORKMEN		Un	SEILLED	LABOURE	ES.	
1	peans and Indians.	Ind	ians.	Euroj ar Anglo-l	peans id indians.	Indi	ans.	Age 14 a	nd over.	Age uz	nde r 14.	Remarks showing States where situated
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
35	Ş	759	24	34		5,386	715	5,313	3,060	581	173	
8		$283 \\ 160 \\ 14$	••	2	•••	1,365 305 42	181 84 2	1,533 742 227	804 684	86 37	33 16	Gwalior.
•••	••	$13 \\ 15 \\ 3$	••	••	••	346 18	80	274	39 58	13 10		Do. Do. Do.
$^{2}_{1}$	••	9 8		**	••	$\frac{140}{74}$	15	$\begin{array}{c} 12\\12\end{array}$				Do. Do.
$\frac{1}{2}$	••	$\begin{array}{c} 6\\32\\4\end{array}$	•••	2	•••	42 216 15	•••	6 95 70	1	4		Do. Do. Do.
		2 3	•••	• •		2 10	••	15 24	20	8	14	Do. Do.
1		$\frac{25}{2}$	••	••	••	155		21 28	2	10	2	Do. Do.
11	••	220 110	23 23	10 6		1,946 132	232 39	1,383 671	824 656	315 41	54 45	Indore.
3	• •	73 13		• •		1,555 55	175 12	342 160	60 56	261	9	Do. Do,
8 1 3	••	4 4	•••		••	123 14		11 21 43	8 6		1 ::	Do. Do.
	•••	2 6		4		10 12		10 20	7	1		Mhow Cantonment. Ditto. Indore.
•• 1	••	1				8		56 30	23	12		Mhow Cantonment. Indore.
	••	6 116	· · ·	2		34 1,634	289	19 1,162	551			Do.
4 1		20	•••	•••		928 207	193	111				Rewah. Do.
	•••	4 5 7	1		••	10 32 32		10 10 16			•••	Do. Do.
		53				109 96		17 3	••	7		Do. Do. Do.
••	••	10 8 10		••		8 46		128 38	$\begin{array}{c} 7\\22\end{array}$	5	$\frac{1}{3}$	Do. Do.
·· 1		32 7		1	•••	53 18 95		13 779	.522	6 19	20	Do. Do. Do.
2	••	5						36	••		••	Maihar.
6	2	-17	••	20		191	11	399	239	. 38	5	Lihopal 1
4	2	17	• •	20		22	1	214	206	12	1) Narsinghgath 1 Rajgarh 1 Khilchipur 1
•••		2 2	••			50 36	7 4		••			Bhopal. Narsinghghar.
•••		3	••	• •		64 6		30 64 38	 13			Rajgarh. Bhopal.
1		12 8	•••			11		11 10	7		4	Narsinghgarh, Bhopal. Do.
1 1	••	1 28	••	••		2 81	••	32	13	1	••	Do.
••	•••	6		•••	• • •	2		465 185	333 88	47 31		Jhabua. (Jhabua 1
1		22 9		••	1 4.4	79 10		280	245	16		Jhabua 1 Barwani 3 Dhar 5
•••	•••	5		•••		1 9	2 2	58 35 23	56 56	13 3 10	3	Charkhari, Do,
••		56	1			159		313	253-			
		45	1			128	• •	256	238	36	28	(Sitamau 1 Piploda 1 < Ratlam 3 Dewas 4
						6		18	11	1		Jaora 4 Sailana.
:	••	1 10	••	••	•••	14 11		8 31	4	•••		Ratlam.) Ratlam 1

PART II.-DISTRIBUTION BY POLITICAL CHARGES.

	r	DESCR	IPTIO	N OF	FAC	TORY.	ETC.					Number	Number owned		WNED BY	
	·					,						factories.	by States.	Europeans and Anglo- Indians.	Indians.	Of both racea.
-				1								2	3	4	5	6
									T	stal		112	16	3	29	
Diamond mine												1				
Manganese ore mine .												1		1	••	
Culliery works											•	1	1			
Coal mine												1	1			
Gotton ginning factories												81	1		23	
Cotton presses	•											10	1		4	
Cotton ginning and oll mill	t i									•	•	1	••		1	
Cotton spinning and weav	ing 1	nills										5	3		1	
Cotton carpet and rng ma	uufa	cture	factor	ies							•	6	4	1		
Dari, etc., weaving factory	and	litho	press									1	1			
Textile institute												1	1			
Leather factory												1	1			
Tannerics												2	2			

TABLE XV-E.-STATISTICS OF INDUSTRIES. PART III.-

TABLE XV-E.-STATISTICS OF INDUSTRIES. PART IV .--

DESCRIPTION OF FACTORY, ETC			Number of factorics.	Europeans and Anglo- Indians.	Total.	Bania Agarwal.	Bania Bijawargi,	Bania Chitora.	Bania Kapol.	Bauia Mahesri.
1			2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Tota	u.	112	11	101	23	1	1	1	11
Diamond mine			1		1					
Manganese ore mine			1	1						<i>P</i>
Colliery works			1	1		·				
Coal mine			1	1						
Cotton giuning factories			81	1	80	21		1	1	11
Catton presses			10		10	1	1			
Cotton ginning and oil mill			1		1					
Cotton spinning and weaving mills			5	2	3	••		••		
Cotton carpet and rug manufacture factories			6	2	4			••	••	
Darl, etc., weaving factory and litho press .			1	••	t	••				1
Textile institute			1	••	1	1			••	
Leather factory			1	1				••		
fanneries			2	2	••	••				

×

PARTICULARS AS TO OWNERSHIP OF FACTORIES, ETC.

1

			_			NUMBE	ER PRIV	ATELY 0	WNED BY	r				
Euro-								INDIANS	•		ć			
peans and Anglo- Indians.	Total.	Bania Agarwal.	Bania Bhatera.	Bania Khan- derwal.	Bania Mahesri.	Bania Oswal.	Bania Saravgi.	Kayasth.	Luhana.	Maratha.	Musalman Pathan.	Musalman Sayad.	Bohra.	Parsi.
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
1	64	18	1	3	8	1	1	õ	1		1	1	20	9
	1									••		1	* *	
		• •			••	••					• •		··	••
••						••		••	• •	••	• •		[* *
100				••		••			••	••	••		1	••
	57	17	1	2	7	1	1	4	1	2			19	13
	5	1	• •	1	1			1		••	1			• •
			••		• •			• •	• •				••	• •
••	1	••	••	}		••	••			• •	• •		1	
1						••	••				••			• •
••	••	••		••						**	••			• •
••	••	••		• •					• •		••			
								••						• •
						••		1						

CASTE OR RACE OF MANAGERS OF FACTORIES, ETC.

		NUM	BER :	MANA	GED B	Y							-								
			1	NDIAN	s.	_															
Banla Nima.	Bania Oswal.	Bania Porwal.	Bania Saravgi.	Banla Shrimali,	Bhatia.	Brahman Audich.	Brahmin Dakshani.	Brahman Kanujia.	Drahman Malwi.	Brahman Naramdeo.	Dhangar.	Gujarati.	Kayasth.	Khatri.	Lohar.	Luhana.	Parbhu.	Musalman Pathan,	Musalman Sayad.	Bohra.	Tarsl.
10'	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
1	4	ŝ	2	2	1	1	ł	5	1	1	1	1	6	1	1	1	1	3	3	18	6
	••	••		••	••	••	• •	• •					•••			• •			1	* *	••
		••		•••							•••	•••	•••	•••				••	••	••	- •
									• •												
1	3	1	1	1	1	1	3	4	1	1		1	2	1	1	1	1			17	4
••	1	1	1			• •		1	• •		1		1	• •	•••			1		•••	1
•••	• •		• •	1	• •	•••	••	••	• •	••	• •	••	• •	••	• •	•••				••	• •
•••	* *			• •	• •	•••	•••	•••	•••			- •	1		••	••		• •		1	1
	**	••	••		**	• •	Ţ		••	•••	••	••	2	••	••	••	•••	1	••		* *
•••	••	••	• •	••	••	• •	••	••	•••		•••	•••		•••	••	••	•••		1	••	
•••			•••					•••			••	•••	••	••		••		• •			••
			• •						• •		•••	•••	••	••		•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	••

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TABLE XVI.

OCCUPATION.

BY SELECTED CASTES, TRIBES OR RACES.

This Table gives statistics for the occupations of certain selected castes, tribes and races. The occupations are arranged under 12 main heads corresponding to the sub-classes of the scheme of classification given in Table XV-A; these heads have been sub-divided, where necessary, in order to distinguish between occupations of persons in the service of Government and those of Native States. Columns 6 and 7 throw light on the extent to which traditional caste occupations are followed, while column 8 is intended to make it possible to discount the tendency of functional castes to return their traditional occupations as their principal means of livelihood. The figures in column 9 onward are exclusive of those shown in column 6. Asterisks have been placed against the figures in those columns which are affected by this arrangement.

TABLE XVI.-OCCUPATION BY

				Populatio: with		NUMBER OF WORKERS TEADITION: OCCULATI RETURN THEI	WHOSE AL CASTE ON WAS ED AS	d their traditional s of livelihood who	Ex	PLOITATION		SURFACE O		CORDED
Scrial Number.	Caste, Tribe or Race.	Sex.	Traditional occupation.	Actual workers.	Depen- dants.	Principal means of livelihood.	means of	Number of actual workers returned their traditional occupation as their principal means of livelihood who had some subsidiary occupation.	Income from rent of land.	Cultivators of all kinds.	Agents and managers of landed estates, planters, forest officers and their clerks, rent collectors, etc.	Field labourers, wood cutters, etc.	milkmen	Fishing and hunting.]
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	Central India.	Males . Females	} {	1,277,941 758,298	837,723 1,260,786	471,965 199,553	60,359 18,141	15,533 4,039	20,960 6,952	334,367 160,025	2,383 197	162,119 182, 1 82	27,388 5,493	2,427 173
	HINDU .{	Males .	3 5	1,004,413	663,426	346,645	54,992	13,271	19,798	307,791	1,940	196,175	20,682	2,095
		Females		596,894	990,787	140,742	17,583	3,781	6,480	148,099	66	140,939	3,617	11
1	Ajna{	Males . Females	${ brace}$ Agriculture ${ brace}$	9,236 5,760	5,916 5,533	7,362 3,516	644 356	24 16	*	·*		461 652	42 1	
2	(Bania	Males .	2 5	47,228	32,281	31,087	1,256	812	339	7,904	58		208	
	Dama	Females	5 5	23,414	60,277	13,281	2,995	\$14	1,367	3,290	9		54	
	(1) Agarwal .	Males . Females	Trade .	16,675 6,899	11,035 23,679	11,784	1,493	207 67	102	2,511 598	6	••	37 8	
	5	Males .		8,361	5,296	2,767 5,945	2,032 903	110	629 28	1,470			30	••
	(2) Gabohi . {	Females	}Ditto .{	3,744	7,681	2,354	65	26	28	782	i ••	••	6	
	(3) Kasaundhan	Males .	Ditto .{	2,624	1,589	1,588	345	143	15	656			30	••
		Females Males .		2,015 4,222	2,559 3,211	1,193 2,301	239	32 74	217	338			3 30	••
	(4) Kesar Bania	Females	Ditto .	2,946	4,090	1,681	73	31	110	888	9		4	
	(5) Kharia	Males .	}Ditto {	1,201	599	859	123	45	17	135	25	••	16	
		Females Males .		682	2,015	524	33	47	• 40	61		••	1	••
	(6) Mahesri .	Females	Ditto .	0,000 2,869	4,008 8,535	3,641	412 389	116 5	63 126	542 255		••	13	
	(7) Oswal	Males .	}Ditto .{	3,305	2,767	2,105	320	20	23	464	4		7	
		Females	Jointo .	2,205	6,032	1,302	324	3	134	216				
	(8) Porwal .	Males . Females	Ditto .{	4,840 2,954	3,776 5,686	2,864	416	97	50 83	713		• •	40 30	
3	Repiero	Males .	Carriers by	11,484	7,044	3,738	313	41	83	3,215		1,790	409	7
	Banjara{	Females	$\left\{\begin{array}{c} pack \\ animals. \end{array}\right\}$	4,212	8,517	999	23	26	1	1,024		1,057	66	
	Bhat	Males ,	Legend sin-	7,672	5,509	1,803	208	61	357	2,419		765	173	
		Females Males	5	4,891	7,089 6,167	086 3,785	89 336	28 122	61	1,224	9	888 1,383	54 365	146
1	Bhil	Females	Agriculture {	5,061	7,077			1		*		1,922	73	
	Bhilala	Males .	} Ditto .	9,374	6,977				*		10	1,293	313	9
		Males .	5	0,396	8,017 110,336		 4,982	3	* 6,818	*	1.033	1,045 8,357	91 1,826	
	Brahman	Females	s } }	80,976	207,189		2,060	226	1,927	46,096		7,288	325	
	(1) Bhagor (Bhargava)	Males .	Priests .	10,259	6,776			107	294	4,989	1	304	178	
		Female: Males	s	20,885	9,965 12,811			18		2,708		869 1,161	18 192	
	(2) Jijhotia	Female	s Ditto	8,912	21,324			52	1			1,101	17	
	(3) Sanadhya	Males .	s]}Ditto	48,089	33,490	5,308	2,863	284	1,630			2,476	463	
		Female Males			56,826	1		80				1,256	51	
	· (3) Sarwarla	Female	BDitto .	94,541 43,297	53,384			098 48				4,080	959 236	••
	(5) Shrigaud	Males .	} Ditto	4,669	3,111			. 39				201	31	
1	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	Female	s John of the second	1,967	5,284			10			- i	266	3	
	(6) Shrimail	Males . Female	s }Ditto .⊀	(1,024 601	764	1		10				45	3	
1	1			1	1,000	0.00	105		10	145		1		

CASTES, TRIBES OR RACES.

PRINCIPAL OCCUPATION OF ACTUAL WORKERS.

	PRIN	CIPAL O	CCUPA	TION 0	F ACT	UAL W	ORKER	5.	_													
	EXTR	II ACTION NERALS.		II ISTRIES.		V SPORT.		F	UBLIO]	T Force.		PU	VI BLIC—A TI		STRA-		VIII Arts a Rofessi		DME.			AND INNATES
	ks, etc.		ks, etc.	kmen.	s officers, etc.	carters, palki-	V TRADE.	and g	issioned Mactted icers.	0	thers.		etted ficers.	0	thers.		cachers.		THEIR OWN INCOME.		IED,	XII S, CRIMINALS A MS,
	Owners, managers, clerks, etc.	Labourers.	Owners, managers, clerks,	Artisans and other workmen	Owners, managers, ship's officers,	Lubourers, boatmen, c bearers, ctc.		Government.	Native States.	Government.	Native States.	Government.	Native States.	Government.	Native States,	Religious.	Lawyers, doctors and teachers.	Others.	PERSONS LIVING ON T	DOMESTIC SERVICE.	XI LABOURERS UNSPECIFIED,	REGEARS, PROSTITUTES, CRIMINALS OF JAILS AND ASYLUNS.
1-	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	<u></u>	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
	81	1,179	580	14,423	192	4,135	18,424	146	399	3,744	5,699	21	381	823	9,882	547	1,098	4.200	7,475	37 555	120,727	24,331
	3	402	2	10,155	101	909	9,652				3,055					78		1,123	3,646		153,253	13,980
	25	976	335	7,196	173	2,399	10,283	1	395	40?	4,479		283	334	5,93:	3 198	555	2,015	5,156	25,190	94,093	18,910
	3	37.8 20	1	4,070	G	594	6,093				3	• •		•••	۱ ۱	\$3	33	433	¥,604	7,043	125,124	11,219 168
1		3	•••	142	•••	16		•••			12	••			1			3	75 19	121 82	829 1,454	33
	4	139	15	268	9	128			36	1	48	•••	\$2	34	\$63	97	77	421	1,178	2,545	\$,263	158
	$\frac{3}{1}$	89 64	13	133 73	•• 9	41 30	*	•••	 8		10	•••	1	30	 175	12	32	70 34	706 212	505 814	3,646 671	216 46
	••	15		35		2	*	•					• •		••		1	13	374	153	1,257	46
	••	6 8	••	9	••	5	*	••	3		6		6		30	1	7	8	129	222	441	15
	•••	4	•••	15	•••	23	···*	•••						···			1	3	44 4	70 84	413 210	21 3
	••				• •	22	*	·										3	3	21	210	5
	 3	2 57	•••		•••	49 13	··*	· · ·	19		1			۲ ا			1	78	90	27	147 111	1 55
					•••		*						10	•••	1	10		25	15	49	29	10
	••	••					*			••			•••						20	23	13	••
		11 3		103 42	•••	12	· · *	•••			26	••	5	2	18	3	10	111	403 74	756 121	221 552	53 11
	1	15		57		3	*	1	4	1	1		••	••	14	1	15	100	84	282	110	14
	·· 2	5 30		11		•••	*					••		2				7 62	$101 \\ 241$	28 311	353 434	48 16
		1		26 19		6	· · *	•••	2		4						11 2	29	90	85	737	39
		33	1	133		21	423	1		17	13				4			18	257	180	1,055	86
	•••	6	 5	1 70 86		60	225 103	•••		••	115			1			••• 3	3 101	7 30	58 280	664 506	32 779
		1		66		31	25		•••	•••		••				1	••	7	71	55	1,006	706
	•••	4 8	5	24	7	75	30 199	••		••	195	••		5	78	••	•••	28	••	384	913 997	84
			 46	12 25	•••	4 26	122 11		••	••	1 43	••	••	••	13	1 		6 1	4 2	44 165	997 258	142 2
		7	• •	15			7	••	••	••	2	••	••			••		2	2	65	312	4
	17	103 72	198	529 176	68	555 120	2,719 801	••	349	17	2,960	•••	<i>S1</i> 	207	3,666	••	341 11	446 - 57	1,307 * 630	4.988 1,180	7,584 9,911	9.050
		••		21		11	218	••	24	5	277	• •	7	111	250	*	20	51	19	317	372	999
-		3		25		••	59 20 v					••	 29		557	*	1	1	63 180	57 654	277 1,199	240
		7	20	169 38	•••	32 3	298 71	••	10	12	469			27	557	·*	45 2	48 14	150 90	654 288	1,199	1.131 918
	10	16	39	233	30	141	845		73		1,448		14	25	1,115	*	88	101	644	1,630	2,815	2,466
		8 75		61 35	3 13	2 345	233 1,080		 2 3 9	••				 20		··*	6 84	11	132 293	221 1,888	4,246	721
		53		17		108	427		•••								1	25	196	416	3,621	4,327
	1	12	2	69	22	6	229		3		233	•••	22	22	284	*	76	158	141 140	439 172	269 198	353
		••		9	3	3 20	7 49		* *	•••	17			2	113	*	1 28	9	140 30	00	198	47 89
	••	1		26	••	4	4		••)	**		••	••	••		•	••		9	26	44	12
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TABLE XVI.—OCCUPATION BY

						NUMBER O		ional who			_		RECO	RDED
				POPULATION WIT	DEALT T	WORK'RS	WHOSE L CASTE ON WAS KED AS	ed their tradities of livelihood				SURFACE OF	THE SOIL.	
Scrial Number.	Caste, Tribe or Race.	Sex.	Traditiona) occupation.	Actual Workers.	Depen- dants.	Principal means of livelihood.	Sobsidiary means of livelihood.	Number of actual workers returned their traditional occupation as their principal means of livelihood who had some subsidiary occupatioo.	Income from rent or land.	Cultivators of all kinds.	Agents and managers of handed estates, planters, forest officers and their clerks, rent collectors, etc.	Field labourers, wo d cutters, etc.	Raisers of livestock, milkmen and herdsmen.	Fishing and hunting.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
					101.010		10.075	F 904	0.946	TO 000		57 568	0.000	
8	Chamar{	Males . Females	Leather {	254,057 174,699	181,816 248,866	63,679 15,167	19,675 4,566	5,884 982	2,846 216	73,636 46,871	3	57,566 66,956	3,820 778	60
9	Dhangar		and domi-	1 707	1,320	693	94	14	5	287	••	137	29	
	Duangar	Females	Phant. (1,270 49,036	1,311 27,717	70 38,009	 1,410	 132	••	95 *		170 4,379	35 545	
10	Gond{	Males . Females	Agriculture and hunting.	47,267	39,265	32,830	606	23	*	*		5,264	181	*
11	Guier S	Males .	}Agriculture	62,645	43,189	43,132	5,931	458	*	*	7	5,231	5,295	17
	Gujar{	Females) (23,660	56,234	13,859	2,920 114	420	*	***	105	3,052 248	481	
12	Kachera {	Males . Females	Class and lac workers.	1,872	1,325 1,961	1,095 739	48	33 8	1	2:_8 144	135	101	4	
) Distillers (18,946	13,820	6,002	1,175	622	160	7,526	19	2,064	340	48
13	Kalal{	Females	{and toddy } drawers.	11,240	19,657	2,315	357	179	13	4,048	1	2,181	59	1
14	Khangar	Males . Females	}Watchmen {	7,315	8,593 10,955	3,056	1,215	85	71	3,828 2,486	360	1,012 1,986	265	
	C		Agriculture	25,349	20,198	16,994	2,239	200	*	*		2,091	79	
15	Kirar{) hunting.	14,328	27,010	6,535	5	•••	*	*	9	3,456	88	*
16	Kol	4	and collect-	56,541	32,905	15,738	1,234	113	262	7,328		16,739	1,919	10*
	(Females	produce.		38,876	15,838	286	179	12	2,982		18,763	675	
17	Kotwal {	Males .	>Watchmen.	8,917	5,620	2,363 162	381	134	302	1,193 795		1,334 2,469	403	1
		Females Males) Military	6,716 9,004	5,833 5,817	5,044			46	1,294		413	66	
18	Maratha 2		dominant.	4,354	8,833	369			158	972	2	594	18	2
19	Mina {	Males	sand ≺	25,013	11,619	13,737	367	83	30	3,452		3,063	208	
		Males	[15,152	19,284 1,307	105 1,155	6	12	61	1,976		3,892	13	
20	Mochl)		akers and leather	}		397	71	9	75	80	2	63		
		. Female	s) workers.	089	2,222									
21	Rajput	Males Female	1>	$ \left\{\begin{array}{c c} 113 & 437 \\ 39.437 \end{array}\right. $	72,301 113,281	20,125	2,779	765	7.835 2,558	60,114 20,196	1	9,862	2,176	
							1	51	1,329	3,146		366	88	
	(1) Baghela .	Males Female	> and .	8,503	4,205 9,724		100		322	1,380		140	19	
	(0) 1 hedresis	Males	.h	\$ 8,039	5,462		468	117	1,515	5,336	1	280	59	
	(2) I hadaaria .	Female	es } Ditto	2,662	7,180				299	1,244		402		
	(3) Fundela	Males Female	Ditto .	<pre>4,871 1,586</pre>	3,914 6,991		62		622	2,269	1	368 396		
	(4) Bandela	Males	.5	∫ 143	123			2		48		13		
	Ponwar.	Femal	e^{α} Ditto .	1 7	28				1	6				
	(5) Chohan (Chauhan).	Males Femal)} Ditto .	{ 11,717 5,531	7,339		172		471	4,920		1,384 1,218		
		C Femal	.1	(5,551 (921	1,008			8		307		24		
	(3) Dhandhera	[Femal	es Ditto .	420	1,410				19	214		149	1	1
	(7) 1 ikhit	Males	} Ditto .	{ 485 124	299				8	203 69	1	95		
		Femal Males	h	(134 (766	412		15	4	1 .			10		
	(8) Gaharwar	Femal	es Ditto .	140	973				4	102		12		
							-							

CASTES, TRIBES OR RACES.

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PRINCIPAL OCCUPATION OF ACTUAL WORKERS.

1 1	PRI	NCIPAL 0	CCUPI	ATION 0	F ACT	UAL W	ORKER	5.														
1 1	EX1 OF M	RACTION			TEAN	IV SPORT.					3.	PUE	BLIO-A	DMINIS	STRA-	APRO	RTS AL	ND DNS.	OME.			CRIMINALS AND INMATES 3.
15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 20 21 23 23 33 33 35 35 35 730 <th>ks, ctc.</th> <th></th> <th>ka, etc.</th> <th>rkmen.</th> <th>p's officers, etc.</th> <th></th> <th></th> <th>Comm and g off</th> <th>issioned nzetted icers.</th> <th>Oti</th> <th>hers.</th> <th></th> <th></th> <th>Otl</th> <th>iers.</th> <th></th> <th>teachers.</th> <th>:</th> <th>XI THEIR OWN INC</th> <th></th> <th>FIED.</th> <th>II E^q, CRIMINALS UM^g,</th>	ks, ctc.		ka, etc.	rkmen.	p's officers, etc.			Comm and g off	issioned nzetted icers.	Oti	hers.			Otl	iers.		teachers.	:	XI THEIR OWN INC		FIED.	II E ^q , CRIMINALS UM ^g ,
1 1 <th< th=""><th>Owners, managers, cler</th><th>Labourers.</th><th>Owners, managers, cler</th><th>and other</th><th>Uwners, managers, shi</th><th>Labourers, boatmen palki-bearers, etc.</th><th></th><th>Government.</th><th>Native States.</th><th>Goverument.</th><th>Native States.</th><th>Government.</th><th>Native States.</th><th>Government.</th><th>Native States.</th><th>Religious.</th><th>Lawyers, doctors and t</th><th>Others.</th><th></th><th>DOMESTIC SERVICE.</th><th>XI LABOURERS UNSPECII</th><th>XII BEGOARS, FROSTITUTES, CI OF JAILS AND ASTLUMS.</th></th<>	Owners, managers, cler	Labourers.	Owners, managers, cler	and other	Uwners, managers, shi	Labourers, boatmen palki-bearers, etc.		Government.	Native States.	Goverument.	Native States.	Government.	Native States.	Government.	Native States.	Religious.	Lawyers, doctors and t	Others.		DOMESTIC SERVICE.	XI LABOURERS UNSPECII	XII BEGOARS, FROSTITUTES, CI OF JAILS AND ASTLUMS.
· · ·	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	` 3 6
1 1		85	2	2,557	8	352	1,914	• •		200	264			. ·		15	1	212	230	7,316	37,359	1,982
1 4 1		36		1,399		59	750			••		••	• •			••	••	38	176	. 1,017	40,147	1,089
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11 1											ļ			1								14 321
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10 8 11 4 7 11 6 11 6 11 6 11 6 11 7 21 11 6 1 10		5	4 4			187			!											1		105
5 15 17 27 28 141 633 60 7 7 7 7 9 83 60 7 7 7 10 11 7 11 7 11 7 13 11																						7 92
1 7 1 22 9 0 0 1 1 10 1 1 10 1 1 1 1							832							}								63
1 1		6		41		3	695						• •			1		1	102	148	1,516	109
9 9 1 9 1 1 1 1 1 1 <t< td=""><td>1</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>*</td><td>*</td><td></td><td></td><td>13</td><td>423</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>1</td><td></td><td>60</td></t<>	1									*	*			13	423					1		60
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87 2 1.6 191 1.0 1.0 1.0 2.0 1.0<			{												{				}			331
6 2 2 7 22 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1		87	2		1		191	• •								1					10,97 0	1,209
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2 4 170 20 171 <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>4</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>1</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>-</td> <td></td> <td>30</td>									4				1							-		30
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1. 2 1 77 175 283 16 1 14				1	•••	0	378														5,381	344
1 2 1 77 175 283 16 1 14 <td></td> <td>9</td> <td></td> <td>13</td> <td>4</td> <td>9</td> <td>10 '</td> <td>• •</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>*</td> <td></td> <td>3</td> <td></td> <td>20</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>15</td> <td>49</td> <td>379</td> <td>275</td> <td>23</td>		9		13	4	9	10 '	• •			*		3		20			15	49	379	275	23
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				1			3			• •	••	•••	••	• •	••	••	••	2	••	4	4	6

TABLE XVI.-OCCUPATION BY

						NUMBER	OF ACTUAL	who					RE	CORDED
				POPULATI	ION DEALT	WORKEN TRADITIO OCCUPA RETUR	AL CASTE NAL CASTE FION WAS NED AS EIR	their traditio	Ex			I E SURFACE	OF THE SOI	L.
Serial Number.	Caste, Tribc or Racc.	Sex.	Traditional occupation.	Actual workers.	Depen- dants.	Principal means of livelihood.	Subsidiary means of livelihood.	Number of actual workers returned their traditional occupation as their principal means of livelihood who had some subsidiary occupation	Income from rent of land.	Cultivators of all kinds.	Agents and managers of landed estates, planters, forest officers and their clerks, rent collectors, etc.	Field labourers, wood cutters, etc.	Raisers of livestock, milkmen and herdsmen.	Fishing and hunting.
-	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	Rajpnt-contd.	Males.) Military (9,073	5,215	1,695	100	25	61	5,323	9	887	267	
	(9) Gahlot . {	Females .	and dominant, {	3,407	5,958	**			7	1,880		770	24	
	(10) Gaur .	Maloo		2,667	1,301	240	24		89	1,364		535	104	
	C C			1,255	2,070			• •	45	360	2	560	3	
	(11) Kachh- waha.	Males.	} Ditto .{	8,749 2,619	3,801	1,637	225	14	171	5,357	58	563	145 10	1
	wana. (2,619 871	9,251 515	77	12		146 209	1,510	4	207 8	55	2
	(12) Khichhi . {	Females _	} Ditto .{	266	867				42	101	2	54	2	
	(13) Parihar . {	Males .	} Ditto .{	5,719	4,077	994	156	101	580	2,968	11	456	109	2
				1,631	6,781	•••			89	824		248	4	
	(14) Ponwar Maratha .	Males .	} Ditto .{	144 28	167 267	36	14	4	6	34 6		15	* *	
	(15) Ponwar J			14,663	9,358	2,769	219	66	790	7,140		•• 1,578	390	
	Rajput .	Females .	} Ditto .{	4,247	14,428			• •	87	2,006	6	764	5	
	(16) Rathor .	Males .	Ditto .{	10,836	7,643	2,018	426	209	442	5,067	26	1,162	194	6
				5,337	9,579			••	503	2,896	6	762	40	
	(17) Sengar . {	Males . Females	} Ditto .{	2,819 1,328	1,998 4,674	509	164	5	411 64	1,551 920	2	126 198	9 7	1
	C	Males .		2,722	1,599	259	44	 21	62	1,558	4	339	115	
	(18) Sisodia . {	Females _	> Ditto .<	1,289	2,965		**		79	441		502	25	
	(19) Solanki .	Males .	} Ditto .{	5,761	3,010	1,085	241	30	80	2.694	20	561	172	
		Females .		2,176	4,954				122	957	2	673	14	
	(20) Tonwar . {	Males . Females	} Ditto .{	13,968 2,954	9,378	1,221	219	13	758 286	9,843 1,939	12	1,083 317	96 14	2
	ſ	Maies .	Hunting	13,426	11,947	3,597	1,424	101	3	5,608		1,175	37	323*
22	Saharia	Females	> and collec- ting jungle produce.	9,089						2,968		2,420		
	(Males .	Agriculture (21,691	14,782 10,971	16,458	246			2,908 *	1	2,420		• • * • •
23	Sondhia {	Females	Sand dacoi-	10,186	27,698	5,349	45	6	*			3,913	161	
24	Teli	Males .	}Oil-pressers{	57,437	38,731	23,662	5.736	1,963	572	20,501	25	4,207	1,172	
	l	Females .		38,205	51,020	12,541	3,140	1.452	70	12,852	•••	4,697	113	••
	J.118	Males .	} {	16.873	11.308	13,355	1,332	289	104	1,436	14	••	8	•••
	.(Females .		5,073	\$\$.405	2,797	178	84	59	824	7		6	
1	Bania {	Males .	} {	16.873	11.308	13,355	1,332	383	101	1,436	14	••	8	
	l	Females		5,073	22,405	2,727	178	84	59	824	2		6	••
	(1) Oswal{	Males .	Trade .{	9,992	6,772	7,918	890	165	54	733	7		5	
		Females		2,821	13,371	1,406	103	25	34	423	•••	••	1	
	(2) Porwal .	Males . Females	$\}$ Ditto . {	6,981 2,252	4,536 9,034	5,437 1,321	442 75	117 59	50 25	703 401	7		3	
	MUSALMAN.	Males . Females	} {	412,953 42,176	66,564 120,610	31,178 660	2,118 	767	1,057 413	22.875 9,758	369 134	8,981 7,425	1 463 945	314
	(Males ,		47,036	26,440	14,754	1,057	354	484	10,123	118	3,279	490	137
1	Pathan . {	Females	} Military service. {	16,006	49,040	••			174	4,301	8	2,863	102	76
2	Saiyad {	Males .	} Ditto . {	10,628	6,831	3,705	181	94	146	2,159	54 ,	522	121	60
		Females		3,373	11,365	••	••		00	635		699	8	25

CASTES, TRIBES OR RACES.

PRINCIPAL OCCUPATION OF ACTUAL WORKERS.

PRIN	CIPAL O			F ACT.		[1							1			S
	II RACTION INERALS.		III STRIES.		V SPORT.			PUBLIO	VI FORCE	•	Pul	BLIC-A	/II Admini on.	STRA-		VIII ABTS A OFESSI	ND	INCOME.			CRIMINALS AND INMATES
48, etc.		cierks, ctc.	workmen.	r's offleers, etc.	n, carters,	V TRADE.	and ga	issioned azetted cers.		bers.	Gaz offi	zetted icers.	Ot	hers.		eachers.		THEIR OWN		FIED.	II Es, criminals Ums.
Owners, managers, cierks, etc.	Labourers,	Owners, managers, cier	Artisans and other wor	Owners, managers, ship's offleers, etc.	Labourers, boatmen, paiki-bearers, etc.		Government.	Native States.	Government.	Native States.	Government.	Native States.	Government.	Native States.	Religious.	Lawyers, doctors and teachers.	Others.	NO ONIAIT SNOSUZ	DOMESTIC SERVICE.	XI LABOURERS UNSPECIFIED.	XII BEOOARS, PROSTITUTES, (OF JAILS AND ASYLUMS,
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
	21		41	-	22	96						** •		18		1		16	87	480	49
	1	••	18		1	23											1	7	123	516	36
1	5	••	3		1	43			*	*	•••		7	14	1		18	6	51	151 181	34 31
	7	••	13		14	10	•••	•	•••	*	•••	··· 10		19	•••	5	2	2 52	38 180	232	49
4	8	••	222 105		14	19 87											24	86	138	282	22
	3		5			7			••			5	••	2	••			••	50	24	11
			••		1	1				••	••		••		•••			**	37	26	
	7	••	55		9	32	*	*	*	*	•••	2	1	16	4	6	9	29 59	85 120	268 251	4
	4	••	15	1		9 10		•••	••	*			•••	5	•••		3	3	9	13	1
															••		3	1	2	16	
6	27	16	415	11	28	73		*	*	*		4	2	75	13	8	20	58	347	726	65
	25	••	343		4	11		••		••	••	••			••	2	 30	24 56	91 343	847 569	27
	24	1	416	2	77	201	••	*	*	*	•••	26	4	29	4	8	7	50 76	216	589	32
	4	••	48		40	117 10		*		*		1		13		2	1	19	41	103	14
		••	16			1												15	28	78	1
	13	3	29	1	6	59		•	*	*		7		20	2	2	26	11	67	115	23
		••	11			••				•••						···	13 28	13 37	55 208	149 303	1
	15	3	401		11 6	48				*	••			44			7	13	97	258	2
	12		144	2	12	62								15	6	5		46	113	503	37
	4		19	1 • • •		10] ••				Ì						••	18	37	279	19
	15	•••	80			8				1		••	•••	19	1		••		85	2,393	81
	3	••	1			2											1	••	1	3,256	212
	2	••	231		17	22		•••	••	27		1	5	69	•••	1	17	170	324	712 564	165 84
	3	••	33			13				••	••	••			••		11	11	44		
1	67	••	244		313	2,015			1	20	••		7	72	5	4	44 6	304 69	898 204	3,122 4,598	181 150
	5	••	366		50	2,484			**		••				••	••				-	
2	10	9	133	3	50	*	••	••	3	29		1	5	133	25 6	26	46 15	198 89	910 193	341 788	32 109
	••		248		\$	*	••	••	••	••	••		••	••	6						
3	10	9	133	3	50	*		••	3	2 9	1	1	5	133	25 6	26	46	198 89	910 193	341 788	32 109
		••	248		2	*	••		••	••			• •		6	••	15			L	
	7	8	122	1	19	*			2	22		••	2	117	15	19	16	93 65	666 116	150 465	16 50
		••	241	2	2 31	*	••	••	 1		••		 3	16	5 10		13 30	105	244	191	16
2	3	1	11			*	•••	••			•••				1		2	24	77	323	59
												78	468	3,223	267	455	3,060	2,088	10,478	6,543	4,735
24	190 24	211 1	6,495 5,476	1	1,504 208	7,843	••	•••	1	59	•••		408		16	13	641	940	2,072	8,314	2,513
7		115	2,312	24	664	2,407	••		•	*		29	126	1,519	09	187	741	906	3,763	2,812	1,918
	13		2,246		127	1,049						••			5	5	275	420	903	2,720	710
9	5	18	377	6	96	540		*	•••	*		28	55	272	78 1	75 2	116 29	333 149	668 224	334 245	848 580
		••	389	1	7	139		••	•••	••	••	••	•••		1	l -					0

TABLE XVI.-OCCUPATION BY

1	(1						oual who						CORDED
				POPULATIC		NUMBEE O WOEKERS TR DITION	WHOSE	hood w						CORDED
	1			WIT	н	OCCUPAT RETUR THI	NED AS	I their tradit of livelihood v				SURFACE O	F THE SOIL.	
Scrial Numher.	Caste, Tribe o. Race.	Sex.	Traditional occupation.	Actoal workers.	Depen- dants.	Principal means of livelihood.	Snbsidlary means of livelih ood.	Number of actual workers returned occupation as their princhal means had some subsidiary occupation.	Income from rent of land.	Cultivators of all kinds.	Agents and managers of landed es- tates, planters, forest officers and their clerks, rent collectors, etc.	Field labourers, wood cutters, etc.	m.lkmen	Fishing and hunt ag.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
3	Musalman—contd	Males . Females	} {	55,989 22,797	33,293 60,205	12,716 660	880 44	319 31	437 149	10,593 4,893	197 116	5,180 3,863	852 135	117 59
	(1)Behena .	Male ² .	Cotton {	7,462	4,861	1,478	214	114	21	2,055	12	865	193	45
	(2) Shaikh . 5	Fumales Males .) (5,374 47,827	6,671 28,432	660 11,238	44 666	31 205	54 406	1,163 8,538	102 185	937 4,315	19 659	38 72
		Females	<pre>Military service. {</pre>	17,423	53,534				95	3,659	14	2,926	116	21
	ANIMIST . {	Males . Females	} {	140,201 114,055	95,914 195,949	80,787 55,494	1,908 336	1,213 140	1	2,335 1,344	55	26,963 34,825	5,233 1,625	18 2
1	Bhil {	Males .	} Agricul- {	76,330	57,715	48,009	1,254	147	•	*	28	13,647	2,851	6
	l	Females .	finre. (69,122 26,156	76,743 18,665	26,010 22,876	245 268	41 691	··*	* *		21,667 1,193	1,057 510	••
1 2	Thilaia · · {	Females	} Ditto . {	24,583	20,208	22,122	48	21	•	*		1,508	216	
3	Cond	Males .	Agricul- ture and {	24,064	10,547	7,669	198	126	*	*		8,663	1,446	
		Females Males .	J hunting. (20,468 1,091	16,308 450	5,704 704	5 27	37 9	·.•	••* ••*	••	9,383 111	271 97	
4	lirar {	Females	} Ditto . {	441	1,055	191	6		· • *	*	••	133	••	
5	Kol	Males .	Hunting and collecting jungle	2,146	1,015	370	77	4		185		513	123	12*
	l	Females		1,910 166	1,213	865	••	4	••	102	••	294	25	2*
6	Eptwal {	Males . Females	Watcomen	130	88 139	29 4	3	7	••	69 23		13 24	3 4	
7	Mina {	Males .	} Hunters {	1,087	408	110	21	6	1	580	••	187	75	•
		Females .) robbers. (792 9,161	1,281 7,026	76 1,020	15 60	 223		294 1,501	•••	395 2,636	 128	•
8	Seharia	Females	and collect- ing of jungle produce.	6,609	9,002	452	17	37	•••	925		1,421	53	•
	CHRISTIAN {	Males .	} {	3,501	511		• •	••	••		õ	•••	\$	
	(Females Males .		100 174	1,035 122	••			••		••	••	••	••
1	Anglo-Indlsus . {	Females	5 {	39	230			••						
2	Europeans	Males .	} . 5	3,327	389	••		•••			5	••	2	
1		Pemales	λ ζ	61	805	••		••	••			**		

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CASTES, TRIBES OR RACES.

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PRINCIPAL OCCUPATION OF ACTUAL WORKERS.

PRINC			FION OF	T ACTU	AL WO	RKERS.									1						
	II ACTION ERALS.		III STRIES.		ÍV SPORT.			PUBLI	VI C Ford	лы.	Pσ	BLIC—	VII ADMINI TION.	STRA-	P	VII ARTS ROFESS	AND	OME.			MALS AND S.
s, etc.		is, etc.	workmen.	s officers, etc.	carters, palki-	V TRADE	and g	nissione a etted iccrs.		thers.		zetted icers.	01	hers.		eachers.		K HEIR OWN INC		IED.	TES, ORIMINALS AND ASYLUMS,
Owners, managers, clerks, etc.	Labourers.	Owners, managers, clerks, etc.	Artisans and other work	Owners, managers, ship's officers,	Labourers, hoatmen, ca bearers, etc.		Oovernment.	Native States.	Government,	Native States.	Government.	Native States.	Government.	Native States.	Relígious.	Lawyers, doctors and teachers.	Others.	TIX TERBONS LIVING ON THEIR OWN INCOME.	X DOMESTIQ SERVICE.	XI LABOURERS UNSPECIFIED.	MII BEGOARS. PROSTITUTES, INMATES OF JAILS AND
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
. 8	161 11	78	3,736 2,841	41	744 74	4 896 2,035			1	52	**	21	287	1,432	90 10	193 6	1,203 337	849 371	6,047 945	3,397 5,249	1,971 1.113
1	63	1	340	3	78	670	••		1	52			1	64	4	5	97	50	206	1,060	97
•••	9	1	442	• •	4	353	• •	•••			••	• •			8		6	22	95	1,344	117
7	98	77	3,396	38	666	4,226	••	*	*	*	- •	21	286	1,368	86	188	1,106	799	5,841	2,337	1,874
••	2 3	 6	2,399 669	. ••	70 183	1,682 298			434	 1,139	•••			593	51 F.	6	331 55	849 19	850 970	3,905 19,750	996 654
			361	••	105	285					••						34	9	804	19,127	110
		6	448		133	82	7		396	118			8	439	7	1	44		428	9,384	288
			162	••	24	37											34		314	9,810	7
)		39		7	17	1		16			11	••	00		1		4	181	1,165	18
		•••	27		2	4	•••	••			••					•••	••		75	570	59
	••		142		8	133	•••	••		26	••			22	•••	••	9	8	79	5,672	187
			156		76 25	152	**	••					••		• •	••	••	5	84 27	4,620 95	17 15
	••	•••	••			10 2		••					•••					4	21	89	1
	•••					16		••						16			2		96	808	5
						ł								[
	{					36					••					•••	•••		8	576	2
			28		••	••		••	•••	*	••		1			• •			6	17	
			10			••		••		••	••	•••	••			•••		••		65	
••	3		••	••	9	28		•••		1			••	1	••	••			18	65	9
••					••	••					•••		••		•••	••	•••	••	3	16	8 132
••			12	••		12		••	22	994				25	••		••	••	735	2,544	152
••	••		6		3	54				••							• •		299	3,381	16
3	••	19		235		1	137	4	3 904		21	8	7		50	60	24	14	7		
				1		3		• •						••	33	20	11	4	29		
	••	8		95			12	•••		••	•••		4	•••	25	17	1	5	7	••	
			••		••			••		•••		••	•• (12	7	5	2	13	••	
3	••	11	••	140	••	1	125	4	2,904		21	8	3	•••	25 21	43 13	23 6	9	16	••	
••	••	••	••	1		2	•• [••				**	••	••	21	13	0		10		

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TABLE XVII.

TERRITORIAL DISTRIBUTION OF THE CHRISTIAN POPULATION BY SECT AND RACE.

This Table shews denominations of Christians of all races.

The term "Anglo-Indian" has been used for those who returned themselves as "Eurasians," in accordance with the decision of the Government of India conveyed by the Census Commissioner for India. This term includes all persons of mixed blood formerly known as "Eurasians" and is not confined to those of British origin.

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TABLE XVIIDISTRIBUTION O	F THE CHRISTIAN	POPULATION BY	SECT AND RACE.
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					DIS	TRIBUTIC	N BY RAC	Е.	
DENOMINATIONS.		Total.		Europh allied	AN AND BACES.	ANOLO-	Indian.	Nat	ΙΨΕ.
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Central India 🕠	9,358	6,170	3,188	3,716	866	296	2 <mark>69</mark>	2,158	2 ,0 53
Anglican communion .	3,663	2,877	786	2,682	514	77	70	118	202
Armenian	2	2	•••	2				•••	•••
Baptist	75	59	16	32	1	•••		27	15
Greek	2	2	•••	1		1		•	
Lutheran	2	· 1	ì	1			1	•••	***
Methodist	124	113	11	100		•••		13	11
Presbyterian	1,470	687	783	145	36	อี	7	537	740
Protestant	4 7 3	3 30	143	21	8	4	4	305	131
Quaker	48	21	27	1	2	•••	•••	20	25
Roman Catholic .	3,241	1,928	1,313	655	271	183	169	1,090	873
Salvationists .	2	2		2	•••	***	***		
Sect not returned .	249	141	108	67	34	26	18	48	56
Indefinite Beliefs .	7	7	500	7	•••	•••	•••	•••	600

NOTE .- Th Sect " Indefinite Beliefs" consists of 3 Agnostic, 1 Atheist, 1 Freethinker and 2 Unitarians.

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TABLE XVIII.

EUROPEANS, ARMENIANS AND ANGLO-INDIANS BY RACE AND AGE.

This table shews the distribution of Christians in the Agency as a whole.

TABLE XVIII.--EUROPEANS, ARMENIANS AND ANGLO-INDIANS BY RACE AND AGE.

		0	and over,	Females.	65	2
	_		« õ	Males.	<u><u>1</u><u>0</u></u>	
-			30-50	Females.	22	33
ANE	-			Females, Males,	51 52	
ANGLO-INDIANS (FURASIANS)			15-30	Jales.	20	38
E (E	Í		12-15	Females.	46	ß
IAN			12	Males.	48	E
dNI-0			0-12	Females,	47	
NGL	-			Males.	8	<u>10</u>
A			BCS.	Females.	45	68
			All ages.	Males.	3 44	
			•	Females.	42 43	12 22 22 22
	1	60	and over,	Males.		03
			30-50	Fem£les.	40	
	-			Females, Males,	38 39	
ANS			15-30			
ARMENIANS	~			Males.	37	:
ARM			12-15	Females.	30	
	-		Prd	Females. Males.	3.4 35	
			9-12			
				Males.	33	
		:	All akes.	Remales.	1 32	
			`=	Persons.	36.31	64
			50 and over,	Females.	8 29	00
				Females. Males.	27 28	90
			30-50	Males.	26	
			15-30	Females.	52	201
		2R8.		Males.	2#	<u></u>
		OTHERS.	12-15	Females.	22 23	10
				Females.	21 2	121 1
CES.			0-12	Males.	20	313 67
D RA			.c.B.	Females.	19	
L1E			All ages.	Males.	- 18	30
) AL	-			Persons.	3 17	e
INA			50 and over,	Females. Females.	15 16	63
ANS				Females.	1:5	Sa la
EUROPEANS'AND A LLIED RACE			30-50	Alales.	13	00 20 20
EUR			0	Females.	12	88
		E CTS.	15-30	Males.	11	5,613 185 2,613
		BAITISH SURJECTS.		Remailes,	10	.
		HSI	12-15	M.,les.		e
		Barr	0-12	Females.	00	= = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = =
			¢	Zlales.	-	N N
				Females.	0	3,414 565 120 113
			All agos.	.estaIC	2	The second secon
			ΠV	Persons.	-19	89 67 7
			Fe- males.			138
	-		Males, ^H		61	4,012 1,136
, ii	-		2			
TOTA L.			°,			Contral India – 6,147
			Persons.		- 1	11 Inc
			Ъ			ltra
1						Cor

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Table showing the adjustments of different Political Charges of Central India Agency in 1901.

			Popula	1107.		
ADJUSTMENT.	Perso	ns.	Male	5.	Femal	es.
1	3		3		4	
Gwalior Residency.						
Imperial Table 1I in 1901		2,187,612		1,160,245		1.027,36
Add— Gwalior portion from Malwa Agency Gwalior portion from Bhopal Agency Gwalior portion from Indore Residency (Agency) Minor Estates of Kalukhera, Narwar and Lalgarh from Malwa	$^{\circ}14,540$ 118,542 23,710 4,175		314,634 59,483 12,051 2,039		$\begin{array}{c} 299, 906\\ 59, 059\\ 11, 659\\ 2, 136 \end{array}$	
Agency. Minor Estate of Karaudia from Indore Agency Minor Estates of Kamalpur, Kheri-Rajpura, Pathari and Tappa	$\substack{1,469\\2,542}$		$\frac{724}{1,263}$		$745 \\ 1,279$	
from Bhopal Agency. Minor Estate of Maksudangath from Bhopal Agency Nimach Cantonment and Agar Station from Malwa ¹ gency Gwalior Railway portion from Bhopal Agency Gwalior Railway portion from Malwa Agency	$14,284 \\ 18,614 \\ 186 \\ 2,579$	+ \$00,641	7,351 10.538 105 1.691	409,879	6,933 8,076 81 888	390.76 1,418.12
Deduct Chhabra Fargana of Tonk transferred to Rajputana Agency Chhabra Railway station transferred to Rajputana Agency Fatehabad Railway station transferred to Indore Agency	$\begin{array}{r} 36,046\\ 66\\ 141\end{array}$	-36,253	18,744 40 90	18,874	$\begin{array}{r}17,302\\26\\51\end{array}$	17,3
TOTAL GWALIOR RESIDENCY .		2,952,000		1,551,250		1,400.7
Indore Residency.						
imperial Table II in 1901		285,905		150,533	0	135,3
Add— Late Indore Agency Indore portion from Malwa Agency Indore portion from Bhopawar Agency Indore portion from Bhopal Agency Minor Estate of Bhatkheri from Malwa Agency Minor Estate of Hirapnr from Bhopal Agency Portion of Rajgarh state transferred to Indore Residency in exchange of Talen from Fhopal Agency Railway portion from Bhopawar Agency Railway portion from Malwa Agency Fatehabad Railway station from Gwalior Residency	$\begin{array}{c} 104.779\\ 204,224\\ 235,210\\ 115,818\\ 1,878\\ 448\\ 467\\ 319\\ 89\\ 89\\ 141\end{array}$		$53.493 \\105.314 \\121.247 \\59.029 \\901 \\205 \\243 \\215 \\63 \\90 \\243 \\90 \\215 \\63 \\90 \\90 \\20 \\243 \\215 \\63 \\90 \\90 \\20 \\20 \\20 \\20 \\20 \\20 \\20 \\20 \\20 \\2$		51,286 98,910 113,963 56,789 977 243 224 104 25 51	
Fatehabad Kailway station from Gwallor Residency	141	+663,373	90	340,800		322,5
Deduct— Gwalior portion Minor Estate of Karandia Dewes S. B. and J. B., Bagli, Pathari, and Uni Talen transferred to Bhopal Agency	23,710 1,469 79,600 2.392	949,375	$12,051 \\ 724 \\ 40,718 \\ 1,160$	491,333	$11.659 \\ 745 \\ 38,882 \\ 1,232$	457,9
TOTAL INDOBE RESIDENCY .	_	-107,171 842,107		54,653 436,680		52,6
Baghelkhand Agency.						
Imperial Table II in 1901		1,555,024 + 1,040		771,301 557		783,
Deduct-Population of Allahabad villages in Rewah State		1,556,064 -2,079		771,858 1,016		784, 1,
TOTAL BAGHELEHAND AGENCY		1,553,985		770,842		783,

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Table showing the adjustments of different Political Charges of Central India Agency in 1901-contd.

			FOPULATI	0N.		
· ADJUSTMENT.	Person	Β.	Males.		Female	8.
I	2		3		4	
Bhopal Agency. Imperial Table 11 in 1901		1,267,526 + 2,392 1,269,918		641,704 1,160 642,864		625,822 1,232 627,05 (
Deduct— Sironj Pargana of Tonk transferred to Rajputana Agency Dewas S. B. and J. B. portions Dhar portion Indore portion Gwalior portion Minor Estate of Hirapur Minor Estate of Hirapur Minor Estate of Kamalpur, Kheri-Rajpura, Pathari and Tappa Minor Estate of Maksudangarh Portion of Rajgarh State transferred to Indore Residency Gwalior Railway portion TOTAL BHOPAL AGENCY	$\begin{array}{c} 68,539\\ 21,058\\ 1,415\\ 115,818\\ 118,542\\ 448\\ 2,542\\ 14,284\\ 467\\ 186\\ \end{array}$	<u>-343,299</u> 926,619	35,181 10,707 747 50,029 59,483 205 1.263 7,351 243 105	174,314 468,550	$\begin{array}{c} 33,358\\ 10,351\\ 668\\ 56,789\\ 59,059\\ 243\\ 1,279\\ 6,933\\ 224\\ 81\\ \end{array}$	168,98 458,00
Bhopawar Agency. Imperial Table II in 1901	235,210 319	$782,808 \\+1,415 \\\hline 784,223 \\-235,529 \\\hline 548,694$	121,247 215	$ \begin{array}{r} 397,321 \\ 747 \\ \overline{398,068} \\ 121,462 \\ 276,606 \end{array} $	113,963 104	385,48 66 386,15 114,06 272.08
Bundelkhand Agency. Imperial Table II in 1901 (no changes)		1,308,326		671,283		637,0
Malwa Agency. Imperial Table II in 1901		1,136,801		582,908		5 53, SI
Add – Dewas S. B. and J. B. portions from late Indore Agency Bagli from late Indore Agency Pathari from late Indore Agency Uni ditto Dewas S. B. and J. B. portions from Bhopal Agency Dewas S. B. and J. B. portions from Bhopal Agency Wina Pargana of Tonk transferred to Rajputana Agency Gwalior portion Indore portion Nimach Cantonment and Agar Station Minor Estates of Kalnkhera, Narwar, and Lalgarh Minor Estate of Bhatkheri Railway portion of Gwalior except Fatehabad Fatehabad Railway station Kailway portion of Indore	$\begin{array}{c} 63,621\\ 14,049\\ 1,436\\ 494\\ 21,058\\ \hline \\ 25,286\\ 614,540\\ 204,224\\ 18,614\\ 4,175\\ 1,878\\ 2,438\\ 2,438\\ 141\\ 89\\ \hline \\ \end{array}$	+100,658 1,237,459 -871,385	$\begin{array}{c} 32,620\\ 7,122\\ 710\\ 266\\ 10.707\\ \hline \\ 13.230\\ 314,634\\ 105,314\\ 105,314\\ 105,314\\ 105,314\\ 105,314\\ 105,314\\ 105,314\\ 105,314\\ 63\\ 901\\ 1,601\\ 90\\ 63\\ \hline \end{array}$	51, 4 25 634,333 448,410	$\begin{array}{c} 31,001\\ 6,927\\ 726\\ 228\\ 10,351\\ \hline \\ 12,056\\ 299,906\\ 98,910\\ 8.076\\ 2,136\\ 977\\ 837\\ 51\\ 26\\ \hline \end{array}$	49,2 603,1 422,9
						180,1

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Table showing the adjustments of different Political Charges of Central India Agency in 1891.

0		POPULATION.	
ADJUSTMENT.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4
Gwalior Residency.			
Imperial Table II in 1891	1,757,509	948,805	808,704
Add— Late Guna Agency	$\begin{array}{r} 337,973 \\ 33,747 \\ 426,195 \\ 830,868 \\ 19,322 \\ 7,440 \\ 14,422 \\ \hline \\ \end{array} + 1,669,967 \\ \hline \\ \hline \\ 2,427,476 \end{array}$	180,117 17,829 225,238 438,156 11.295 3,922 7,751 	157,856 15,918 200,957 392,712 8,027 3,518 6,671 785,659
Deduct— Chhabra Pargana of Tonk transferred to Rajputana Agency Minor Estates of Dariakheri, Dhabla Dhir and Dhabla Ghosi	3,427,476 $46,473$ $3,081$ $-49,554$	$ \begin{array}{r} 1,833,113 \\ 24,290 \\ 1,515 \\ \hline 25,805 \end{array} $	$\begin{array}{r} 1,594,363\\22,183\\1,566\\ \hline 23,749\end{array}$
TOTAL GWALIOE RESIDENCY .	3,377,922	1,807,308	1,570,614
Indore Residency (Agency.)			
Imperial Table II in 1891	372,792	201,944	170,848
Add— Indore portion from Bhopal Agency	$\begin{array}{r}151,913\\395,598\\261,126\\+808,637\end{array}$	80,213 207,886 135,539 423,638	71,700 187,712 125,587
Ded uct	$\begin{array}{r} 1,181,429\\33,747\\38,708\\33,505\\14,675\\-120,635\end{array}$	625,582 17,829 20,377 17,838 7,579	555,817 15,918 18,331 15,667 7,096 57,012
TOTAL INDOBE RESIDENCY .		63,623 561,959	498,835
Baghelkhand Agency.			
Imperial Table II in 1891	1,737,606	872,222	865,384
Add— Population of Rewah villages in Allahabad district Minor States of Baraunda, Paldeo, Jaso, Bhaisonda, Pahara Taraon and Kamta-Rajaula	1,224 50,726	619 26,018	605 24,708
Deduct	+51,950 1,789,556	20,637 898,859	25,313
Population of Allahabad villages in Rewah state	-2,498	1,208	1,290
Total Baghelkhand Agency .	1,787,058	897,651	\$\$9,407
Bhopal Agency.			
Imperial Table II in 1891 .<	2,006,859 + 3,081	1,052.777	. 954.082 1,566
Deduct Dewas S. B. portion Dewas J. B. portion Indore portion Dhar portion Gwallor portion		$\begin{array}{c} 1,519\\\hline 1,054,292\\\hline 3,266\\80,213\\1,080\\225,238\\\hline \end{array}$	7,297 6,625 71.700 \$65 200,957
Agra Barkhera Maksudangarh Sironj Pargana of Tonk transferred to Rajputana Agency	$\begin{array}{c} 7,440 \\ 14,422 \\ 93.856 \\ \hline725,571 \end{array}$	$ \begin{array}{r} 3.922 \\ 7.751 \\ \underline{50,188} \\ 384.570 \end{array} $	3,518 0,671 43,368
TOTAL BHOPAL AGENCY .	1,281,369	639,722	614.647

Table showing the adjustments of different Political Charges of Central India Agency in 1891-contd.

		· POPULATION.	0
ADJUSTMENT.	Persons.	Males.	Femaløs.
1	2	3	4
Bhopawar Agency.			
Imperial Table II in 1891	978,65	2 502,882	475,820
Add Dhar portion from Bhopal Agency	$\frac{1.945}{24}$ +1,969	1.080 16 1,096	865 8 873
Deduct- Indore portion	$\begin{array}{r} 980,62 \\ 261,126 \\ 5,900 \\ \\ -267,02 \end{array}$	135,539 3,064	$ \begin{array}{r} 476,693 \\ 125,587 \\ 2,836 \\ \hline 128,423 \end{array} $
TOTAL BHOPAWAR AGENCY .	713,59		348,270
Bundelkhand Agency.		10	
Imperial Table II in 1891	1,508,053	784,906	723,147
Deduct- Minor states of Baraunda, Paldeo, Jaso, Blaisonda, Pahara, Taraon and Kamta-Rajaula.	-50,72	26,018	24,708
TOTAL BUNDELEHAND AGENCY .	1,457,32	7 758,888	698,439
Malwa Agency.		-	
Imperial Table II in 1891	1,619,36	8 851,933	767,435
Add- Dewas S. B. portion from late Indore Agency Dewas S. B. portion from Bhopal Agency Dewas J. B. portion from late Indore Agency Dewas J. B. portion from Bhopal Agency Dewas J. B. portion from Bhopal Agency Dewas J. B. portion from Bhopal Agency Bagli from late Indore Agency Bagli from late Indore Agency	$\begin{array}{r} 38,708 \\ 15,909 \\ 2,950 \\ 33,505 \\ 13,891 \\ 2,950 \\ 14,675 \\ \hline \\ & +122,58 \\ \hline \\ 1,741,95 \end{array}$		$ \begin{array}{r} 18,331 \\ 7,297 \\ 1,418 \\ 15,667 \\ 6,625 \\ 1,418 \\ 7,096 \\ \hline 57,852 \\ 825,287 \\ \hline \end{array} $
Deduct— Pirawa Pargana of Tonk transferred to Rajputana Agency Gwalior portion Indore portion Nimach Cantonment and Agar Station Dhar portion	$\begin{array}{r} 40,806\\ 830,868\\ 395,598\\ 19,322\\ \underline{24}\\ \underline{24}\\ -1,286,61\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c c} 21,567 \\ 438,156 \\ 207,886 \\ 11,395 \\ 8 \\ $	19,239 392,712 187,712 8,027 8
TOTAL MALWA AGENCY .	455.33		

PROVINCIAL TABLE I.

AREA AND POPULATION OF STATES.

This table and the next gives for each State of any size leading statistics, *viz.*, total population, density, variation since 1901, distribution by religion and the number of literate persons.

The figures in the Provincial Tables I and II represent the actuals for entire States, Gangapur Pargana of Gwalior and Nandwai of Indore which lie in the Rajputana Agency having been included in their respective States. The totals for Central India will, therefore, necessarily not agree with those given in the corresponding Imperial Tables.

					POPUL	ATICN.		
	Area.	Occupied houses.		1911.			1901.	
			Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
As shewn in Imperial Tables I and II	77,367	2,039,955	9,356,980	4,801,459	4.555,521	8,497,895	4,361,136	4,136,669
Add-								
Gangapur Pargana of Gwalior	26	1,831	9,197	4,783	4,414	9,003	4,606	4,397
Nandwai Pargana of Indore	37	848	3,295	1,680	1,615	2,404	1,261	1,143
Total .	77,430	2,042,637	9,369,472	4,807,922	4,561,550	8,509,212	4,367,003	4,142,2 09

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The following table will explain the difference.

Reventio		14	${}^{Rs.}_{{f 4,18,21,700}}$	1,40,00,000												70,00,000							30,00,000				53,86,000	
NUMBER OF Persons	IN SQUARE MILE IN 1911.	13	121	123	183	188	233	53	108	101	89	126	125	121	92	106	150	144	89	96	06	426	106	101	101	118	117	282
	1891 to 1901.	13	- 16	- 10		•	•	•	:	:	:	•	:		:	- 22	:	:	:	:	:	:	- 30	:	:	:	- 12	:
Percentage of variation.	1901 to 1911.	11	+ 10	ي +		- -	-# [ı~ 	+ 12	+ 38	+ 19	+ 11	~ +	+ 13	+	+ 18	~ ~	+ 33	+	+ 35	+	- 6	6 +	+ 15	+	+	+ 14	 +
1901.	(Both sexes).	10	8,509,212	2,949,596	382,514	374,530	418,698	134.046	361,554	130, 370	279,516	290,061	277,395	201,486	96,426	853,012	256,384	91,885	74,568	257,429	156,035	16,711	667,350	196,423	245,640	225,287	1,326,802	316,139
rioN.	Females.	6	4,561,550	1,471,952	145,591	170,805	183,626	58,885	194,491	87,218	159,792	156,354	145,861	109,368	59,961	490,355	113,410	58.525	46,792	170,773	93,163	7,692	359,823	109,967	135,069	114,787	762,546	171,026
POPULATION. 1911.	Males.	α	4,807,922	1,630,327	167,084	205,854	216,298	65,756	213,638	93.193	173,377	165.249	154,677	115,357	59.814	517,501	121,873	62,718	47,808	177,677	99,358	8,067	370,560	115,102	136,760	118,698	752,297	167,749
	Persons.	1-	9,369,472	3,102,279	312.675	376,659	399,924	124.671	408,129	180,411	333.169	321,603	300,538	224,725	119,775	1,007,856	235,283	121,243	94,600	348,150	192,521	15,759	730,383	225,069	271,820	233,485	1,514,843	338,775
Number of occurring	pont non	9	2,042,637	661,339	72,860	64,926	69,729	28,855	83,583	37.633	71,778	77.913	71,500	56,102	26,460	236,061	60.787	28.736	22.537	73.182	47,744	3,075	168,629	52,995	58,535	57,099	304,839	70,286
R UF	Villages.	IJ	33,065	10,379	008	176	849	570	1,342	862	1,486	1,029	1,040	944	536	3,727	737	447	343	1,270	902	25	2,985	1,005	1,014	996	5,403	942
NUMBER OF	Town3.	4	77	25	10	¢1	\$1	CI	C1	1	C1	e		c0	:	6		C1	:	4	C1	:	9	4	:	C1	4	50
Area in	miles.	ಣ	77,430	25,133	1,713	2,001	1.720	2,365	3,763	1,781	3,761	2,557	2,398	1,773	1,301	9,506	1,570	840	1,059	3,871	2,129	37	6,902	2,226	2,704	1,972	13,000	1,201
20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 2	*S0111C	¢1	Central India	GWALIOR STATE	Gwalior Gird (including Lashkar)	Tonwarghar	Bhind (including Nimrol)	Sheopur	Narwar	Bhilsa	Isagarlı	Ujjain	Shajapur	Mandasor (including Gangapur)	Amjhera	INDORE STATE	Indore (including city and Petlawad)	Mehidpur	Nemawar	Nimar (including Nisarpur and Lawani)	Rampura-Bhanpura (including Nandwai) .	Alampur	BHOPAL STATE	Nizanat-i-Maghrib	Nizamat-i-Junub	Nizamat-i-Mashriq.	REWAR STATE	Huzur Tahsil
Serial	No.	Ι		1			-									01							eo				4	

PROVINCIAL TABLE I.—AREA AND POPULATION OF STATES.

							10,96,400	9,46,000	9, 30, 200	3,71,400	3,74,100	1.23,500	S.24,000	9,00,000	5,00,000	5,00,000	2,20,300	2,79,000	1,00,000	4.75,900	3,00,000	3.89,000	4,77,500	4.86.000	2.26.700	15,000	1, 82, 000	1,21,500	4,60,000	1,65,000	1.14,000	15.58.200
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159	140	138	90	86	30 23	69	159	021	36	168	151	211	134	117	88	151	109	129	166	149	143	96	132	150	ŝ	30 1-	146	180	6 6	87	117	205
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144,336	103,604	99,534	198,921	212 666	0	241,753	321,678	173,905	142,115	62,730	55.097	33.472	77,040	79,336	192,986	123,954	78, 236	110,500	19,780	156, 139	23,863	24,286	94,924	92,003	81,145	15.724	62,806	63,908	76,136	50,185	31.143	469.271
				\sim	\sim																					·						
78,508	56, 491	54,683	115,861	93,737	74,537	117,703	161, 399	74,428	76,813	36,190	30,793	15,617	36,897	37,014	113,944	65,014	42,807	60,969	0.779	81.018	12,838	13,207	61, 223	53, 148	55, 834	8,316	38,210	37,590	54.095	36,128	19,085	21(,3)8
			1			I	1								I																	.1
76,385	57,367	53,521	115,878	90,156	73,388	117,853	168,633	80,175	77,257	38,100	32,222	16.201	39,054	38,277	114,936	67,516	44,286	64,233	10,342	85,967	13,646	13,678	66,070	56,706	55,458	8,666	36,382	35,565	54,438	36,326	20,990	261,973
76	53	53	115	96	73	117	168	80	77	38	5	16	30	36	114	67	कर्मू कर्मु	64	10	30	13	13	99	50	55	æ	30	5	54	36	50 20	26]
<u></u>	S	14	39	33	101	20		03	20	00	15	38	15	10	30	0.0		ହ	12	22	47	35	22	34	<u>.</u>	2	<u>.</u>	22	- 22	T	22	1
J 5-1, 893	113,858	108.204	231.739	183,893	147.925	235,556	330,032	154,003	154,070	74,290	63.015	31,908	75,951	75,291	228,880	132,530	87,093	125,202	20,121	166,985	26,484	26,885	127, 293	109,854	111,292	16.982	74,592	73,155	108,583	72,454	40,075	101,806
33,019	24,254	21,956	42, 838	37,649	29,869	44,968	73.322	29,603	35,491	17.203	14,60:3	7.495	18.574	19,083	51,629	27,889	18.223	28,980	3,989	39,291	6,499	6,168	28,868	24,030	22,602	3,905	16.376	16,890	20,869	12,030	8,800	119,057
624	500	655	83.5	600	569	8 <u>33</u>	763	091	528	51 51 51	- E	57	291	free	1,013	277	344	318	52	308	95	96	728	611- 6	758	1 12	338	205	352	321	290	1,783
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179	816	184	2,912	1,872	1,797	2,641	2,079	116	1.783	141	417	180	568	643	2,596	088	502	973		1,118	18.5	279	962	1 82	1.336	<u>8</u> 8	501	70F	1.178	836	273	2,468
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ajnagan					garh	ur .	_			S. B.	J. B.	ы				[AR]	SH.	· · ·	•	RPUR	• •		н.	ALIGAI	·	V.HGI			17	PUIR	IPUR	STAT S ANI
Raghur ajnagar	Sitlaha	Mauganj	Bardi	Beohari	Bandhogarh	Sobagpur	ORCHHA	MTTA	DHAR	DEWAS S.	DEWAS J.	SAMTHAR	JAORA	RATLAM.	PANNA!	(HARKHARI	AJAIGARH	SIAWAR	BAONI	CHHATARPUR	DVWVJJS	SAILANA	RAJGARH	NARSINGIIGARH	AUABUA	BARAUNDIA	GOOVN	MATHAR.	INVMIVI	MUTCALLA	KHILCHIPUR	OTHER STATES AND BRITISH CANTON. MENTS AND STATIONS.*
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* For details soo Appendix A.

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APENDIX
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(+) (+)	-). Revenue.	1891 to 1501.	12 13	R8.	15,58,200		2,42,900	- 2,182 19,000	- 855 5,000	- 562 10,000	- 1,373 22,000	- 90 7,000	55 8,000	- 20 7,000	. 661 22,000	- 13 4,000	- 150 2,000	- 116 18,000	- 206 21,000	- 2,427	- 257 4,500	. 1,314 52,000	- 221 3,400	. 770 7,000	6,000	
VARIATION, INCREASE (+)	I)ECREASE ().	1901 to 1911.	11		+ 37,220	+ 9,658	+ 14,492	+ 1,920 -	+ 627 -	+ 1,143	+ 2,921 -	+ 180 -	- 111 +	+ 41 -	+ 2,050 +	+ 25	+ 271 -	+ 232 -	+ 412 -	+ 642 -	+ 514 -	+ 2,564 +	+ 442 -	- 541 +	+ 1.160	- 4,834
	1901.	(Both sexes).	10		469,271	107,833	81,791	5,258	2,275	4,366	9,481	932	1,469	3,505	15,532	630	857	1,838	1,405	5,557	441	19,446	882	5,448	2,469	26,042
VTION.		Females.			244,518	55,640	46,145	3,567	1,325	2,651	5,918	560	657	1,687	8,491	309	536	993	618	3,009	470	10,507	665	2,259	1,662	9,495
POPULATION.	1911.	Males.	00		261,973	61,851	50,138	3,611	1,577	2,858	6,484	552	701	1,859	9,091	346	592	1,077	938	3,190	485	11,503	659	/ 2,648	1,967	11.713
		Persons.			506,491	117,491	96,283	7,178	2,902	5,509	12,402	1,112	1,358	3,546	17,582	655	1,128	2,070	1,817	6,199	955	22,010	1,324	4,907	3,629	21,208
	Number of occunied	liouses.	9		119,057	28,379	21,824	1,564	104	1,265	2,754	245	335	850	3,846	140	268	476	387	1,426	246	5,041	330	1,106	841	6.555
RR OF		Villages.	13		1,783	477	476	34	15	36	20	4	£1	57	53	61	90	9	3	34	จา	122	12	36	35	-
NUMBER OF		Towns.	4		2	3	:	:	:	:	:	•	÷	:	:	:	:	•	•	:	**	:	:		:	en
	4 roa in	square miles.	en		2,468	578	571	31	50	41	44	6	10	ũ	68	9	10	14	16	60	15	116	15	12	60	750
	States, Estates, British Cantonments		લ્ય		OTHER STATES AND BRITISH CAN- TONMENTS AND STATIONS.	GWALIOR RESIDENCYIMINOR STATES AND BRITISH CANTONMENTS, ETC.	MINOR STATES	Agra-Barkhera	Bhidaura	Dharmaoda	Garha	Kalukheda	Karaudia	Kathaun	Khaniadhana	Kheri-Rajpura	Khiaoda	Lalgarlı	Narwar	Paron	Vatharia	Raghugarb	Tappı-Suklie	Sirsi	Umri	BRITISH CANTONMENTS AND STA-
	.0X	[19]19S	1				~	1	63	63	4	ŝ	9	1-	00	6	10	11	12	13	īé	15	16	17	18	

		*****		8,000	S,000		•		-	1,55,500	9,000	23,000	2,500	26,000	13,000	26,000	46,000	10,000	•	÷		1,11,900	19,000	7,500	10,000	9,500	1,500	6,000
+ 1,344	- 999		:	:	:		+ 1,773	1,734	:		- 287	- 1,621	- 353		- 615	- 785	6,585	- 217	+ 129	+ 129	:	***	- 1,813	:		•	:	:
938	2,306	1,057	7,999	143	143	8,142	1,923	6,219	8,257	8,245	431	2128	109	2,160	9	392	4,560	60	12	12	2,021	5,983	267	3	Ţ	8-	20	59
T	I	I	1	+	+	ſ			+	+	÷	÷	Ī	+	1	+	÷	1	+	÷	+	+	I	÷	I	l	+	1
6,037	14,624	1,391	47,657	500	500	47,157	11,118	36,039	84,745	84,363	4.168	7,209	1,232	19,1,43	3,635	8,598	37,268	3,210	382	382	41,109	29,406	4.897	245	1,778	668	144	903
2,331	5,577	18	16,260	330	330	15,930	3,833	12,097	46,822	46,685	2,246	4,122	-196	10,801	1.703	4,141	21,286	1,590	137	137	20,998	17,413	2.2.15	269	903	304	86	409
2.768	6,741	223	23,398	313	313	23,085	5,362	17,723	46,180	45,923	2,353	3,964	627	10,502	1,826	4,549	20,542	1,560	257	257	22,132	17,976	2,355	265	71S	286	-18	435
5.099	12,318	304	39,658	643	043	39,015	9,195	29.420	93,002	92,608	665.1	8,086	1,123	21,303	3,529	8,990	41, 258	3,150	394	394	43,130	35,389	4,630	534	1.777	590	164	844
1,437	3,906	125	10,781	172	172	10,609	2,715	1.68.7	20,523	20,388	1,063	$1,731_{\circ}$	262	4.610	805	1,8.18	9,303	766	135	135	10,863	8,681	1,180	1.54	525	162	56	245
:	:	1	63	61		:			394	393	18	68	¢1	80	17	20	177	TI.	1	ſ	164	164	101	Cl	5]	1	63
1	1	:	63	:		61		1	*	4 4 8				*		:		*	:		H	8 0 7	:	•••	:			0 9
	4	0-50	13	9	9	Ľ	1	ę	580	580	32	c1 -	13	109	25	28	213	26	0.14	0·14 (Included in Re-	284	283	40	9	12	9	د د	ů,
20 tiuna Station	Ninneh Cantonn		INDORE RESIDENCY MINOR STATES AND BRITISH CANTONMENTS, ETC.	MINOR STATES		1 T	2 Indore Residency	3 Mhow Cantonment	BAGHELKHAND AGENCY MINOR STATES AND BRITISH CANTON- MENTS, ETC.	MINOR STATES	Rhaisanuda	2 Jaso							BR T	9 Satua Agency Head-quarters	BHOPAL AGENCY MINOR STATES AND BRITISH CANTONMENTS, EFC.	MINOR STATES	1 Basoda (Nawab)	2 Dariakheri	. —		5 Dugri	6 Jabria-Bhil

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	ŝ	Revenue.		13	Rs_{\bullet}	2,400	37,000	7,000	9,000	2,000	2,000	:	:	:	3,21,800	46,000	60,000	6,000	7,800	12,000	$4_{2}300$	24,500	21,000	30,000	7,000	4,000	1,400	4,000
	NCEEASE(+) SE ().		1891 to 1901.	12			- 8,082	- 1,776	- 2,112	- 135		+ 579	+ 579	:		:	:	:	:	:	÷	:	- 5,604	:	:	••••	:	:
	VABIATION, INCEEASE(+) DECREASE ().	-	1901 to 1911.	11		+ 13	+ 4,751	18	+ 1,162	+ 135	+ (117)	- 3,962	3,962	+ 19,941	+ 19,355	+ 1,231	+ 1,102	+ 863	+ 653	+ 165	+ 383	+ 277	+ 6,117	+ 855	+ 1,098	+ 412	+ 194	+ 883
		1901.	(Both sexes.)	10		520	13,705	2,944	2,704	104	(179)	11,703	11,703	63,240	55,567	6,027	6,774	1,542	1,929	3,040	564	2,877	9,443	2,783	1,646	3,425	328	1,022
uate. J	FOF ULATION.		Females.	6		1- 1- 01	9,003	1,413	1,942	403	129	3,585	3,585	41,464	37,501	3,669	4,001	1,197	1,311	1,594	453	1,582	7,838	1,823	1.357	1,888	251	920
a up turon to to to		1911.	Males.	60		256	9,453	1,450	1,924	433	167	4,156	4,156	41,717	37,421	3,589	3,875	1,208	1,271	1,611	494	1,572	7,722	1,815	1,387	1,949	271	985
Deel included in the area of the parents state.		-	Persons.	-		533	18,456	2,863	3,866	836	296	7,741	141.1	83,181	74,922	7,258	7,876	2,405	2,582	3,205	947	3,154	15,560	3,638	2,744	3,837	522	1,905
	Number of	occupied	bouses.	9		173	4.258	229	880	222	16	2,182	2,182	17,911	15,885	1,513	1,914	524	519	715	211	154	2,784	263	525	736	129	338
Line area ngures bracketed nave atreauy	R OF		Villages.	ъ		1	88	16	21	1	1	:	:	474	441	25	30	15	12	6	9	42	61	18	90	50	2	33
Line area ngu	NUMBER OF		Towns.	4		:	:	:	:	:		1	1 Shopal State.)	:	÷	:	:		:	:	:	•	:	:	:	:	:	:
		Area in	square miles.	e	1	1	144	29	29	cı	9	Ţ	1 (included in Bhopal State.)	398	390	(51)	(66)	(32)	(28)	(18)	(4)	(31)	140	(34)	(11)	06	(9)	129
		ontonments	and Stations.	C1	BHOPAL AGENCY MINOR STATES AND BRITISH CANTONMENES, ETCcontd.	Khajuri	Korwai	Muhammadgarh	Pathari (Nawab)	Piplianagar	Sadankheri	BRITISH CANTONMENTS AND STA- TIONS.	Seiore Station	BHOPAWAR AGENCY MINOR STATES AND BRITTSH CANTONMENTS, ETC.	MINOR STATES	Bada-Barkhera	Bakhutgarlı	Bharedpura	Chhota-Barkhera	Dhotria	(iarhi (Bhaisakho)	Jamnia	Johat	Kachhi-Baroda	kali-Baori	Eathiwara	Kotidah	Matbwar
ľ		Serial	.0.4			1~		6	10	11	12		13			1	C3	ŝ	4	10	9	-1	80	6	19	11	12	13

PROVINCIAL TABLE I.-APPENDIX A-contd.

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60,000	22,300	6,500	5,000		***	:	÷	2,72,000	30,000	4,000	21,000	13,000	. 10,000	7,000	8,000	25,000	27,000	13,000	20,000	11,000	59,000	24,000	:		:	4,46,100	1,00,000	6,500	13,900	7,700
	0 8 9	• ;	:	:	- 542	- 352	*			42	- 246	405	- 748	- 242	+ 52	298	- 2,388	- 64	- 663	- 876	+ 676	- 2,498	•		:	:	:			:
2,417	2,199	174	332	586	1,719	1,133	1,239	2,651	1,492	301	60	1,403	252	213	296	6	691	241	453	104	414	925	1,412	-	214-1	4,103	2,449	115	69	160
+	+	+	+	+	+	1	+	+	+	+	1	÷	I	I	ł	I	÷	1	+	1	+	I	, I		1	чт +	÷	+	+	ı
7,644 [4,641	682	1,200	7,673	4,890	2,783	80,965	69,458	14,65.4	1,056	4,279	3,984	1.578	3.07:1	1,826	5,231	7,760	3,838	6,285	2,497	6,298	7,099	11,507	1	10.e.11	43,722	14,049	202	900	634
5,928	3,433	404	752	3,963	3,164	199	39,608	35,406	7,698	697	1,987	2,730	670	1,450	736	2,542	4,172	1,795	3,286	1,215	3,309	3,119	4,202	3,967	235 5	23,726	260'8	156	463	239
5,033	3,407	452	780	4,296	3,445	851	42,596	36,703	8.4.18	660	2,232	2,657	656	1,410	161	2,680	4,279	1,802	3,452	1,178	3,403	3,052	5,893	5,454	439	24,099	8,401	101	506	235
10,061	6,840	856	1,5:32	8,259	6,609	1,650	82,204	72,109	16,146	1,357	4,219	5.387	1,326	2,860	1,530	5,222	8,451	3,597	6,738	2,393	6,712	6,171	10,095	9,421	674	47,825	16,498	317	969	474
2,368	1,510	170	278	2,026	1,577	449	18,991	16,455	3,642	231	989	1,096	343	735	350	1,279	1,829	195	1,477	628	1,525	1,5.13	2,536	2,352	184	11,609	4,058	08	235	117
101	26	30	16	33	21 22 22	1	131	130	17	1	9	80	*:	÷1		11	15	9	12	÷	6	11	T	:	1	141	53	I	01	3
							T.																1	1						
•	:	:			:	:			:	:	•	•				:	•	:	:	:	0					*	•	6 8	• • •	:
(66)	(00)	(30)	16	8	1-	1	420	413	73	Ð	32	16.16	7 50	0.4.4	15	39	25-12	20.48	45.33	12.25	35-25	36	7.50	0 <u>e</u> . <u>1</u>	Included in Nowgong Cantonment.	195	135	(2)	(2)	(10)
14 Multhan	15 Nimkhera (Tirla)	16 Rajgarh	17 Ratacumal	BRITISH CANTONMENTS AND STA- TIONS		19 Sardarpur Station	BUNDELKHAND AGENCY MINOR STATES AND BRITISH CANTON- MENTS, ETC.	MINOR STATES	1 Alipura	2 Banka-Pahari	3 Beri	4 Bilat	5 Bijna	6 Bilheri	7 Dhurwai	8 Garrauli	9 (iaurihar	10 Jigni	11 I.ughasi	12 Naigawan-Rehai	13 Sarila	14 Tori-Fatehpur	BRHTISH CANTONMENTS AND STA- TIONS.	15 Nowgong Cantonment	16 Agency Head-quarters MALWA AGEMCY MINOR STATES.	MINOR STATES	1 Bagli	2 Ililaud	3 Barkheda	4 Gudarkheda

PROVINCIAL TABLE I.—APPENDIX A--concld.

									111									
	Revenue.		13	Rs.	11,500	11,000	6,000	32,000	18.000	95,000	10,000	42,000	42,000	3,000	25,000	14,000	1,800	20,000
SCREASE (+)	·(_) ac	1891 to 1901.	12		**	:		:	:	:	:	:	:	*		:		:
VARIATION, INCREASE (+ DECREASE (-)	Wanoart	1901 to 1911.	11		94	247	222	. 939	341	- 1,496	- 67	1,064	1,217	- 138	558	- 334	147	53
1	1901.	(Both sexcs).	10		418 +	- 006	- 009	3,544 +	1,436 +	9,529 -	300 +	4,000 +	4,000 +	200 +	1,352	1,000 +	494 +	1,076 +
JON.		Females.	6		236	336	180	2,201	841	4,083	174	2,584	2,614	171	356	646	296	555
POPULATION	1911.	Males.	æ		276	317	198	2,242	936	3,950	193	2,480	2,603	167	408	688	345	574
		Persons.	4		512	653	378	4,483	1,777	8,033	367	5,064	5,217	338	7.94	1,334	641	1,129
Vambou of	Number of occupied	houses.	9		125	171	93	1,019	307	1,941	1-0	1,265	1,245	7.5	213	317	136	289
R OF		Villages.	no		co	C.1	C.I	11	12	24	3	15	t~	1	3	3	1	C1
NUMBER OF		Towns.	Ą			:	:	:	:	÷	:	:	:	* *			•	:
A score in	Area in square	miles.	en		(4)	(9)	(2)	52	(15)	35	(2)	(11)	(09)	(1)	(15)	(10)	(2)	(10)
	States, Estates, British Cantonments	and others,	¢3	MALWA AGENCY MINOR STATES	Jawasia	Kerwasa	Khojankhera	Panth-Piploda	Pathari	Piploda	Sajaota (Shajaota)	Sarwall	Sheogarla	Sidri	Sirsi	Tal	Uni	Uparwara
	Serial	-0 KT	7		<i>د</i> ر	9	L-	8	6	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18

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The figures for Jawasia and Uni have also been included in these of Dewas Senior and Junior respectively.

PROVINCIAL TABLE II.

1

POPULATION OF STATES BY RELIGION AND EDUCATION,

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PROVINCIAL TABLE II.-POPULATION OF STATES BY RELIGION AND EDUCATION.

e of LITERATE PERSONS.	15-20, 20 AND OVER.	Make. Fenults. Makes. Fenales.	20 21	150,004	64,762	0.4	1.4																													
I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I			50		9	14,004	4,217	4,483	2,186	4,846	2,938	5,118	10,909	4,766	8,883	2,412	29,729	10,266	20047	1,845	0,207	6,200	504	9,806	1,734	2,606	5,466	12,662	5,191	2,122	022	1,003	262	1,311	07.1	1 022
UMBER OF LUERATE				1.671	467	28	6	71·	19	1E	17	œ	134	00 71	58	29	185	62	0	18	51	21 	e7	83	10	ŝ	68	119	39	52	:	0	¢1	- 7 4 C	x	æ
UMBER OF LIT		13	19	24,524	8,733	1,578	299	1,068	682	728	530	720	1,258	606	943	350	4,143	1,031	314	614	1,285	808	41	1,204	205	354	645	2,159	612	376	120	152	95	213	206	251
DAL BELL		Females. h	18	2,235	746	131	17	43	00	1-1-	27	14	216	42	104	22	263	54	0	16	108	-7 [-=	C1	115	10	9	87	162	41. 00	67 27 20	1.	1	:	en 1	2	14
N.	0-15.	Males. Fe	17	27,924	10,665	2,164	262	1,166	315	101	134	888	1,664	062	1,014	339	4,741	1,421	357	441	1,653	851	18	1,283	256	434	593	2,636	826	200	173	124	23	104	171	176
-		TOTAL. M	16	244,074	87,891 16		5,738	116.9	120'2	6,576	4,330	6,816	66671	1.374	11,232	1 F8'8	39,900 4	13,101	SFLE	2,976	12,358	8,213	1.0	12,935	062'3	3,443	2,202	18,225	2,050	3,041	1,083	1.300	968	1.769	1.179	1,835
				1,147 24	103 8		, ,		00 25	4 6	4	6	13 14	0	12 11	10	175 3	105 13	01 05		62 73	8		1 149	1	13	135 7	6 1			1					4 1 1
	OTHERS.	cs. Females	15		130	28	•	•	Ţ	10	0	Ē	24	5	13	13	304	209	3		52	10	•	203	4	201	171	11	7	•		:	:		:	4
-		les. Males.	14	3,188 1,772	284 1		:	6		1	-	12	53		63	4	154 3	130 2	1	:	14	6	•	94 2		CI	92 1	69	\$	10	•	•	:	:		
	CHRISTIANS.	. Females.	13				0	2	•	¢1	0	16	62	1	58				1	:	19	14	•	6		2	9	76	0	12	•	•	:	•	20	1
	5	8. Males.	12	6,170	326	146	_		35								341	74 307	11	31			211	39 139	18		130 130				908	:		•		10 { 31
.X.	fANS.	Females.	11	244,949	76,021	13,517	4,791	4,097	2,295	4,318	4,2()2	6,033	14,668	11,533	P,809	2,858	34,300	11,574	3,411	4,381	9,202	5,521		39,608	9,278		22,609	16,754	5,588	1,820						1,899
RELIGION.	MUSALMANS.	Malcs.	10	266,774	87,889	16,463	5,933	5,905	2,527	5,016	4,616	6,894	16,129	11,901	9,331	3,114	26,847	13,075	3,605	4,576	9,708	20012	216	40,389	10,103	8,327	23,958	17,010	5,000	1,801	978	1,574	2,654	1001	1,746	1,974
TION BY	ISTS,	Females.	0	243,928	29,933	177	189	63	105	5,269	393	2,790	1,311	1,400	2,679	14,355	22,414	4,043	22	3,221	13,602	1,271	:	30,572	1,373	16,766	12,433	1	:	:	:		•	•	:	:
DISTRIBUTION BY	ANIMISTS	Malcs.	00	239,772	29,966	064	208	:	768	5,313	401	2,847	1,361	1,392	2,800	14,026	22,187	4,279	113	2,978	13,576	1,241	*	28,039	1,404	15,126	11,509	6	*	:	:	:	:	:	:	0
-		Femaics.	2	42,048	18,132	810	1,116	2,650	94	1,597	625	2,187	2,138	1,965	3,859	1,001	5,227	1,278	622	518	984	1,824	1	2,516	716	515	1,285	307	31	11 20	•	:	13	27	14	148
	JAINS.	Males. Fe		46,024	20,243	919	1,306	3,214	123	1,694	632	2,471	2,462	2,162	4,121	1,139	5,653	1,450	080	522	1,018	1,971	9	2,573	745	556	1,272	599	34	98	:		:	28	0	133
		Females. M	:0	4,026,290 4	1,345,479 2	130,303	164,707	175,968	55,728	183,302	81,990	148,767	138,171	130,954	93,946	41,643	128,085	96,080	54,412	38,672	146,909	84,532	7,480	286,834	98,599	110,052	78,233	745,409	165,402	76,596	55,553	53,251	113,482	92,633	72,838	115,624
	HINDU.	l							367		529				974	125		553	58,308	39,732		90,460	7,845		842 ,		81,658			74,414	56,389	51,947		127		
		Males.	a44	4,247,410	1,491,773	148,707	108,401	207,172	62,367	201,603	87,529	161,145	145,194	139,156	98,974	41,525	452,169	102,553	58,	30,	153,271	90,	-1 	297,218	102,842	112,718	81,	734,892	162,483		56,	51,	113,222	89,127	71,	115,701
	Total pppu-	lation.	~	9,369,472	3,102,279	319,675	376,639	399,921	129.121	408,129	IIP'08I	333,169	321,603	300,538	262'1 66	119.775	1,007,856	235,283	818181	91,600	318,150	182'861	15,759	730,383	225,069	6284122	233,185	1,514,843	222,822	151,893	113,858	108'801	231,739	183,893	147,926	233,556
					•	ashkar) .	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	gapur) . ;	•	•	I Petlawad).	•	•	Nisarpur and La-	luding Nand-	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	• • •
	States.		C I	Contral India .	GWALIOR STATE	Gwallor Gird (including Lashkar)	Tonwarghar	ling N		аг	• • • •	• • • • •	• • • •	pur	Mandasor (including Gangapur)	icra .	INDORE STATE .	Indore (including city and Petlawad).	Ipur	Nemawar .	Nimar (including Nisar, wani.)	Rampura-Bhanpura (including Nand- wal).		BROPAL STATE .	Nizamat-i-Maghrib .	Nizamat-i-Jumb .	Nizamat-i-Mashriq .	REWAH STATE .	liuzur Tahsil	Raghurajnagar .		• • [11];6	•	ari	Eandhogarh	Sohagpur 1
	Serud No.	_	1	Contr	T GWAL		Tonw	Bhine	sheopur	Narwar	Bhilsa	Isagarh	Ujjain	shajapur	Mand	' Amjhera	INDO	0.000-00	Mehidpur	Nem	Nìms wa	Ram	Alampur	3 BH01	Niza	Niza	Niza	4 REW.	Huzi	Ragi	sitlalia .	Manganj	Lardi	Beohari	Lan	Solia

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2,929	3,070	4,402	2,288	1,943	496	2,462	4,665	3,012	1,656	CF8	1,161	305	1,859	1,258	971	2,259	2,353	1,225	83	1,617	1,330	0.400	897	528	16,937
п	53	67	3	10	_	14	120	13	33	10	1	:	13	27	19	12	13	10	3	0	-11	17	10	2	386
337	336	703	312	612	22	451	589	523	210	72	167	55	212	175	123	212	289	156	57	240	179	414	112	99	1,909
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450	313	719	431	349	57	425	773	574	170	75	167	61	333	184	92	346	257	152 -	40	271	212	348	117	61	1,722
3,790	3,865	6,114	3,205	2,673	630	3,533	6,832	4,236	2,095	1,036	1,511	124	2,471	1,788	1,310	2,841	3,009	1,636	189	2,243	1,758	3,358	1,222	125	22,620
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4,076	2,037	5,944	4,151	2,788	1,125	6,730	1.570	2,458	2,771	1,239	1,254	1,174	2,714	845	640	3.070	2,238	1,031	39	1,223	1,087	2,725	1,142	296	17,949
4,253	3,016	6,186	4,399	1.99.2	1,099	6,956	2,942	2,562	2,729	1,314	1,323	1,175	2,037	872	716	3,370	2,512	1,066	110	1,239	1,102	2.764	1,159	680	21,265
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3,127]	341	1,341	393	415	14	1,092	2,430	1.198	177	274	1.050	19	320	102	410	148	180	912	:	31	14	244	70		2,636
140,031	72.2.7	50,384	31.500	27,559	12,275	28,381	22,556	101,788	62.053	41,006	08,713	8,579	78,035	11,626	9.054	£3,004	50,703	13,617	8,024	36,074	36,483	21.150	9.575	18,259	193,983
156.016	76.815	58.459	33,216	28,667	15.176	30,111	23,186	103,007	64,608	42,371	61.856	9,148	82,800	12,350	9,365	62,548	53.967	12,812	8,361	34.250	34,418	21.832	920.0	20.2)7	204,789
												21												C.	C1
330.032	154.603	151 670	74.290	63.015	31,008	75,951	75,231	038,830	132,530	87,033	125,202	20,121	166.585	26.294	26.885	127.233	109 854	262.111	16.982	74,592	73.155	103.583	72.454	20.075	206,491
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			•								•			. •		٠				٠		4			OTHER STATES AND BRITISH CANFONWENTS AND STATIONS.
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				DFWAS J. B.	IAR.		. WI		CHARKHARI	ARH .	AR		CHHATARPUR	AU.	V.V.	11 H H	NARSINGHGARH	-	AUGNUARAB	0	. It	INT	ALI-RAJPUR.	R H LCH P L P	L SLA
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¹ For details see Appendix B.

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PROVINCIAL 'TABLE II.-APPENDIX B.

						DIS	TRIBUTIO	DISTRIBUTION BY RELIGION.	GION.						NUMBE	NUMBER OF LITERATE	ATE
Serial No.	States, Estates, British Cantonments and Stations.	Population.	Πινυ τ	DU.	JAINS.	°,	ANTMISTS	STS.	MUSALMANS.	IANS.	CHRISTIANS.	TIANS.	OTHERS.	ßRS.		l'ERSONS,	
			Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males,	Females.	Males.	Fenales.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	l'emales.
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	OTHER STATES AND BRITISH CANTONMENTS AND STATIONS.	506,491	204,780	193,986	2,636	2,441	27,749	27,627	21,265	17,949	4,628	1,932	915	283	22,620	20,568	2,052
	GWALIOR RESIDENCY MINOR STATES AND BRITISH CANTON- MENTS, ETC.	117,491	48,904	44,596	1,014	886	5,629	5,439	5,071	4,213	758	311	475	195	4,895	4,459	436
	MINOR STATES	. 96,283	41,813	38,283	827	737	5,583	5,386	1,911	1,733	:	:	4	9	1,718	1,633	85
1	Agra-Barkhera	7,178	3,394	3,320	27	31	:	:	190	216	:	:	*	:	61	40	4
63	Bladaura	. 2,902	1,526	1, 289	18	11	• • •	÷	32	25	:	*	1	:	76	42	63
00 0	Dharnaoda	5,509	2,469	2,260	63	61	177	186	149	144	:	;	:	:	119	113	9
4 1	Garha	12,402	5,699	5,201	108	85	457	451	220	181	:		•	:	203	194	6
12	Kalukheda	. 1,112	502	510	17	21	:	:	33	59	:	:	:	:	4.5	38	7
9	Karaudia	1,358	631	599	23	15			47	43	:	:		:	18	18	
4	Kathaun	3,546	1,506	1,330		÷	314	264	39	43	;	:	:	:	46	38	ŝ
90		. 17,582	7,847	7,249	269	239	617	824	961	641	;	:	:	:	365	356	9
6		. 655	320	287	13	90	:	:	13	14	:	:	:	:	17	11	9
10		. 1,128	526	458	:	*	66	78	:	:	:	:	:	:	14	14	:
11		. 2,070	1,025	246	33	30	ŧ	:	19	16	:	:	:	:	36	23 82	Ø
12		. 1,817	714	692	13	00	:	•	219	179	:	:	;	:	88	1-00	I
13		. 6,199	2,825	2,650	60	e	308	313	54	43	:	:	:	:	86	80 44	5
14		955	472	454	:	:	4	:	13	16	:	:	:	:	13	10	9
15	Raghugarh	. 22,010	8,350	7,598	223	207	2,363	2,221	566	481	:	:	1	:	363	348	15
16	Tappa-Suklia	1,324	638	643	21	1		:	19	21	:	:	:	:	64	64	:
17	Sirsi	4,907	1.770	1,461	÷	:	848	644	30	61	:	:	:	:	57	57	:
18	Umri	3.629	1.599	1,285	23	11	271	270	72	84	:	:	C1	9	47	42	ß
	BRITISH CANTONMENTS AND STATIONS.	21,208	7,091	6,313	187	149	46	53	3,160	2,480	758	311	471	189	3,177	2,826	351
19	Agar Station	3,487	1,156	1,063	51	27	9	- 6	560	368	23	G	185	30	511	490	21

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13	1,863	60	6,418	ŝ	<u>ی</u>	6,413	1,877	4,536	2,071	2,020	162	161	Sci I		22	210	632	80	51	10	1,658	756	56	9	60	26	33	16
432	2,172	62	7,432 6	ъ		7,427 6	2,410	5,017	2,160	2,105	173	161	130	559	87	2.11	672	11 80	55	55	1,774 1	807	16		6.4	30		16
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632	1,898	70	5,554	10	10	5,544	1,011	4.63.3	1,043	957	39	66	-1	193	61.	13 X	500	:30	98	56	3,184	2,269	350	¢1	I.4.	ŝ	1:	16
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1,687	3,502	61	9,748	255	255	9,493	2,201	7.292	44,978	14,002	2.218	3,022	491	10,611	1.656	4,390	20,019	1.565	26	76	17,547	14,859	1,851	266	808	205	21	110
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1,820	3,972	134	13,711	250	250	13,461	3,37.4	10,087	11,241	44,093	2,314	3,780	620	10,305	1,762	4,490	19,292	1,530	148	1.18	13,517	15,334	1,973.	-1	αĊ	21	64	25 25
5,099]	12,318	304	39,658	643	643	39 ,01 5	9,195	29,820	93,002	92,608	4,599	8,086	1,123	21,303	3,529	8,990	41,829	3,150	304	394	43,130	35,389	4,630	1334	1,777	590	1() [n S
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NUC		Persons.	16			17	361	80	G	C1		2967	296	1,883	1,457	881	266	~~~	C1	1-		-	1.1	с, 	1.3	4	
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ION BY B		Females. M	9	}			19	:				:		18,254	16.557		1,027	660	745	528	296	609	6,815	318	2.10	:	0.00
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10187	A1	Males.	30			•		***		:		:	•	18,247	16.513	9	1,023	9	1-	13			6,657		÷1	÷	6
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	Ilinpu.	Males	R.	}		189	8,096	1,213	1,679	271	167	3,133	3,133	21,340	101	0 7.15	2,481	545	552	983	185	225	766	1,371	1,077	1,892	00
	ation.					533	18,456	2,863	3,866	\$36	296	7,741	14-2-2	83,181	74.000	7 958	7,876	2,405	2,5522	3,205	740	3,154	15,560	3,638	2,744	3,837	01.2
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	States, Estates, British Caulonments and Stations.				MINOR STATES-contd.	Khajuri	Korwai	Muhammadgarh	Pathari	Piplianagar	Sadankheri	BRITISH CANTONMENTS STATIONS.	Column C	BHOPAWAR AGENCY MINOR STATES AND BRITISH CANTON-	MENTS,	CHARLE MONIK	lartation large	Blarudpura	Chhota-	Dhotria	Garhi	.Jamnia	J obat	Kachhi-Baroda	Kalı-Baori	Kathiwada	
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	128	69	4.1	18	254	1.42	112	3,789	1,734	533	01 01	104	195	1s	109	01 01	87	136	5	-l-1	61 51	209	131	2,055	1,956	66
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894	1,570	1,503	22.1	3.53	1,734	1,530	20.1	10	48	:	-18	r	5. 8. 8	:	:	:	:		8. 8. 8.		:	4 8 9	8	co	1	C1
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- 29	3,180	1.902	162	411	1,875	1,434	Tth	36,294	33,617	7,216	612	1,859	2,548	043	1.27.1	719	2,484	4,051	1,724	3,240	1,168	3,09%	2,911	2,677	2,500	122
18	3,185	1,503	186	601	2,163	1,643	020	38,041	34,847	7,837	112	2,128	2,161	634	1,301	112	2,590	4,1.40	1,727	3,410	1,126	3,104	2,900	3,194	2.906	00 00 00
1 905	10.061	6,840	856	1,532	8,259	6,609	1,650	82,204	72,109	16, 1.46	1,357	4.219	2,357	1,326	2,860	1,530	5,222	8,451	100%	6,738	2,393	5,712	6,171	10,095	9,421	67-4
	Mathwad	• ,			BRITISH CANTONMENTS + AND	STATIONS.	19 Sardarpar	BUNDELKHAND AGENCY MINOR STAPES AND BRITISH CANTON- MENTS, ETC.	ATTENTS TOATH	, , ,					Rillow						· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	• • • • TEGAT-UBA	14. Tori-Fatehpur	BRITISH CANTONMENTS AND	.STATIONS.	16 Agency Ilead-quarters

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PROVINCIAL TABLE IL.-APPENDIX B-concld.

the function the function of the functi								DISTRIBU	DISTRIBUTION BY RELIGION.	BLIGION.						NUMBER	NUMBER OF LITERATE	217
Made. Fanale. Fana. Mad Fana. <th>Scrint No.</th> <th></th> <th>Population.</th> <th></th> <th>•10</th> <th>JAIN.</th> <th>22</th> <th>ANIMI</th> <th>GTS.</th> <th>MUSAL</th> <th>MANS.</th> <th>CHRIS</th> <th>TIANS.</th> <th>Отп</th> <th>KIKS.</th> <th>PEI</th> <th>PERSONS.</th> <th></th>	Scrint No.		Population.		•10	JAIN.	22	ANIMI	GTS.	MUSAL	MANS.	CHRIS	TIANS.	Отп	KIKS.	PEI	PERSONS.	
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 11 12 13 14 MADAT AGENCY MINOR STATIS H7.825 20.026 19,628 604 533 2,385 2,582 10,668 963 16 20 20 MADAT AGENCY MINOR STATIS H7.825 20.026 19,628 604 533 2,385 2,582 16 20				Males.	Females.	Males.	l'emales.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Pennles.	Persons.	Males.	ŀ'emalcs.
	-	¢1	33		10	9	1-	00	0	10	11	21	13	1.1	75	16	17	18
MINOR SYNESS $17,325$ $20,026$ $19,023$ $10,035$ $25,522$ $1,065$ 963 16 20 Hagi $\cdot \cdot \cdot \cdot \cdot \cdot \cdot \cdot$ $10,035$ $7,003$ $7,113$ 215 225 293 293 293 293 293 293 291 212 112 <td>1</td> <td>MALIN'A AGENCEY MINON STRUES</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>1</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>1</td> <td>0</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td>	1	MALIN'A AGENCEY MINON STRUES						1						1	0			
Hagit 7 , 10 7 , 90 311 328 329 291 90 90 910		MINOR STATES-	47,825	20,026	19,628	604	593	2,385	2,522	1,068	963	16	20	:	:	1,466	1,352	114
Hint $$	1		16,498	7,690	611.7	24S	208	67	72	432	415	÷3	1			653	219	36
Borkhola \dots 00 431 398 26 21 22 290 12 21 17 1	23	Bilaud	317	123	123	16	13	:	:	61 61	30	*	:	÷	* *	26	50	:
	~	•	969	431	308	33	26	21	ĉi	21	17	:	÷	:	:	26	23	n
	4	Gudarkheda	474	2:22	0-5	12	0		0 0 0	14	L		:	:		26	10	-
Kervasa $(-1)^2$	10		512	259	224	IJ	1	:	:	12	11	:	*	:	:	4 4 6		÷
Kholankhera 378 196 180 $$	9	Kerwasa	653	280	30.4	16	19	12	13		:	:	*	:	*	30	30	÷
Panth-Fiploda \cdot Subord <	L*	Khojankhera	378	196	180	8.	:	:	÷	01	i		•	:	0 * *	4	9	red.
Pathari · </td <td>າ</td> <td>Panth-Piploda</td> <td>4,183</td> <td>2,158</td> <td>2,132</td> <td>1</td> <td>:</td> <td>:</td> <td>:</td> <td>00 20</td> <td>51</td> <td>11</td> <td>18</td> <td>:</td> <td>0 9 0</td> <td>129</td> <td>001</td> <td>5()</td>	າ	Panth-Piploda	4,183	2,158	2,132	1	:	:	:	00 20	51	11	18	:	0 9 0	129	001	5()
Piploda . S,033 3,401 117 144 270 304 260 234 $$	6	Pathari	1,777	922	827	6	6		*	10	13		:	:	:	47	47	÷
Sajaota (Slajaota). 367 180 171 4 3 $$ $$ $$ Sarwan $5,064$ $1,323$ $1,333$ 33 22 $1,036$ $1,120$ 58 83 $$ $$ Sheogarh $5,017$ $1,471$ $1,407$ 64 7.5 955 595 595 88 83 $$ $$ Sheogarh $5,217$ $1,471$ $1,407$ 64 7.5 955 595 595 595 73 3 1 Sheogarh 75 955 595 595 595 73 3 1 1 Sidri 73 316 170 $$ $$ $$ $$ $$ Sidri 75 955 595 595 595 73 3 1 1 Sitsi $$ $$ $$ $$ $$ $$ $$ $$ Sitsi $$ $$ $$ $$ $$ $$ $$ $$ $$ Sitsi $$ $$ $$ $$ $$ $$ $$ $$ $$ Sitsi. $$ $$ $$ $$ $$ $$ $$ $$ Sitsi. $$ <td< td=""><td>10</td><td></td><td>S,033</td><td>3,303</td><td>3,401</td><td>117</td><td>141</td><td>270</td><td>30.1</td><td>260</td><td>234</td><td>:</td><td>:</td><td>:</td><td>•</td><td>130</td><td>101</td><td>29</td></td<>	10		S,033	3,303	3,401	117	141	270	30.1	260	234	:	:	:	•	130	101	29
Sarwan $5,064$ $1,323$ $1,353$ 33 25 $1,036$ $1,120$ 58 83 $$ $$ Sheogarh $$ $$ $5,217$ $1,467$ 64 7.5 985 595 595 53 33 $$ $$ Sheogarh $$ $$ $$ $$ $$ $$ $$ $$ $$ $$ $$ Sidri $$ $$ $$ $$ $$ $$ $$ $$ $$ $$ $$ Sirsi $$ $$ $$ $$ $$ $$ $$ $$ $$ $$ $$ Value $$ $$ $$ $$ $$ $$ $$ $$ $$ $$ $$ $$ Value $$ $$ $$ $$ $$ $$ $$ $$ $$ $$ $$ Sirsi $$ $$ $$ $$ $$ $$ $$ $$ $$ $$ $$ Uni $$ $$ $$ $$ $$ $$ $$ $$ $$ $$ $$ $$ Uni $$ $$ $$ $$ $$ $$ $$ $$ $$ $$ $$ $$ Uni $$ $$ $$ $$ $$ $$ $$ $$ $$ $$ $$ Uni<	11	•	367	189	171	:	8	: :	*	4	0	:	* 0 *	*	:	03	63	i
Sheogarh $5,217$ $1,471$ $1,467$ 64 75 985 595 595 50 73 3 Sidri \cdot Sidri \cdot Sitsi \cdot \cdot \cdot \cdot \cdot \cdot \cdot \cdot \cdot 1 1 \cdot	15	Sarwan	5,064	1,323	1,353	33	28	1,036	1,120	88	83	:	:		0 0 0	152	142	10
Sidri . . 338 166 170 1 1 1	13	Sheogarh	5,217	1,471	1,467	1.9	13	985	. 563	80	73	3	1	:	:	129	121	90
Sirsi · · 794 382 365 10 8 16 13 . Tal · · · 1,334 660 611 3 7 25 28 . Uni · · · 13 3 7 25 28 . Uni · · 641 330 286 2 13 10 3 7 25 28 	14	Sidri	338	166	170		:	:	:	1		* • •	*	:	:	0	6	÷
. Tal	15	Sirsi	161	385	365	10	00	:	* *	16	13	:	*	:	:	23	23	
Uni	16	. Tal	1,334	660	611	÷	:	ĉ	1-	25	53 82	:	*	•	:	10	12	:
Uparwara	11	Uni	641	330	286	C1	0 0 0	:	:	13	10	:	* *	:	:	:	* • •	:
	18	•	1,120	144	4.7.8	45	3-1	29	94 1	29	19	:	***	÷	:	65	59	9

The figures for Jawasia and Uni have also been included in those of Dewas Senior and Junior respectively.

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PROVINCIAL TABLE III.

Railway Stations in Central India Agency by States, Political Charges and Railway Lines.

The figures embodied in this Table for Stations on different Railways have been included in the totals of the States to which they refer. The figures are separately shown here merely for reference in future should necessity arise in case of territorial changes. The figures for Stations on the Gwalior Light Railway have been included in those of the villages within whose boundaries they lie. They all belong to the Gwalior State. The Station of Pachpahar on the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway lies partly in Gwalior and partly in Jhalawar State so as also Mehidpur Road in Indore and Dewas S. B. The population of these Stations were equally shared by the States concerned. The town of Alot belongs to the Dewas State S. B. but the land occupied by the Railway Station of this name forms part of the Gadgucha Pargana of the Junior Branch State.

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PROVINCIAL TABLE III.—RAILWAY STATIONS IN CENTRAL INDIA AGENCY BY STATES, POLITICAL CHARGES AND RAILWAY LINES.

	State.			No. of	POPULATION.		
Political charge.		Station (with Railway liu	e).	Occupied Houses.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3		4	5	6	7
Gwalior Residency .	Gwalior	R. M. R.—Kesarpura Nimaeh Harkia Khal. Mandsaur Dalauda Dhodhar Runija Barnogar Sipra Bridge		19 200 15 31 14 15 21 44 17 1	51 629 35 209 118 68 81 134 57	$30 \\ 351 \\ 23 \\ 137 \\ 81 \\ 44 \\ 46 \\ 84 \\ 38$	21 278 12 72 37 24 35 50 19
			Total .	376	1,382	834	548
		B. B. & C. I. B.—Ujjain Aslaoda . Unhal . Nagda . Suvasra . Pachpabar (half) Khachraud .	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	125 12 16 82 12 14 20	556 34 46 395 47 45 82	$364 \\ 20 \\ 27 \\ 254 \\ 34 \\ 27 \\ 54$	$ 192 \\ 14 \\ 19 \\ 141 \\ 13 \\ 18 \\ 28 $
			Total .	281	1,205	780	425
		G. I. P. R.—Mungavali Pipraigaon Tumain Shadoragaon Pagara Guna Bhilsa Sojna Sumer Gulabganj Pabai Basoda Kalbar Tajpur Maksi Bercha Kali Sindh Akodia Shujaulpur Kala Pipal Parbati Sank Dabra Autpeth Antri Sandalpur Sithouli Gwalior Morena Hetampur		$\begin{array}{c} 8\\ 6\\ 17\\ 6\\ 7\\ 89\\ 24\\ 17\\ 14\\ 10\\ 15\\ 14\\ 24\\ 6\\ 22\\ 8\\ 7\\ 14\\ 18\\ 15\\ 8\\ 7\\ 15\\ 14\\ 16\\ 15\\ 9\\ 2\\ 17\\ 11\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 53\\ 25\\ 28\\ 28\\ 97\\ 76\\ 27\\ 43\\ 57\\ 102\\ 22\\ 69\\ 33\\ 26\\ 39\\ 52\\ 40\\ 25\\ 31\\ 35\\ 34\\ 67\\ 14\\ 388\\ 41\\ 48\\ 11\\ 81\\ 42\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 41\\ 19\\ \pm 0\\ 10\\ 17\\ 172\\ 72\\ 52\\ 34\\ 14\\ 26\\ 39\\ 60\\ 14\\ 23\\ 21\\ 16\\ 24\\ 33\\ 22\\ 15\\ 17\\ 24\\ 22\\ 40\\ 9\\ 25\\ 268\\ 31\\ 35\\ 4\\ 55\\ 20\\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 12\\ 6\\ 12\\ 6\\ 11\\ 110\\ 2^5\\ 24\\ 28\\ 13\\ 17\\ 18\\ 42\\ 8\\ 20\\ 12\\ 100\\ 15\\ 19\\ 18\\ 10\\ 14\\ 11\\ 12\\ 27\\ 5\\ 9\\ 120\\ 13\\ 13\\ 7\\ 26\\ 22\end{array}$
			Total .	579	2,045	1, 320	725
	Dharnaoda .	Total Gwalior State . G. I. P. RDharnaoda .	* • •	1,236 7	4,632	2,934	1,698
	Pharmatua .	Rothiai.	•••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••	6	23 17	15 7	8 10
		Total Dharnaoda .	••••	13	40	22	18
	Khaniadhana .	G. I. P. R.—Basai	• • •	9	33	17	16
		Total Gwalier Residency	y	1,258	4,705	2,973	1,732

PROVINCIAL TABLE III.—RAILWAY STATIONS IN CENTRAL INDIA AGENCY BY STATES, POLITICAL CHABGES AND RAILWAY LINES—contd.

	State.		No. of	POPULATION.		
Political charge.		Station (with Railway line).	No. of Occupied Houses.	Persons.	Males,	Females,
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Indore Residency .	Indore	R. M. R.—Piplia	$ \begin{array}{c} 13\\15\\.7\\.7\\.25\\.80\\.17\\.25\\.80\\.17\\.423\\.47\\.51\\.24\\.15\\.27\\.24\end{array} $	$\begin{array}{r} 42\\ 44\\ 46\\ 270\\ 57\\ 78\\ 562\\ 86\\ 1,489\\ 144\\ 170\\ 81\\ 60\\ 134\\ 80\\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 23\\ 29\\ 25\\ 175\\ 31\\ 37\\ 358\\ 50\\ 836\\ 84\\ 100\\ 52\\ 33\\ 91\\ 53\\ \end{array}$	$14 \\ 15 \\ 18 \\ 95 \\ 26 \\ 41 \\ 194 \\ 36 \\ 653 \\ 60 \\ 70 \\ 29 \\ 27 \\ 43 \\ 27 \\$
		Total .	851	3,343	1,995	1,348
		B. B. & C. I. R.—Garoth Shamgarh Mehidpur Road (half)	$\begin{array}{c} 24\\101\\10\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 71\\299\\32\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 40\\199\\20\end{array}$	$\frac{31}{100}$ 12
		Total .	135	402	259	143
		G. I. P. R Tarana Road	15	-48	25	23
		Total Indore State portion	1,001	3,793	2,279	1,51 1
		Total Indore Residency	1,001	3,793	2,279	1,514
Baghelkhand Agency .	Rewah	E. I. R. – Dabhaura	11 129		$\frac{28}{231}$	11 161
		Total	140	431	259	172
		Birsinghyur Ghunghuti Sahdol Burhur Anuppur Jaithari	$ \begin{array}{c} 17\\ 106\\ 9\\ 33\\ 11\\ 109\\ 10\\ 21\\ 21\\ 12 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{c c} 31 \\ 144 \\ 29 \\ 407 \\ 69 \\ 36 \\ 74 \\ \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{c} 39\\ 141\\ 17\\ 72\\ 18\\ 218\\ 50\\ 24\\ 38\\ 31\\ \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{c} 16\\ 77\\ 14\\ 72\\ 11\\ 189\\ 9\\ 12\\ 36\\ 19\\ \end{array} $
			. 340		648	465
	Maibar .	Total Rewah State . E. I. R. — Amdara .	. 480 22	1,5±± 42	907 31	637
		3.5 13	15 10 15	40 24	$\begin{array}{c} 23\\16\\20\end{array}$	17 8 8
		Total Maihar State	. 62		90	-1-1
	Sohawal Nagod Kothi Taraon	E. I. RUnchehra E. I. RMajhgawan	. 11 . 17 . 13 . 10	37 32	18 23 21 24	$ \begin{array}{c c} 13 \\ 14 \\ 11 \\ 6, \end{array} $
		Total Baghelkhand Ageney	. 593	1,808	1,083	725

			No. of	POPULATION.			
Political charge.	State.	Station (with Railway lize).	Occupied Houses.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
Bhopal Agency	Bhopal	G. I. P. R.—Budni Midghat Choka Barkhera 'Uirania 'Kamkhera Dip Misrod Habibganj Bhopal Sukhi-Siwania Bhadbhada Ghat Dewanganj Salamatpur Sanchi Sehore Phanda Beragarh	$15 \\ 13 \\ 9 \\ 81 \\ 15 \\ 9 \\ 200 \\ 18 \\ 9 \\ 207 \\ 7 \\ 9 \\ 207 \\ 7 \\ 9 \\ 107 \\ 11 \\ 9 \\ 19 \\ 7 \\ 12 \\ 12 \\ 12 \\ 12 \\ 12 \\ 12 \\ 10 \\ 10$	$\begin{array}{c} 72\\ 36\\ 15\\ 283\\ 67\\ 300\\ 75\\ 66\\ 25\\ 1,001\\ 13\\ 31\\ 71\\ 40\\ 24\\ 40\\ 11\\ 30\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 49\\ 22\\ 12\\ 153\\ 43\\ 17\\ 53\\ 37\\ 18\\ 626\\ 8\\ 18\\ 46\\ 26\\ 17\\ 26\\ 8\\ 16\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 23\\ 14\\ 3\\ 180\\ 24\\ 13\\ 22\\ 29\\ 7\\ 375\\ 5\\ 13\\ 25\\ 14\\ 7\\ 14\\ 7\\ 14\\ 3\\ 14\end{array}$	
		Total Bhopal State	487	1,930	1,195	735	
	Kurwai	G. I. P. R.—Bareth	15 15	$\begin{array}{c} 49\\ 47\end{array}$	27 23	$\begin{array}{c} 22\\ 24 \end{array}$	
		Total Kurwai State	30	96	50	46	
		Total Bhopal Agency	517	2,026	1,245	781	
Bhopawar Agency .	Jhabua	B. B. & C. I. R.—Bhairongarh , Amargarh Bajranggarh Meghnagar	21 38 17 16		33 89 39 25	$28 \\ 49 \\ 22 \\ 14$	
		Total Jhabua State	92	299	186	113	
	Indore	B. B. & C. I. P.—Bamnia Pa n ehpiplia	$\frac{21}{12}$	57 26	31 17	$rac{26}{9}$	
	•	Total Indore State portion	33	83	48	35	
		Total Bhopawar Agency	125	382	234	148	
Bundelkhand Agency .	Orchha	G. I. P. R.—Orehha	$\begin{array}{c} 7\\12\\6\end{array}$	25 36 29	$14\\29\\21$	11 7 8	
	Datia	Total Orchha State	25 15 12 19 16	90 59 30 85 43	64 40 24 68 35	26 19 6 17 8	
	Samth	Total Datia State	62	217	167	50	
	Samthar Alipura	G. I. P. R.—Nandkhas		81 63	$\begin{bmatrix} 62\\ 41 \end{bmatrix}$	$\begin{array}{c}19\\22\end{array}$	
		Total Bundelkhand Agency	115	451	334	117	

PROVINCIAL TABLE III.—RAILWAY STATIONS IN CENTRAL INDIA AGENCY BY STATES, POLITICAL CHARGES AND RAILWAY LINES—contd.

	State,	Station (with Railway line).	No of Occupied	POPULATION.			
Political charge.	otate,	Staten (orth harma) inc).	Houses .	Persons.	Males.	Females.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
Malwa Agency	Ratlam .	R. M. R.—Namli	$\frac{12}{15}$	99 50		27 19	
		Total .	27	149	103	46	
		B. B. &. C. 1. R.—Ratlam	400 22	1,315 50	797 39	518 17	
		Total .	155	1,365	830	535	
		Total Ratlam Štate	449	1,514	933	581	
	Jaora	R. M. R Jaora	$\frac{29}{18}$	177 91	$\begin{array}{c}118\\62\end{array}$	59 29	
		Total Jaora State	17	268	180	88	
	Sailana	B. B. & C. I. R Raoti Bengrod	17 15	43 105	31 77	12 29	
		Total Sailana State	32	149	108	41	
	Dewas S. B Pewas J. B	B. B. & C. I. RMehidpur Road (half) B. B. &	11	32	21	11	
		C. I. R.—Alot	25	55	44	14	
		Total Malwa Agency	564	2,021	1,286	735	
Central India	All parts	Stations on R. M. R. (28)		5,142 3,593 4,673 6 ³⁵ 1,113	$\begin{array}{c} 3,112\\ 2,276\\ 2,987\\ 411\\ 648\end{array}$	2,030 1,317 1,683 254 465	
		Total Central India (134호)	4,173	15,186	9,434	5,752	

PROVINCIAL TABLE III.--RAILWAY STATIONS IN CENTRAL INDIA AGENCY BY STATES, POLITICAL CHARGES AND RAILWAY LINES--concld.

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